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REPORTS
ON THE
REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
UNDER REGULATION IX, 1833.

BY AUTHORITY.

VOL. II. PART II.

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REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT
OF
GORUCKPOOR.

To F. CURRIE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Revenue 5th Division.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the prescribed statements of revised settlement of pergunnah Sulempoor Muhuljee with the professional map of the pergunnah. The survey plans No. I in six, and village statements No. II in nine volumes, have been bound up, and lodged in the Sudder office.

2. The statements above marginally noted bear date the 15th December last, up to which they had been drawn up, carefully compared, and passed. With advertence to the enormous increase of revenue accruing to the State from the new settlement, I considered it proper carefully to watch its progress through the first season of its coming into operation, before finally reporting my proceedings.

3. Preparatory to the entrance of the professional survey into the pergunnah, my predecessor judiciously distributed the work of boundary adjustment amongst the assistants available for the duty. Mr. Trotter marked off the western and central portions; Messrs. Shank and Young were similarly employed on the eastern side; Rae Manik Chund, the native Deputy, prepared the northern part, and the southern remainder was concluded by Mr. E. Thornton, assisted by the tehsildar. This work, though a first experiment, was, upon the whole, well performed, and the cases of exception were promptly and judiciously rectified by Mr. Armstrong. Under that

Former juma, 89,403
Revised juma, 2,24,767

Increase, 1,35,364

officer's care too, during a brief stay in the pergannah, the professional survey commenced their labours, and the obstacles thrown in the way of their progress, the ~~contumacious~~ resistance of some zemindars, and the impertinence of some native officers, were repressed. Lieut. H. M. Lawrence the surveyor, began his work in March 1835, and concluded it in the same month of 1836. It is but just that I should observe, that this duty has been admirably performed, and it is matter if not of surprise, at least of encomium, that so great a work should have been accomplished with so little trouble to the Collector, and so much real advantage to the settlement officer. While the survey and measurement proceeded, Rae Manik Chund was occupied with the investigation and decision of the Birt cases. His acquaintance with the pergannah of which he had formerly the management as tehsildar, the full instructions and free advice of the Collector, and his own mode of proceeding enabled him to discharge this duty in a manner satisfactory to all parties. His proceedings are characterized by temper and good sense. At the same time Mr. Armstrong and his Deputy disposed of the numerous cases of investigations of rent free holdings. I am not aware if my predecessor instituted any minute inquiry into the condition and resources of the pergannah or not; that duty devolved upon myself. From January to May 1836, I was thus engaged, moving from one part to another, prosecuting my researches in the various important sub-divisions of the pergannah, commonly called tuppahs, and comparing my own acquired information with the very full and interesting details on record of three pergannahs, its immediate neighbors, of which the detailed settlement had been recently made and sanctioned. The native deputy during March and April, proved of the greatest assistance to me in the compilation of the details condensed in the forms No. 2, and before I quitted the pergannah, this work was completed, the total amount of the new juma fixed, distributed upon the tuppahs according to their extent and character and publicly announced, and a considerable number of putteedaree cases adjusted; they were, however, those which, by the exercise of a little exhortation, were principally decided by the people themselves. During the rains the remaining distribution of village jumas was effected, the formal

* The majority of appeals are on these cases. engagements were subscribed and all cases of controversy and appeal disposed of, excepting several* to which much importance was attached, and which it was my own wish, and the people's request, to have adjusted in the pergannah. Accordingly at the conclusion of the rainy season, on my revisit, these disputes were decided, and by the middle of December the settlement proceedings and papers were drawn out and arranged. The tehsildaree arrangements for levying the new juma were put into operation; the work in fact completed and ready for final report; but in such case I could not then have had it in my power as now to state, that

the new and enormously increased jumahas been in full collected, and brought to account, without a case of restraint, or any kind of coercive measure, without opposition, without trouble, and not only so, but with more punctuality than (with last year's exception) has been the case for the last ten years.

4. Pergunnah Sulempoor Mujholee occupies the south east corner of zillah Goruckpoor ; its form is irregular,

Situation, character, climate, population.

averaging about 28 miles from east to west, and 20 from north to south ; it contains 566² square

miles ; is subdivided into 23 tuppahs and 1,441 villages, with an average of 252 acres to each. It is bounded on the south by the rivers Gogra and Raptee, the last separating it from Chilopar, a lately settled pergannah, on the east by the similarly settled portion of pergannah Silhut, a remark applicable to pergannah Shahjehanpoor its northern boundary and on the west by a fertile part of Zillah Sarun. The face of the country, except towards the northern part where an occasional ridge appears, is almost an uninterrupted level broken only by numerous long winding nullahs, large jheels, natural and artificial ponds, villages generally cheerful with picturesque, bamboo clumps, and broad and shady mango groves. Its climate is decidedly good ; it has long been in repute. The surveyor and his people were at field work in July, and again in September, but had no sickness. Free from the forest, of which a very small portion indeed alone remains to show what must have been the labour of clearance of a large portion which was once covered by it, it is notwithstanding sufficiently well wooded. The periodical rains fall heavy, but the superfluous water is soon carried off by the nullahs and tanks. The village home-steeds are universally more neat and clean than I have generally observed in other parts of the country. The houses are almost always tiled, and their appearance comfortable. It has been remarked that in this pergannah, there are few or no instances of mendicants and idiots or of goitre disease, in contradistinction to the pergannah of Sidhoa Jobna, more to the north, where the traveller in one day could scarcely avoid meeting one or other or perhaps all of those cases. The population, by a rough estimate of the surveyor, is rated at 1,49,000, which is about 263 per square mile, giving $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of area, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ of cultivation to each individual. By my own census, carefully taken, the population is fixed at 1,79,000 and I am inclined to think this is nearer the mark. The

Moossulmans, ... 9,000
Hindoos, ... 1,70,000

Moossulman inhabitants are singularly few in number; the strength of the population is in

Rajpoots, Brahmins and Aheers, but almost every caste is to be found, and generally in the same village, there being without reference to extent or prosperity, in most instances, one or more families of Chumars, Buhrs, Bunneeahs, Kamkurs, Quoeries, and Koormees.

5. There is a very remarkable diversity in the character, and capabilities of the tuppah sub-divisions of this per-condition and products. gunnah. Tuppahs Bulya, Dont, Sulempoor Mel, Raepooreh, Kupurwar and Sumogur on the banks of the river Gogra and Raptee are almost beyond comparison richer than the others. This may be accounted for in more ways than one. Their proximity to fine and navigable rivers induced their first clearance from the waste. The principal thoroughfare passes through them. The villages are evidently of old establishment; the cultivated land bears evidence of long continued and attentive tillage. The markets most thriving and of longest standing are here. I have no doubt of the truth of the general assertion that this line of country was in reality so much of the whole pergannah as was generally known and possessed a public character, before our rule. In the contests between the Rajas and the amil, the latter deprived the former nominally of the whole pergannah management; but in reality they took pains to make the exclusion effective as far as these portions were concerned. The old records shew many instances of direct engagements having been taken from the resident village holders generally otherwise considered subordinate to the Raj in these tuppahs; in the others they are very rare. Doubtless where the controlling authority in their revenue administration often wavered between a system of single individual responsibility, or of several engagements, the effect was to produce competition between the Raja on the one hand, and the village holders on the other, the result of course proving an increase to the exchequer. This accounts for the generally speaking, high, in some instances too high, assessment, which, since the cession, has been laid upon, and realized from estates in these tuppahs. I shall have occasion presently to explain more fully on this point; meanwhile I cannot but make the remark that in almost every instance of full assessment throughout this line of the pergannah, the village will be found to be populous, the cultivation attended to with elsewhere unusual pains, and in fact the most made of the estate. Besides the soil of these tuppahs is the best—*Dorus* may be considered to be the basis of the pergannah soil, occasionally, and here generally, running into *Mutteear* elsewhere by too great a mixture of sand degenerating into *Bulooa*. The lands here principally *Bunjur* (silicious) yield in the khureef harvest, rice of kinds, pulses of sorts, Indian corn and vetches; in the rubbee, wheat, barley, gram, urhur and sugar-cane. Here too the poppy thrives and indigo to the limited extent of its growth which is not popular. The second line of the pergannah, embracing the central tuppahs, from Nei on the west to Sohunpoorah and Bilon east, have their distinct features and hold both by position and character an intermediate place betwixt the richer southern, and poorer northern sub-divisions. Throughout this line, but more especially in tuppahs Sohunpoorah, Bilon,

Goutman, part of Huwelee and Gotee, the soil is mostly the argilaceous clay called *Bhat* which has the same varieties as *Bunjur* lands but is generally weaker and poorer, not needing irrigation, giving inferior crops and requiring occasionally to lie fallow. Its principal khureef products are ginger, turmeric, a little cotton, and as the rubbee, wheat, barley and oil plants. The last line of the pergunnah or the more northern tuppahs are of the same description, except that as they have been little known, they have been little attended to. The Government assessment has been so absurdly light, that there has been wanting a wholesome stimulus to the improvement of land. The great labor of forest clearance overcome, the people have sat themselves down to the easiest mode of tillage, and to keep an unnecessary extent of pasture ground. There is, too, still plenty of land to be reclaimed; a patch or two of the old enemy, the forest, still to be cleared, and, though it cannot be denied that the soil is greatly inferior to that of the southern line, it can be well asserted that the materials by which agriculture is there fostered are here sadly wanted, *viz.*, labour and attention. I never saw a single instance of the use of manure in this line of tuppahs; except in the immediate vicinity of the home-stead upon small parcels of land preparing for the poppy, sugar-cane and escutents, I very rarely observed it employed in the central line. To the south particularly where the village had to pay a high assessment, I only observe its general use, together with that careful and repeated ploughing, patient cleansing and bruising which is characteristic of the agriculture in the adjoining district of Azimgurh. Through all these lines of country there are ample means of irrigation from tanks, jheels and wells. Except in the *Bhat* land which do not need it, irrigation is extensively practised. To the south the *Deoree* or *Beoree* (sling baskets), worked by two men, is most common. The water by them is raised over stages of four feet from jheels and nullahs lying often as many as three, four, five tiers below the land requiring to be irrigated. One set of baskets well worked throughout the day, and as is often the case, during great part of the night, will water an acre and more, but it is laborious work, and it is necessary to keep up an extra party beyond the number of baskets at work to give occasional relief. The *Dheokal* or lever prevails in other parts, which worked by one man perhaps succeeds in irrigating rather less than half an acre by the day. From the pucka wells, which abound all over the pergunnah,—their usual size being from 5 to 7 feet in girth, built with pucka bricks and mud, costing about 40 rupees and lasting 20 years,—the *Moth* and a pair of bullocks are occasionally made to irrigate about half an acre per diem, and by this means perhaps about 7 or 8 acres of land are kept well watered during the season.

6. Bounded as Sulempoor Mujholee is by the rivers Raptee and Resources, income, outgoings. Gogra, navigable all the year round, inter-

sected by the Chotee Gunduk river which is capable of receiving all kinds of river craft several months in the year, with good roads to its rivers and its ghâts, with a well distributed population, a good soil, a good climate, and many facilities of improvement, by no means remote from and possessing easy means of intercommunication with the great markets on the Ganges, it is singular that its natural advantages should have been so little improved. The hitherto light assessment, excepting as relates to the southward, and the absence of daring speculators, has probably led to the spirit of enterprize being little encouraged. Yet enough has been shown by beginnings to warrant assurance of great internal and external improvement, upon the conclusion of doubts and questions as to the State's demand. In the pergannah there is no trade or manufacture worthy of mention; a few coarse cloths are made, twine is spun, ploughs and carts are constructed for home use. I doubt if there are 200 of the latter in the whole pergannah, the traffic being principally carried on pack bullocks. But the export trade is not contemptible and is of much promise. From Burhuj, at the junction of the Raptee with the Gogra, there is a very considerable exportation of grain. Though a good deal of this is the produce of the northern pergannahs, many thousand maunds are from home growth. The grain merchants and buneesas, the wholesale and retail dealers at Burhuj and Bhagulpoor, have extensive dealings with Dinapoor and Benares; on the former place I could at any time have got (if I had required) a good draft for a thousand or even fifteen hundred rupees. The traffic, too, on the little Gunduk is by no means so small as has been generally supposed. From Karondee in tuppah Kuchwar, Mujholee Khas, and Beronan almost at the junction with the Gogra, a great deal of quiet export is effected of grain, wheat and rice, which also goes to the Dinapoor and Patna markets. Some of the finer sorts of wood loaded in boats quit the district by this route, though of course the great drifts are by the Raptee and Gogra. Lar, a very fine estate in tuppah Bulya, has a traffic with Nepal in musk, copper vessels, hill steel, cows-tail chowries, and Bootwul pyce. Sumogur, Kupurwar, Punyan, Sulempoor and Khurolee in the southern line; Sohunpoorah Bhurgorec, Khampar, Bilwa, Khookhondoo and Lungra in the central; Kurondee and Deorya (the site of the thanah) in the northern line, are grain markets of note. In perhaps fifty other estates there are resident professional buneesas, that is, who are not cultivators as well as buneesas, but the people chiefly depend upon the periodical hâts or markets held all over the pergannah where much business is carried on by barter, raw tobacco exchanged for grain, raw cotton for twisted threads, and home products for cloths and other wrought goods, which mostly come from the Ghazeepoor and Azimgurh districts. There are not many village bankers. I could find but 38 the maximum of whose yearly dealings might

be 20,000 Rs., and the minimum 2,000. I of course allude to the people who have almost exclusively money transactions with the zamindars and other residents in the pergannah. The majority of this useful class of men are seldom to be found in our Courts of law. The good faith of the people is proverbial. The simple duress upon defaulters, which is almost always found effectual, is the silent or noisy importunities of deputed Brahmins. The banker family of most note, (how they came to settle here some 30 or 40 years back is curious,) is from Canoongo in the Dooab. There is no mistaking their business-like habits, active shrewdness, witty impudence, and uncommon tact in attaining popula-

	Beegahs.	Rarity. The seven indigo concerns in this pergannah I note in the margin,* with the estimated quantity of land in beegahs taken up by each. Except Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 the concerns were all closed last year. The supposed favourable reaction in the indigo market, has reinduced speculation, but of so limited a character, that I cannot think it will have any marked effect upon the condition of the pergannah, more especially as the cultivation is decidedly unpopular, and it has two formidable opponents which come now in order of notice ; 1st. the poppy. The quantity of opium produced in Sulempoor Mujholee, is enormous. To all intents there has been no necessity, for remitting the land revenue after collection from the pergannah. It might have stayed in the tehsildaree since the advances and final payments for this produce have long very much exceeded in figure all the fixed demand of land revenue and surplus collections. It will be interesting and useful to note the remarkable progress which has been made in the cultivation of the poppy and produce of the drug.
1 Nudour, ...	800	
2 Kurondee,	200	
3 Goura,	1,500	
4 Koornota,	1,000	
5 Gurhwa,	500	
6 Teeleya, ...	500	
7 Rampoor, ...	400	

posed favourable reaction in the indigo market, has reinduced speculation, but of so limited a character, that I cannot think it will have any marked effect upon the condition of the pergannah, more especially as the cultivation is decidedly unpopular, and it has two formidable opponents which come now in order of notice ; 1st. the poppy. The quantity of opium produced in Sulempoor Mujholee, is enormous. To all intents there has been no necessity, for remitting the land revenue after collection from the pergannah. It might have stayed in the tehsildaree since the advances and final payments for this produce have long very much exceeded in figure all the fixed demand of land revenue and surplus collections. It will be interesting and useful to note the remarkable progress which has been made in the cultivation of the poppy and produce of the drug.

Years.	Cultivation.	Produce.	Advances.	Final payments.	Total.
	Beegahs.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1832/33, ...	4,022	639	36,198	56,513	92,711
1833/34, ...	4,555	711	40,994	62,208	1,03,202
1834/35, ...	4,902	830	44,127	76,246	1,20,373
1835/36, ...	5,264	805	47,385	69,895	1,17,280
1836/37, ...	6,402	1,220	52,000	1,25,000	1,77,000

Let it be noted that ten years ago the cultivation was 2,209 beegahs, the produce 274 mds., and the money paid Rs. 39,825—while the culti-

vation has about trebled, the produce has rather more than quadrupled. This in regard to profits speaks intelligibly. In fact, the pains taken by the opium agent at Ghazepoor, ably assisted by the late Mr. Armstrong to secure to the cultivators their dues; the liberal rewards held out to the employees of the agency, and the improved experience of the ryots in the extraction of the drug, have given a very decided impulse to this Government speculation, which is likely to be enhanced by the establishment of another factory, and the permanent location of a sub-deputy agent in the pergannah. The second opponent to indigo, and a promising competitor with the poppy, is the sugar-cane. Hitherto much has not been grown; why I know not. But it has made a marvellous stride in a single season; since the equalization of the duties in England, one of the Calcutta houses of agency has authorized a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, to purchase native refined sugar to a very large extent. The certificates I have signed shew that this pergannah has not been idle, and indeed the change which appeared in the face of the country on my return to it after the last rainy season, spoke for itself. The sugar-cane, rising almost every where, had introduced a novel feature in the aspect of the pergannah. I cannot put down the increase of its cultivation. The institution of inquiries with the object of ascertaining this point, would, as the new settlement was in full operation, have created suspicion, and spoiled confidence; I therefore abstained, but enough has, I trust, been shewn, in regard to the existing capabilities, and opening resources of this pergannah, to remove the legitimate apprehension which must arise when the States' demand has been rapidly and very considerably enhanced. Of two lakhs and quarter of land revenue by this settlement fixed to come into the treasury, full a lakh and three

Cultivated area acres, 2,11,000
Poppy cultivation acres, 4,200

quarters must go back whence it came for the produce of the fiftieth part of the cultivated area of the pergannah. I think I need not add more to prove the certainty of a regular and salutary reflux of the circulating medium.

7. It seems paradoxical to commence the explanation of a considerable increase over the last assessment by stating there has been a decrease, in several instances; such is the case. In 138 villages, of which the aggregate former juma was 25,391 Rs., the new juma fixed at 18,735 Rs., admits a decrease of 6,656 Rs. This diminution occurs almost entirely in the tuppahs on the southern line. In some instances, the late assessment was obviously excessive. In others, by a division of property, two estates had been created from one. The new name assigned to the off-shoot, was not on official record; the old one was registered with a burden of which it really only undertook a part. In a few cases malevolence or cupidity had induced the Raja to include in this

The assessment, comparative increase and decrease, in its principle and application.

talooqua zemindaree estates by bidding at the last settlement a juma which the estates could never pay. The settlement officer was deceived, the zemindars fixed their own juma, kept possession, paid neither more nor less, and the Raja has enjoyed the privilege of paying the difference. The increase of the settlement is not merely the augmentation of the late juma of settled villages, but from large new properties having been brought on the assessment roll; 170 towfeer, nankar, and rent free tenures resumed, give a clear gain of 24,676 Rs. Before adverting to the principle upon which the assessment has been fixed, I must briefly notice the tuppah sub-divisions, and the reason of their recognition. These tuppahs are coloured in the map exactly as they were found. It will be remarked that they are, with a few exceptions scarce worthy of notice, conterminous. There is abundant evidence to shew that they are ancient. Petitions, and documents of all kinds, almost invariably give the tuppah. Men of note or respectability are pointed out with reference to the influence they possess in the tuppah where they reside. These subdivisions are more natural than artificial, and appear to me to have originated more from the marked features and distinct peculiarities of certain tracts, than from convenience of reference. In so very large and irregular an extent of country, as is comprised within the limits of pergunnah Sulempoor Mujholee, general uniformity of character could not be expected. Inquiry and observation have shown that, instead of general similitude, there are very peculiar varieties. In fixing the whole pergunnah assessment, I had to bear in mind the necessity of an equitable relation being maintained between it and that of Chilopar, Silhut and Shahjehanpore, all three bordering pergunnahs, of which an elaborate revision of settlement had been made, and approved, and between which and this pergunnah there was no such uncommon diversity as to warrant a great difference in the rate of assessment. The ample and well arranged evidence of these settlements admitted ready comparison with the full and accurate details compiled by the surveyor, and verified by my own researches. Following the steps of my predecessors and guided by the conclusions to which they arrived, the soundness of which subsequent experience has made manifest, I found no difficulty in fixing an aggregate juma for the whole pergunnah. That having been decided, the second step was its equitable distribution upon the tuppahs, and lastly the similar distribution of the tuppahs' juma thus obtained upon their component villages. These sub-divisions were first classed according to character and capabilities, and the three lines which you will observe I constantly allude to, viz., the southern, the central and the northern, were established after very careful investigation and upon evidence most satisfactory. The result is that the central line pays at the average pergunnah rate, the rich southern tuppahs paying higher, the poor northern tuppahs paying lower than that rate. In distributing each tuppah

juma over its villages, attention was paid to the peculiar circumstances of each, the distribution made from the statistical returns, particular inquiries, and other accumulated evidence was finally discussed with all or as many of the tuppah residents, as could attend. After getting over the first difficulty which arose from every man wishing to ride light by putting weight on his neighbour, I found the people willing to discuss my terms in the mass, and improve them in detail, with very great fairness, and I cannot but think they must upon the whole have given satisfaction, seeing there is not one single recusant, no case of transfer in farm, and only two appeals against the juma imposed, both of which have been negatived.

- 8. I found full two-thirds of the pergunnah registered in zemindaree to the Raja of Mujholee and his family Tenures. connexions. Besides several estates recorded in farm to the canoongoes of which the old zemindars retained possession paying, through the nominal farmer, the registered juma after deducting these rent free and towfeer estates of course not on the late roll, the number of independent zemindarees appeared limited. The settlement investigations however increased their number. The farms were soon swept off. The zemindaree estates fraudulently included within the Raja's talooqua, but of which the owners retained undisputed possession, went out of the list as a matter of course. The rent free resumed tenures were in almost every case held by the zemindars without opposition. Either the late rent free holders and zemindars were one and the same, or, as in some instances, the recorded maafeedar had neither visited nor derived a fraction of emolument from the estate for years. The towfeer villages were almost always offshoots separated from the parent estate for convenience sake. I need not enter into a dissertation of the Birt tenure. Ample discussion and most patient exposition has set it at rest. The Mujholee Birt tenures are of simple and in the main undisputed character. In the course of their investigation they were mostly acknowledged by the talooqdars because denial would have been useless, and in controverted cases, the Birtiya most generally proved his claim. In the nine talooquas of the pergunnah comprising 829 estates, 698 of that number have passed to the Birtiyas, and the settlement has been made with them precisely on the same footing as independent zemindars, except their paying 20 per cent. on the Government juma as malikana to the talooqdar. The result will best appear in a tabular form which I herewith annex. The cases of Birt, not liable to pay malikana, are of course not inserted.

Talooqua.	No. of Villages.	Birt.	Juma.	Malikana.	Total.	Khalasah.	Juma.	
Raj ... Mujholee, ...	582	514	81,127	16,192	97,319	68	16,884	
Taloqua Kuchwar, ...	97	78	9,823	1,965	11,788	19	4,323	
„ Beronañ,	40	32	3,153	630	3,783	8	1,407	
„ Burseepar, ...	43	32	2,893	558	3,451	11	1,673	
„ Khironyañ, ...	9	7	962	192	1,154	2	378	
„ Bureha,... ...	9	7	780	156	936	2	250	
„ Khampar, ...	6	2	189	39	227	4	1,550	
„ Bhungaree, ...	5	1	115	23	138	4	1,346	
„ Miscellaneous,..	38	25	2,475	435	2,910	13	3,559	
	9	829	698	1,01,517	20,189	1,21,706	131	31,370

As the Birtiyas in all cases pay both juma and malikana direct at the tehsildaree, they are of course rendered independent, and the talooqdars are saved the trouble of paying all their rated assessment, as the malikana is credited to their account and they have only to make good the difference between the Birt and independent zemindaree holdings. In reference to shares and sharers I could discern no difference, and they were therefore treated alike, that is, the same pains were taken with registering the sharers, and deciding the disputes of both classes. The prevailing tenure and economy of management is remarkably simple. In most instances, asameewar collections defray the assessment, and often the expenses, leaving a surplus, which is divided according to the shares regulated by the laws of inheritance. Each sharer has his seer or, as it is called, his *zeraut*, and where a resident, and with a little capital, he undertakes a portion himself, and rents the remainder to the ryots, who for other lands pay to the common stock, or if a non-resident and a poor man, lets out all, receiving however in such case a moiety of the produce. Instances of Butaee payment are not common; they are almost exclusively confined to these cases. The Azimgurh tenure of the *beeghulam* I have found only in two or three villages. The principal disputes, and those most difficult of adjustment, I found in estates the holders of which have family connexions in the ad-

joining zillah of Sarun. As may be supposed, the branches of the parent stock which had settled there, found it convenient to try and force their claim to be recognized as sharers in the properties here. The talooqdars, when they wished to annoy a refractory Birtiya, usually employed the agency of a Sarun connexion. These cases were of course decided strictly with reference to the point of possession. In drawing up the new engagements with more or less trouble, I induced the people to select their own managers. In their names the settlement durkhast is

* with the quota of each. filed, and in the supplement is particularized the several* shares, which the lumberdars bind themselves therein to hold inviolate; whether Birt or zemindaree, the same rule has been observed in both cases.

9. The putting the office of putwaree upon a respectable footing was a proper introduction before laying down a *Miscellaneous arrangements.* plan to preserve the cultivating classes from unfair exaction. The village accountants are to be remunerated as in the other settled pergunnahs with $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on the gross collections. The native Deputy Collector obtained a vast heap of village papers, which in many cases were certainly authentic. They are classed and arranged with the settlement files. The several village putwarees have also been made to lodge three years' papers in the tehsildaree, and except where the zemindars, agreeably to public notice, have filed others in amendment, these papers are to hold good in all controversies. The people have been invited in all new arrangements for clearance of waste, &c. to record their mutual compacts in the tehsildaree. The arrangements denoted in the statement No. 5, have been carried into effect by the tehsildar and thanadar in concert. The contribution of 1 per cent. upon the Government juma for the repair of roads in lieu of compulsory labor, has been engaged for by the holders of all estates. To simplify accounts, and to prevent unnecessarily heavy duress upon defaulters, a mehalbundee statement of the pergunnah has been compiled. Holders of more than one village whether Birt or zemindaree—synonymous terms now that both pay direct to the tehsildaree,—are here allowed to be responsible for their holdings in the aggregate. This is an indulgence which ought to be granted where the villages are numerous, and saves besides to the tehsildaree officers a deal of unnecessary and minute calculation.

10. The term of settlement is 20 years. The experiment of one season affords full hope that during the remainder of the period the prosperity of the pergunnah will increase and the realization of the yearly demand be safely effected without undue pressure upon the people. The increase of demand is great, but I have faithfully endeavoured in every case to impose an assessment fully moderate, and fairly equalized. The best agricultur

Concluding remarks.

ists, the most respectable men in the pergunnah, belong to the class styled Birtiyas. Their new and amended position was unavoidable even if it were matter of objection, for in sanctioning their entering into open transactions with our native officers, we legalize what has been covertly and irregularly attempted for years. The present Raja of Mujholee is a minor ; the other talooqdars, without a solitary exception, are men either of bad, or of no character, who have long had no personal controul over these people, and have been compelled to employ the agency of the tehsildar and his myrmidons in realizing their stipulated or asserted dues. The settlement of these men's position has had no inconsiderable good effect in improving the country. I hasten to notice what I consider urgently required to *consolidate* that improvement.

It is a more pure administration. Let it be considered that the establishment noted in the margin* has now to

* Tehsildar, ...	... 100	look after two pergunnahs, this and Chilopar,
Peshkar, ...	... 15	now both settled, whose aggregate juma is Rs.
2nd mohurrir, ...	10	2,53,000. In the course of my settlement in-
3rd do. ...	10	vestigations I have been quite appalled by the
Tehveeldar, ...	15	enormous sums paid by the people, under that
3 canoongoes @ 15 ...	45	ominous heading <i>khurchah</i> and <i>nuzuranah</i> .
	195	

Looking at the rate of salary awarded to the native officers, I cannot wonder that they thus make up for deficiencies. It is my earnest request that I may be permitted to submit a revised list of local establishment, more especially as I have been so fortunate as to obtain in the tehsildar from the late Collector of Azimgurh, a native officer of character whom it is well worth while to remunerate in proportion to his charge and required services. The doubts and questions before the settlement are now terminated ; the people must now gradually decrease their expenses, and, to enhance existing profits, must look to new fields of exertion. If those to whom we owe the clearance of a large tract of country, its conversion from the waste to smiling villages and fertile fields, whose having but partially learnt the use of roads and rivers is more our fault than theirs, have no other claim upon us but one, it is, now that the assessment has attained its standard, the right they indisputably possess of being quit and free from making good to the servants of the State the deficiencies arising from inadequate salaries, and unequally remunerated services.

I have, &c.,

GORUCKPOOR
COLLECTORSHIP, }
The 29th July, 1837. }

E. A. READE,

Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH SILHUT.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Offy. Commissioner of Revenue 5th Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the prescribed statements of the revised settlement of pergannah Silhut noted
 • Abstract statement No. III in the margin.* The survey plans No. I and
 • Do. " IV Police jaghire, " V Pergannah map. village statements No. II, bound up each in two volumes, have been lodged in the Collector's office.

2. The village boundaries were set up by Rae Manick Chund, the senior native Deputy Collector, Mr. Chester The survey. and myself in the latter months of 1836. Almost contemporaneously with our taking the field, Captain H. M. Lawrence introduced his parties, and the work was completed with that officer's usual ability and despatch. As some portions of the pergannah had been previously settled under Regulation VII of 1822, and the rule of dispensing with the professional interiors of villages already settled had been introduced, time, expense and trouble were saved by the surveyor, and his people being exempted from what was before superfluous labor.

3. Pergannah Silhut which apparently takes its name from an obscure village in tappah Nugwan Teekur, originally belonged to the metropolitan pergannah Huwelee Goruckpoor, wherefrom it was separated about the commencement of the 11th Fuslee century, and has since remained distinct. In form it is long and irregular, bounded on the west and north by Huwelee, from which it is separated by the Mujna, on the east and part south by pergannahs Shajehanpoor and Sulempoor Mujholee, from which it is divided by the Dhooranchee and the Koorna with a little exception, and on the south and part west its limit is the Raptee river, a recent diverge of which from its former bed has thrown one village on its right bank. This pergannah contains 17 conterminous

* 1 Bunchura.

2 Singhpoor.

3 Bukhrab.

4 Benak.

5 Katoura.

6 Cheoruh.

7 Puharpoor.

tappahs which I note in the margin* for sake of reference, preserving the order of their position from north to south. These sub-divisions are ancient, and like those which elsewhere obtain in the other pergannahs of this district are to be respected.

- 8 Chureeon.
- 9 Idrakpoor.
- 10 Dont.
- 11 Sirjum.
- 12 Aendopoor.
- 13 Burnee.
- 14 Goura.
- 15 Dhutora.
- 16 Muddunpoor.
- 17 Nugwan Teekur.

They assist the comprehension of the remarkable and very perplexing varieties of feature and character which pervade this pergunnah, wherein it cannot really be said that, except perhaps as to general inferiority compared with circumjacent divisions of the country, one single point of resemblance universally prevails. A glance at the map will suffice to convince, that the northern and southern portions must differ much in character, but it is rather bewildering to find in remarkable vicinity truth in the objections that here all is swamp;—there all is jungle, and beyond all is sand. Yet this can be observed not only in the same pergunnah but the same tappah. In Nugwan Teekur part of the country is so completely overflowed that, during the rainy season, it is one sheet of water interspersed with slight elevations above it occupied by villages; another part is high poor forest land, and another part is a dry table land. The best distinctions I can make, and these are imperfect from the number of exceptions, are 1st, so much of Nugwan Teekur as lies between the forest and the Raptee,—this is low uneven land, liable to inundation, and in no season ever dry. 2nd. The remainder of Nugwan Teekur, Dhutora, Aendopoor, Benaik, and part of Bunchura,—this is either dense forest or tracts of land intermixed with jungle, the soil generally of poor quality, light, and requiring but scantily possessing means of irrigation, thinly inhabited and not healthy. 3rd. The central parts of the pergunnah comparatively free from the forest and with soil of amended character, comprising Sirjum, Churyaon, Kutoura and Bukhrab; and 4th so much of Sillut as lies east of the Roorna, which, it will be observed, runs nearly to the northern boundary, comprising Muddunpoor, Goura, Burnee, Idrakpoor, Dont, Puharpoor, Cheorinha, and Singhpoor, of which it may be remarked that they have been longer tilled; that the soil, though here too exceptions are remarkable, is the best in the pergunnah and that the climate is tolerably good. This is, I hope, an intelligible, at all events it is the best distribution I can make of the pergunnah. I can only improve it by shewing its imperfection. In the first lot though there is much sand close to the river, there is occasionally further inward to be found a good clay soil, and good wheat and barley crops are raised thereon, but sugar-cane is unknown. In the 2nd there are occasionally to be found tanks, and where these are, the vicinity is much beyond the average. In the 3rd and 4th where, as to quality of soil, there is not in the main between the two divisions any remarkable variety, the surface of the country is occasionally broken into undulations which are more ornamental to the landscape than profitable to the husbandman. These ridges are, for the most part, impracticable sand hills, near to which, that is in the vale below, may perhaps be found in one village a tenacious clay, in another a light sand

requiring constant irrigation to produce a crop, and in its nature obnoxious to the improvement of means of irrigation by being unfit for the making of bricks for pucka wells, and from cutcha wells falling in almost as soon as made. Pergunnah Silhut in short is to be considered irregular in form abounding with numerous and constant varieties of character, but possessing a poor soil compared with that of neighboring pergannahs.

Silhut has long been very far and is still far behind the better cultivated, more populous, richer and more healthy neighboring pergannahs Shajehanpoor and Sulempoor Mujholee. That part of it which, prior to our rule, was not forest and a hunting field, was more than once the arena of conflict between contending Rajas. At the cession it was almost entirely waste; it had not recovered the shock of expulsion of old occupants and parcelling out amongst the adherents of the Raja of Sutasee, and the graspings of the latter when in power, or that of the amil when he was displaced. Since then till quite of late years part has been under the almost absolute domination of a Raj whose ruling principle seems to have been confusion within and without; part has been ridden over rough shod by Baboo brethren, contumers of authority and pests to their neighbors, and pains seem to have been taken to complete its mismanagement. There is no police station and never was in pergannah Silhut. The thanahs in whose jurisdiction it is comprised are all well within the limits of other pergannahs. It professedly belonged, till lately, to the huzoor tehsil at the sudder station from which it is separated by the Raptee swamps and the great forest. Its revenue appears to have been collected, not by the legitimate attendance of malgoozars with their payments at the treasury, but by the deputation of pillaging and unrestrained canoongoes, who have in the course of their tour gorged as much as on return they have made good to their employers. Besides the evils arising from the mismanagement of the Raj Sutasee, for which it was necessary to devise a special remedy, the monstrous claim of Hidayat Allee for 500 estates in this district, which included a large portion of Silhut, hung over as a cloud for years, and was only finally disposed of by the Court at Allahabad not long ago. It required all the ability and the best exertion of a very able Magistrate to put down the turbulence of more than one of the Baboos, who as off-shoots of the Raj had assurance and, in the shade of their jungles, had confidence to oppress their neighbors; they had long done so with impunity at their will. There was too the forest to be uprooted and cleared, and the wild beasts, which still greatly abound, bringing with them danger to the cultivator and destruction of his crops. It is quite of late years that Silhut has begun to improve, and certainly that improvement has been rapid. It is attributable to the admirable settlement of those portions which appertain to the Raj Sutasee, to which I shall presently allude, to the confidence thereby created elsewhere of equitable assessment

being imposed when its other parts came under revision, and to the introduction of something like good administration. But still improvement has only begun, and years must elapse before pergunnah Silhut will be able to attain to the standard of its neighbors.

By the census taken at the present settlement of the whole population, products and resources, the population is ascertained to be

* Hindus,..... 38,380. Moosalmans, ... 6,905. 45,285 ; which consists of the two principal

classes as noted in the margin.* This gives 162 to the square mile, and nearly four acres of area and 1½ of cultivation to each individual. In the adjoining pergunnah of Sulempoor Mugholce the population has been rated at 263 the square mile. The agriculture of Silhut is of inferior character and the ordinary crops only are raised. There is so little sugar-cane that it can only be considered an exception to the rule. In the khureef a great deal of rice and oord is grown, and the last is in fact a pergunnah staple. Urhur is planted a good deal (though it does not much thrive) from its fertilizing the soil on which it stands by its falling leaves. Barley, peas and gram are the principal rubbee crops, but the exports, which are annually becoming more important, from the Mudunpoor market of Silhut produce, consists of oord and barley. These take their way to Burhej, and together with the produce of the Sulempoor pergunnah, find a market in Patna or Dinaopoor. There is hope of the sugar-cane increasing in Silhut, in its central tuppahs ; hitherto injury from the depredations of animals from the forest, want of means of irrigation, inferior culture of the soil owing to the cultivator undertaking too great an extent, and want of capital, has operated against its successful introduction. There is no indigo cultivation at all, though it has been thought this plant would thrive on trial. Some years ago a Mr. Marley settled himself at Deotha in tuppah Benaiik, and energetically applied himself to the establishment of an indigo concern. It seems he gained good will, but after protracted trial the death of his people and his own sickness compelled the speculation to be abandoned, and naught now remains but the wreck of a house and one or two good puckah wells. The poppy culture too is so limited as to be scarcely worthy of notice, considering the great exertions which have been made to force this cultivation every where in this district, and that there is no record of the people opposing it from hostility. This fact is remarkable and furnishes an argument both against the general quality of village soils, and against the antiquity of the present village homesteads, adjacent to which of long occupation, land is most valued for the poppy, and by some means or other generally obtained. Silhut has in Mudunpoor only one market of note; Roodrpoor once was, but seems to be decaying. The former is the grain mart, and the only manufacture in the pergunnah, that of coarse cloth, is divided between those two places. To the north, Churyaon is improving

as a bazar, but it is not held daily, and hâts or weekly markets are to be found in altogether only nine villages. The Dodlnath fair, however, at Roodrpoor, which takes place once a year, is very considerable. Bankers there are none who deserve the name; of the eleven persons who in research have been discovered to have money dealings with their neighbors, the transactions of one only have been stated to be as far as 5,000 rupees. I do not know of one brick house in Silhut except in Mudunpoor and Roodrpoor, and in the latter, the seat of the Raja, there is no encouragement to trade. The Raja himself lives in a ruin, is ruined with debt, and has no idea beyond the monomania of catching and gathering together wild elephants from the forest.

The tuppahs noted in the margin,* with occasional exceptions of

Former and present Village Settlement.

• Tuppahs.	No. of Villages.
Cheoruha,	19
Mudunpoor,	25
Burnee,	12
Aendpoor,	28
Nugwan Teekur, ..	124
Dhutorah,	26
Bunchura,	30
Total,	274

a few estates, were recorded to belong to the Raj Sutasee, whose talooqua consists of villages similarly scattered through other pergannahs of this district. The inability of the Raja to manage his affairs led to his interests being placed under the Court of Wards, and the not by any means successful administration of that Court, followed by the perfect incompetence of the present Raja to maintain his position after his

property had been released therefrom, together with the necessity of putting on a sensible and sound footing the interests of the under-tenants, eventually led to the special appointment of a functionary independent of the Collector for the revenue, magisterial and settlement administration of this property. Mr. E. Currie was vested with this office in 1830. Previously the introduction of the khusrab survey which was commenced in this pergannah, had been assigned to me, then an assistant under the Collector, and from October 1829 till March 1830, I was engaged upon tuppahs Chouruha and Burnee. Mr. Currie shortly after entered upon the duties of his office and completed the settlements of all but Bunchura. His report of the settlement of Cheoruha, Mudunpoor, Burnee and Aendpoor, dated 28th March 1832, and of Nugwan Teekur and Dhutorah, dated 25th Feby. 1833, have been laid before Government and received confirmation, the former under date 10th May 1837, the latter dated 30th September 1836. Tuppah Bunchura was settled by one of Mr. E. Currie's successors, Mr. F. Stainforth, whose report is dated 4th February 1835, but this has not as yet been confirmed. The present settlement includes those tuppahs which were not within the circle of my predecessor's investigation and certain villages, tals and such like, hardly worth assessing within the natural limits of their tuppahs not taken up by them. These have been settled by me according to the process which, having fully explained in my settlement report of Sulempoor Mujholee, to detail here would be superfluous. The patient research and accurate judgment

of Mr. E. Currie had previously decided satisfactorily to Government, by whom his proceedings have been sanctioned, the rate of assessment to be imposed upon portions of this pergannah. It was only necessary for me therefore to take care that the revised juma upon the other parts should, with due regard to comparative capabilities, bear an equitable relation with that which had been previously laid on. In a pergannah, where, as I have above explained, there are peculiar varieties of feature, occasional disparities must be expected, but with reference to the not inconsiderable local knowledge acquired by me several years ago, revived and augmented by subsequent inquiries and the copious information recorded by an officer who had ample time and opportunity to perfect his knowledge, these, if requisite, can at once be explained. To No. IV a general supplement 3 has been added to facilitate comparison. Thus taking with Bunchura, formerly settled, Singhpoor, Bukhrah, and Katoura, it will be seen that the rate of the latter is somewhat higher than the former. This is proper since they have been longer reclaimed. Singhpoor bears a higher rate on the cultivated area on account of its disproportionate quantity of recent waste. The assessment of tuppahs Puharpoor, Churyaon, Dont, Id-rakpoor, Sirjum and Goura, bear an equitable relation to that of the richer tuppah Cheoruha to the north and poorer Burnee to the south, imposed by Mr. E. Currie. Benaik is much the same as Aendopoor, and the assessment of scattered villages has been made up on the same principle. I should add, however, that the 5 names in Dhutora, 8 in Aendopoor and 5 out of 7 in Nugwan Teckur, consist of the tals and patches of jungle which, though included in village boundaries, were left unassessed. Their assessment was in fact postponed till the zemindars were able to undertake their clearance. The result of the present village settlement, which came into operation during the past year, has been to give a profit to the State of Rs. 15, 356, the former juma being Rs. 5,264, the present Rs. 20,620. This sudden and enormous increase which is fourfold, has come into the treasury without duress or default. It is attributable principally to the vast number of fictitious mafees which abounded in this pergannah and of which, when brought to trial, not one quarter were defended by the persons in possession. They were almost without exception deserted villages at the cession, taken up by the old zemindars who paid the canoongee a few rupees on their re-occupation to have them inserted in the register as rent free tenures. I am not going to defend the fraud, but it is undeniable that these rent free holdings and the revenue officer's non-investigation of them until just before the present settlement, have had very great effect in promoting the cultivation of the district; they have acted as an encouragement to occupy and improve the wild parts of the country, and though hereby the zemindars have furtively forestalled the advantages of long leases upon a light assessment, the Government now derive the full benefit of their labors and are greater

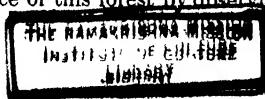
gainers than if they had resumed long back and employed the machinery of clearing leases and graduated assessment.

The remarks above apply to the settlement of villages unquestionably assessable. I am obliged to make this distinction because it is necessary to report, and to seek confirmation of the settlement of that which is brought on the regular pergannah roll being permanent and unalterable for a term of years separately from that which involves previous experiment. Such is the jungle and that which depends upon the undecided question of assessment or otherwise ; such are the nankar villages of the Raj Sutasee. The matter of these last may be explained at once. They are particularized in supplement 1st to No. IV and with other nankars in other pergannahs of Raj Sutasee, were left unassessed both by Messrs. E. Currie and F. Stainforth. The latter officer in his final report of date 1st December 1835, strongly recommended that, on account of the poverty and embarrassments of the Raja, they should be held by him free of rent for the term of his life. Mr. Commissioner Currie, on my inquiring the fate of this recommendation, directed a summary assessment of the villages to be fixed and reported, which was accordingly done, but I have not heard the result. On taking up the settlement of the remainder of Silhut, I found reason, having opportunities of acquiring information on the spot and better data than Mr. Stainforth's papers, to revise the juma which had thus been summarily assumed and reported. Accordingly discrepancies will be found between the juma proposed by me in the statement submitted 6th April 1836 and now entered in the supplement 1st of No. IV. I request that the latter be allowed to stand in lieu of that exhibited in the former statement. In such case whether the nankar be allowed or resumed, this assessment sooner or later will come into operation, and its exhibit at present serves to shew what sacrifice will be made by the State if the Sutasee settlement officer's application be approved.

It is not necessary to explain at length what has been ordered in this matter throughout the district. It will suffice to say that little or nothing has been done in Silhut from clearing leases. I speak from actual observation from what the country was in 1829 and 1837. The clearance has been very great, but this has been universally affected by the removal of jungle patches measured within the village limits. The clearing lease holders set to work on the forest have done little or nothing. The subject of the present remarks and of the supplement 2nd, is discernible on the map being that large forest tract of Nugwan Teekur and Dhutorah which runs across the pergannah west and east. Engagements were taken from a few individuals upon the conditions then in vogue by Mr. E. Currie, and subsequently a few were filed in Mr. Stainforth's office. Nothing however has been done. Sickness drove away some ; sufficient pains

were not taken to define the limits of the several allotments ; quarrels arose and no progress was made. Mr. Stainforth's lessees appear to have been mookhtars of the cutcherry who have done nothing, and now that the complement is not requisite, have retreated altogether. The grants, with one exception particularized in the supplement 2nd, have been marked off and distinctly assigned. Those individuals who took pottahs from Mr. E. Currie, have been put in possession, and their pottahs have been revised according to the result of the present survey. They have all been made to extend to the term of 20 years. I consider this necessary to ensure the object had in view, and experience has shewn that the old system of quinquennial clearing leases has proved a miserable failure. The exception alluded to is what is called No. 6 Raja jungle. I have not settled this in farm, but in zemindaree tenure with the Raja on these conditions ; to clear $\frac{1}{4}$ th after deducting 25 per cent. for waste in 5 years, a moiety in 10 years, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in 15 years, otherwise the settlement to be null ; the Raja from the first year and all along to pay the equal annual juina of rupees 2,030. Having failed of obtaining offers to clear any part of the forest beyond the parcels marked out as above stated, and despairing of any leaseholder, European or native, coming forward who would undertake the whole, it appeared to me best to make the arrangement above stated. This jungle running up to the residence of the Raja himself has so long and so decidedly been in his possession, that to acknowledge his proprietary right in the event of his clearing it would, I think, be only equitable. It has been represented, that through his influence some people in Roodrpoor will take up small parcels, and help him to the fulfilment of his conditions. Some arrangement has been made with the Baboos of Aendopoor and Dhutora. With this object I have not included this tract in the estate on the regular towzee roll because the arrangement is open to discussion. It should not be forgotten that all this jungle is a light soil, poor and, reclaimable with much labour, will not give much in return. A Mr. Adam to whom it was offered some years back, rejected it, and if this arrangement is not approved it must remain as it is, for the Raja will not take a clearing lease. This would be a great evil, for from this piece of the forest, animals issue which commit much depredation on the surrounding country, and the Government too must be content to lose Rs. 2,030 per annum, for in this case revenue is realizable from the first year, and the Raja himself prefers to undertake what at first is a dead loss to filing an engagement to pay a graduated assessment, because the present sense of loss is deemed a greater stimulant to endeavors to render the waste productive, than the prospect of future augmented liabilities. I think the arrangement worthy of sanction, but it is necessary that an affirmative or negative be given without loss of time. I conclude my notice of this forest by observing that there is no timber of

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any value in this tract. The best trees have been cut down and sold. Inferior logs and firewood run down the Mujna, but this trade is very petty. The jungle itself, as it stands, is of little value ; the ground when reclaimed does not promise to be fertile, but its clearance will add, by the diminution of contingent losses, to the value of an extensive neighbourhood. Its removal as a nuisance is most desired.

In the supplement 3rd, besides the comparative result of my Concluding remarks, predecessor's settlements and my own, will be observed the total revenue derivable from Silhut, when the Raja's nankars come under assessment, and the jungle under clearance. In such case the original juma at the cession of Rupees 8,516 will have been raised to Rs. 57,222, a sevenfold increase. At present the pergunnah roll exhibits the change noted in the margin,* and hereafter

	Past.	Rs.	Present.	Rs.	
Prior settlement,	29,231		Prior revision,	29,231	as the case may be, will be
Unrevised,	5,264		Present Do.,	20,620	added the juma' of the
Total,	34,495		Total,	49,851	nankar villages. The juma' leivable from the forest tracts and parcels is borne

on the general district register of jungle Boreedee mehals. I submit this settlement for confirmation in the fullest assurance that the State has been allowed its full due, and that the people have not been overtaxed. A fourfold increase, and at once, is at first sight startling, but in the first place I am satisfied better administration has in reality only made it a twofold augmentation, and in the last the people have long been prepared for the assumption by Government of its right in many properties, where accident more than good policy, has kept it in abeyance. The settlements made by Mr. E. Currie, the guide to his successors, founded upon most minute and matured investigation, have borne the test of time and comparison. They put at rest the doubts of the agriculturists as to their position and tenure both in this pergunnah and elsewhere. I have endeavored to make mine as much as possible like his. The assessment has been fixed upon the same principles with due attention to greater capabilities ; the tenures have been fully recorded and confirmed ; the rent rolls have been compiled, verified and circulated ; and the mode of administration particularized with care in the settlement proceedings. One year's experiment has given reason to infer that the revenue will be realized without recourse to any kind of coercive measures. One generally admitted and decided aid to the improvement of this pergunnah has been the establishment for the last two years, under the proposition submitted by me and sanctioned by Government in 1836, of the tehsildaree of Silhut and Shajehanpoor. The presence of an office in a central spot near Muwadea, tuppah Churyaon, and the existence of some respectabl authority in communication with the superior at the not easily accessible sudder station, has proved very beneficial. Business is not now delayed as

before ; payments are not left unaccounted for as before ; there is no deputation of emissaries as before, and better checks upon both people and native officers than there were before. The present settlement requires no increase of establishment. The burden of taxation is not oppressive, and the people have every where applied themselves vigorously to clearance and cultivation in order to restore the profits circumscribed by the enhancement of the State's demand. I have had no difficulty in Silhut in establishing a committee for, and finding individuals who will exert themselves in the improvement of the public roads. Every thoroughfare has been divided into convenient distances for superintendence amongst respectable persons, and ere long I hope to see regular contracts undertaken and fulfilled. In conclusion I would suggest that the term of Messrs. Currie and Stainforth's settlements in this pargannah be extended to the same as of those now reported, and the question of resumption, now or hereafter, of the Raja's nankar villages and of the particular matter of the Raja's jungle be decided soon ; the latter in particular ought not to be postponed.

GORUCKPOOR,
COLLECTORSHIP,
The 19th July, 1838.

I have, &c.,
E. A. READE,
Collector.

No. 242.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH SIDHOOA JOBNA.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Offy. Commissioner of Revenue 5th Division.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the prescribed statements of the settlements of Sidhoon Jobna. The Abstract statement, No. III survey plans No. I of the whole per-
 Ditto, Ditto, No. IV Police jaghire, .. No. V Pergunnah map,
 gunnah and the statements No. II of the villages settled by me under Regulation IX 1833, have been bound and are lodged in my office.

Prior to my joining this appointment, after the demise of the late Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Assistant Trotter was deputed to set up the boundaries of villages, and from October 1835 till March following I was engaged in this work, aided by the tehsildar. Much of it required revision owing to contradictory orders having been issued from the same authority, and double land marks put up in consequence. Captain H. M. Lawrence, whose zeal and ability are known, introduced his survey parties in February 1836, and in the following season, after Silhut had previously been disposed of, he brought his work to a close in April 1837. It was necessary to depute Mr. Chester to rectify what remained of Mr. Trotter's undefined boundaries and to render general assistance. I was occupied with this pergannah and Silhut from February till the end of the rainy season of 1837, with only the interval taken up by my unavoidable engagements in the western pergannahs, prior to the appointment of Mr. Chester as settlement officer of pergannah Nugur.

Sidhooa Jobna is the extreme eastern portion of this district. It is of great length and singular irregularity. It averages about 48 miles long by 19 broad; contains 32 tuppahs, the arrangement of which being defective, required rectification, and possesses an area, by survey, of 926 square miles. The eastern boundary, dividing it from zillah Sarun, at the northern and southern points, is the great Gunduk itself, intermediately

Position, climate and pecu-
arities.

one of the streamlets of that river. Its southern border is also a part of the same zillah and of pergunnah Sulempoor Mujholee. South and west there is not a good natural line of demarcation from Shajehanpoor, but to the west the little Gunduk divides it from Huwelee and Tilpoor, which last is also its northern neighbour. The climate of Sidhoa Jobna till of late years has been of very bad repute. Its effects were perceptible in incredibly numerous cases of personal deformity, idiocy, and of the goitre, which last disease extended itself to cattle as well as man. Pestilential fevers and agues were also very prevalent. During the past eight years there has been a remarkable change for the better, and as that region is now only unhealthy, which is least cultivated and most thinly inhabited, this amelioration is attributable to the contemporaneous improvement of the face of the country by the influx of settlers from other districts, cultivation greatly increased and the rapid formation of many new villages. In this large tract of country the varieties of feature might be expected to be great and numerous. The principal and most obvious distinction is between the north-western and south-eastern portions. To the verge of the latter section the country is populous and flourishing; to that of the former it is poor and desolate. This is not solely attributable to the fact that the one has been longer reclaimed than the other, but also to remarkable distinctions in the nature of the soil. There are two well known soils in this pergunnah called *Bunjur* and *Bhat*, the latter of two sorts. There is too a third, not so well known, called *Dhoosee*. *Bunjur* is a brown earth which requires irrigation, but with it, and a judicious variation of crops, it certainly yields a good harvest and is not easily exhausted. *Bhat* is a bad soil, in appearance chalky, retaining moisture through all vicissitudes of weather, and therefore not requiring irrigation, easily impoverished, and must in due course lie fallow. The sensible agricultural difference betwixt the two is, that though the labor and expense of tillage of *Bhat* land is very much less, the profit on *Bunjur* land is notwithstanding greater. *Dhoosee* is found in patches, throughout both of these sections of the pergunnah. It is an arid and sterile soil consisting of light and reddish sand with an admixture of loose earth, yielding, whatever may be the labour, a very poor crop, and that only for the most part during the rainy season. Upon the distinctions of *Bunjur* it is needless to enter, but it must be borne in mind that in the *Bunjur* tuppahs, that is where the *Bunjur* prevails, the *Bhat* is of a superior description under the name of *Chowreer* or table land *Bhat*. The *Chowur Bhat*, the inferior soil in the tuppahs where *Bhat* prevails, is the low marshy soil, which is little productive and in some places scarcely worth tillage. The Mujhar tuppahs, so called, as far as I can ascertain, from being intermediate of two large jungle tracts, consisting of Butusra, Nowgaownea Chureegora and Bansee are *Chowur Bhat*, and very inferior. Further down tuppahs Choura, Rampoor Rogha and Rampoor Dhab are, the last two in

particular, together with Firtheepoor, much the same, being principally *Dhoosee*. Dhoreea Jogunee,—Huwelee and Bank, are the Chowrear Bhat and flourishing tuppahs. This is the eastern side of Sidhoa Jobna west of the Juree nuddee to the parallel of Jhunkol and Kusya. All south are good Bunjur tuppahs, and the north and west remainder over the line thus drawn has on the average a pretty equal proportion of the two principal soils above mentioned, though as near the great so near the little Gunduk, large discouraging patches of *Dhoosee* prevail. The face of the country, comparative fertility out of the question, is much the same; numerous jheels and nullahs, innumerable bamboo clumps, and a prodigious prevalence of mango groves meet the eye in every direction. By the census

Population, products and resources.

taken the population of Sidhoa Jobna has been ascertained to be 1,77,238 which gives about 191

in the square mile. The proportion of Moosulmans to Hindoos as noted in the margin* is higher than obtains elsewhere,

but the number of manufacturers is greater in Sidhoa Jobna than in the adjoining pergunnahs.

* 1,54,791 Hindoos.
22,447 Moosulmans.

If to the 114 square miles of jungle and waste

leased out to clearers within the last few years we assign 7000, the population of the rest of the pergunnahs will average 220 the square mile. All the ordinary crops found throughout the country are produced in fair abundance, rice, turmeric, kodo, murwa perhaps were, but sugar-cane is certainly now the staple. The stride this has made since the equalization of the duties is surprising. Its growth always profitable in *Bunjur* lands has been successfully extended to the better *Bhat* soil, though of course in regard to the latter the return is not so great; but the fitness of the land having been proved, extension will always keep pace with the demand. The increase of the sugar-cane has been principally to the north-west part, apparently because the poppy has, with almost equally wonderful progress, spread through the south-east portion. It is important in a financial point of view to note more particularly the extention of this cultivation and this can best be done by inspection of the returns for the past ten years as below (fractions omitted).

Year.	Cultivation Beegahs.	Produce Maunds.	Value paid Rupees.	Remarks.
1236	2,354	189	27,463	
1237	3,251	197	28,552	
1238	3,516	259	37,604	
1239	3,716	376	54,499	
1240	4,186	377	54,654	
1241	4,798	535	77,543	{ Kotee established at Pu-
1242	5,533	588	85,344	therwa.
1243	6,381	609	88,305	
1244	7,155	730	1,05,850	{ Another Kotee established
1245	7,923	867	1,25,715	at Pirounah.

An increase of a lakh of rupees in nine years in one pergunnah upon

this demoralizing drug I only note as a fact in regard to the prospectively sure and sufficient reflux of the circulating medium, though the State's demand has been trebled. I am not able to state, with satisfaction to myself, the probable export of sugar, native refined, from Sidhoa Jobna. It cannot, I think, be under 16,000 maunds. There is but one considerable market on the Gunduk river but this has a very large trade. It is called Tewaree puttee, though the old bazar in that place has been deserted. The Raja's committed oppressions, whereupon the Messrs. Finch, indigo planters and grantees of very respectable character, established an opposition mart on their own lands close by in Turkoolha, and the result is that they have all the trade, which the Raja accelerated by forbidding all people going to Sahibgunj. The exports from this place passing down the Gunduk to the markets on the Ganges are becoming yearly more and more extensive and valuable. The Calcutta houses are this year purchasing native refined sugar for which there are 30 factories in Sidhoa Jobna. There is a fair trade also in saltpetre of which there are 124 manufactories, and in that species of sacking called *tat* which gives employment and bread to a great number in the southern and eastern portion. To the northward and westward also there is a respectable manufacture of a very good cloth called Koktee. This is from a dull reddish Kuppas which grows successfully in this division of the pergunnah and is, I think, capable of great improvement. The texture is remarkably good, but I do not find that it is exported. There has been no particular demand for it, and what has been made has been applied to home consumption. 39 individuals subsist in Sidhoa Jobna by money dealings, but their transactions are limited, the business being mostly in the hands of one of the wealthy bankers resident in Sarun. Indigo is grown; Mr. Sym, a forest grantee, introduced it in his grant with tolerable success, and the Messrs. Finch at Bumbnowlee, tuppah Dhoreea, have been prosperous. Thus it may be observed that Sidhoa Jobna has good natural resources, and that they are in progress of successful development.

What have been called above the north western and south eastern divisions may now with tolerable accuracy be Prior and present settle- called talooquas Pirouna and Bank Joggunee.

These have both been settled by my predecessors. Talooqua Pirouna is the property of some Koormee Rais, whose ancestors, originally dependants of the Raj Mujholee, obtained a grant from the Raja and a footing in this pergunnah, which usurpation and voluntary transfers of those who were compelled to put some one greater than themselves between them and the ruling power, extended to a talooqua. This is divided equally between two branches, one of whom pays revenue and does not dreadfully mismanage the property, whereas the other is incompetent to do aught but quarrel. The Collector, Mr. Armstrong, who settled this talooqua retained the former in

their position and made direct arrangements with theekadars and others of the villages belonging to the latter, with the object of securing the punctual realization of the revenue, as well as a certain provision for the talooqdars' maintenance, and a surplus for gradual liquidation of their debts. This plan, the benevolent intention of which is obvious, was disallowed by orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue dated 21th August 1835, and there was no alternative but putting this branch upon the same footing as the other. Mr. E. Thornton, under directions from the Commissioner, carried it into effect and reported having done so in his letter dated 19th January 1836. Mr. Armstrong's report of Pirouna, bears date 18th April 1834. The confirmation of this settlement from Government has not yet been received. The other talooqua, Bank Jogunee, belongs to the Raja of Tamukwee, one of whose ancestors from the other side of the Gunduk founded it upon the two villages of Bank and Jogunee, purchased from some Boenhars; of course, as might be expected, usurpation and tact swelled the originally small to the present large property, which consists of the best lands within reach, the poorer in the vicinity having been rejected. The settlement of this talooqua was made by Mr. Armstrong in conjunction with Mr. Edward Thornton whose report of date 19th January 1836 has been approved by Mr. Currie. The work that has devolved upon me relates to those parts of Sidhooa Jobna which were not undertaken by my predecessors. This I need hardly explain, does not consist of a separate conterminous tract of country, but in point of fact of the spoils of other usurpers, and the poor intermixed and scattered estates which none thought worth their while to include. I have no doubt of the truth of the general assertion that nine-tenths of this pargannah in bye-gone days, passed from the possession of the old occupants to strangers. The constitution of the chief talooqua above mentioned has been stated. That of the minor talooquas of Ramkola Sankhopar, Bansgaon and Pirwurpar, is the same. The Raja of Mujholee rewarded his best officers, who fought his battles with Raja Muddum Singh of Sidhooa Jobna, with grants in the conquered country, and a single village thus gained in process of time swallowed up its neighbours. The Sekhonee talooqua is a branch of the Rais of Pirouna, and doubtless was formed in the same way. I note in the margin*

	<i>Villages.</i>
• Talooqua Ramkola,	... ... 101
Do. Sankhopar,	... ... 40
Do. Bansgaon,	... ... 161
Do. Pirwurpar,	... ... 69
Do. Sekhonee,	... ... 47
Total,	<hr/> 413

the number of villages recorded as belonging to these talooquas, and the result is that, as far as mere registry went, in this very large tract of country there were only 109 villages out of the clutches of some Raja or talooqdar, and of these 7 out of

10 probably not worth absorption. It will be proper to insert here a table shewing how the tuppahs were effected by this creation of properties.

T U P P A H .	Talooqua Pirouna.	Talooqua Bank Jogunee.	Present Settlement.	TOTAL.
Butsura,	151	0	8	159
Nowgaon,	0	0	33	33
Chureegora,	14	0	18	32
Bansee,	45	0	0	45
Pupoor,	0	0	70	70
Dandopoor,	37	0	24	61
Choura,	25	0	0	25
Gangrance,	17	0	0	17
Pukree,	16	0	0	16
Sagdee,	0	0	40	40
Pirwurpar,	4	11	69	84
Sabeykhore,	5	5	15	23
Bhuloa,	6	0	37	43
Burgaon,	36	0	1	37
Pirtheepoor,	0	2	7	9
Rampoor Dhote,	0	3	11	14
Jugonce,	0	30	4	34
Dhoreea,	0	20	6	26
Bejaclpoor,	0	5	18	23
Suphee,	0	9	15	24
Koochhya,	0	0	10	10
Jhunkoul,	9	0	21	30
Gangee Teekur,	0	0	14	14
Mynpoor,	0	3	19	22
Khan,	5	30	19	54
Surenée,	0	32	0	32
Muhusill,	0	41	0	41
Budoraon,	0	20	28	48
Bhutuee,	0	9	0	9
Huwelée,	0	98	16	114
Bank,	0	33	0	33
Rampoor Rogha,	7	0	24	31
	377	349	527	1,253

Thus the tuppahs noted in the margin* are the only whole sub-di-

* Nowgownea,	33	sions of the pergunnah, no part of which has
Pupoor,	70	come under settlement by my predecessors. The
Sandee,	40	remainder are intermixtures. These points
Kochhya,	10	bome in mind, it becomes easy to explain the
Gangee Teekur,	14	principle of my present assessment and the
	167	mode adopted by me in adjusting tenures. It

will be believed, I hope, that great pains, elaborate research and ample time were given to the settlements of talooqua Pirouna and Bank Jogunee. It may be urged, and is perfectly true, that in these settlements the officers had to fight the battle of the tenures; their reports evince the labour bestowed by them, and it would appear that this was deemed of primary importance, while the comprehension of the capabilities and resources of a large tract of country, the prospects of their progressive development and the regulation of the State's demand thereby was made a matter of secondary consideration. I have here endeavoured to fill up this omission in the valuable records of my predecessors, and in that only has this point not been fully brought out to view. The principle on which the assessment of both these talooquas was formed has been decidedly that of fair arbitration between the State and the people. The one has received all that it could equitably demand; the other have entered into engagements which they can fulfil under any ordinary circumstances, and which industry and improvement, the material wanted for Sidhooa Jobna, will render a light burden. In the settlement made by me I have endeavoured to make the assessment of each village bear equitable relation with that fair impost assigned to its neighbours by the preceding settlements. Inequalities of necessity appear, but it will be well to note first the disparity between the rate of assessment upon the two talooquas, in whose range the villages of the present settlement are comprised. I add too the rate of the present assessment. 19089

	On total area.	On total	On cultiva- tion.	
		malgoozaree		
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Talooqua Pirouna,	0 4 9	0 6 3	1 0 6	
Do. Bank Jogunee,	0 9 6	0 12 3	1 1 0	
Present Settlement,	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 15 3	

The difference of the rates of the last from the two first is explained by about two-thirds of the present settlement villages partaking of the inferior character of the Pirouna talooqua into which they are dovetailed, wherein one-third only assimilates to the superior capability of taloo-

qua Bank Jogunee. Those parts of Butusra and Chureegora which are the refuse of the former talooqua the *Dhoosee* sterilities of Rampoor Rogha, Rampoor Dhab, and Pirtheepoor almost as bad, will be observed to bear a very light assessment. It really is almost questionable if such miserable lands should be assessed at all, or if the cultivator should not get a bonus besides. I never saw poorer soil except the desolation of bare sand, in which grass would not grow. And it must be recollected too that here labour and industry by no means necessarily compete with local disadvantages; the fairest tillage may be entirely spoilt by the effect of the river inundation which every season extends over good part of these tuppahs. It was proper to notice these because they are peculiarly unfortunate. In regard to the remainder it will, I repeat, be found on comparison that they bear equal burdens with those who had been before equitably taxed. There are instances of higher rates on cultivation; these are from a disproportionate extent of land fallen out of tillage; there are some of lower rates, and in such case the distinction between *Bunjur* and *Bhat*, between Chowreear or good and Chowur or inferior *Bhat*, differences explained above, and of essential importance to bear in mind, will generally have caused the variation.

The result of the present settlement is to give the large increase

* *Present settlement.*

Past juma, ...	... ...	34,670
Present do,	... ...	1,01,491
Increase, ...	... ...	66,821

Past and present settlement.

Juma of 1220, ...	... ...	83,706
Do of 1245, ...	... ...	2,22,504
Increase, ...	... ...	1,38,798

Add the kamil juma.

At maturity of jungle grants,	... ...	31,081
Total increase,	... ...	1,69,829

noted in the margin,* and now that the whole pergannah has been disposed of, it will be as well also to note the vast difference in the figure of the revenue derivable from Sidhoa Jobna at the last settlement of 1220, and now, which is also marginally

noted. In regard to tenures, I have only briefly to observe, that the

peculiarities which were traced out and eventually satisfactorily adjusted in the past settlement, obtained in this under discussion. In course of investigation 45 whole estates proved to belong to Birtiyas, whose tenure has been confirmed, they paying revenue and uninterruptedly managing the properties they possess, and the registered zemindars having the amount of malikana fixed in these as in other Birt cases, brought to credit of their own separate responsibilities. The Birtiyas of parcels of land, altogether in number 117,—those portions of a country originally wild, and perhaps in estimation, nearly worthless to the zemindars who gave them away—have been similarly treated. Besides these in 611 cases amongst a still greater number of claims of out and out alienations where no malikana was allowable, a rateable assessment has been fixed, separate engagements taken and leave given to the holders to pay direct at the tehsildaree treasury. A point of great importance, as thereon hinges the welfare of the cultivators, has also been attained, namely,

the correction of the evils accurately exposed in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. E. Thornton's report on Bank Jogunee dated 19th January 1836. The system was to augment the rent of land, ascertained by a known rate to be a certain sum, by an additional tax under the head of "expenses," the limit of which could not be known. I had much trouble in getting rid of this custom, but eventually succeeded and the rent rolls discussed, filed and published, a record of a certain rate of rent demandable for a certain soil, by the malgozar, and payable by the ryot. In Bank Jogunee also this arrangement has been carried through by me, which Mr. E. Thornton, as he observes, would have done if time had permitted.

This takes up 72,966 acres. Mr. Armstrong assigned in 1833
 Forest and waste. 19089. 22,418 acres in grant to Mr. A. Sym, an enter-

prizing person, and 26,873 acres in lots to natives who are all steadily fulfilling the terms of their contracts. The progress made by Mr. Sym in his grant is most gratifying and his holding is yearly obtaining better estimation. Great outlay has been incurred, and trials have been encountered from sickness and death, but the improved aspect of the country, and as it now appears, less unhealthy climate bear witness to the grantee's perseverance. The taking of this grant by Mr. Sym has not merely led to clearance of its own particular jungle, but has proved a most efficacious example. The habitual deterioration of the country and the determination not to improve, or let others improve their lands, followed out by some of the principal zemindars in this instance, was signally chastised and with very good moral effect. There was only one tract of forest called Bhisuha alluded to by Mr. E. Thornton in his letter on the Perowna talooqua dated 19th January 1836, which no one would then undertake. I have succeeded in obtaining an engagement from the Messrs. Finch of Bumbnowlee. These gentlemen, residents now 8 years in this pergannah, I believe 6 brothers, from Tirhoot, have, at Bumbnowlee, cleared the waste and from small beginning changed the formerly desolate aspect of the country all round them. The Perowna grant is now under the superintendence of one of them. The character these gentlemen bear in the pergannah is very honorable to them all. I am indebted to them for much valuable information; they have taken the lead in improving the public roads, and their popularity is remarkable. These are the individuals who having, as the Messrs. Finch enjoy, the confidence of capitalists in Calcutta, can hardly fail of success in the struggle between industry and skill on one side and the forest the other.

Thus the whole of pergannah Sidhoa Jobna has now been settled.
 Concluding remarks. The increase to the State is considerable, and the assessment is not too severe, though I think it has fully attained the standard for a trial of 20 years. It has been collected for the past year without coercive measures. Such a vast pro-

portion of the pergunnah is newly undertaken, newly peopled in fact, that it becomes a matter of absolute necessity, as well as sound policy, not to tax those too highly whose labours, in the course of time, will put that which was the other day a waste and a wild, upon an equality with the rich pergunnahs on either side of the Gogra. After all, as regards the improvement which may be called enlightened, into what degree has Sidhoa Jobna attained? A great stride has been made towards extension of tillage, and in this—the most simple of all improvements—much remains to be done. But the use of roads and rivers seems scarcely to be known. Between 60 and 70 miles of it is on, or conveniently near to a river which leads to excellent markets, and on all this line there is but one place of export. The assurance of an equitable assessment, which cannot ruin under any ordinary vicissitude of season, of a long lease with the advantages of position determined, rights adjusted, and good administration expected give the best confidence of a tract of country just emancipated from the wilds, progressing to improvement as far as natives of the country are able to bring it, and earnestly with this object from first to last, the settlement of Sidhoa Jobna has been undertaken and completed.

I have, &c.,

GORUCKPOOR

COLLECTORSHIP,

The 28th July, 1838.

E. A. READE,

Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
PERGUNNAH MUNSOORNUGUR BUSTEE.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Offy. Commissioner of 5th Division,

GAZEEPOOR.

SIR,

I have the honor to report the conclusion of the revision of settlement in pergannah of Munsoornugur Bustee, and herewith to submit an outline of my proceedings with the general pergannah map and forms III, IV and V. The village plans and settlement, No. I and II, are ready to be delivered over to the Collector.

2 The former and proposed juma of the pergannah and its area will be seen from the comparative note in the margin ;
Area, survey. the collections according to the revised assessment commence from the Fusly year 1246. Mr. Timins put up the

Names of Tuppah.	No. of villages.	Total area in acres.	Malgazare area in acres.	Former juma.	Proposed juma.
Deoraou,	26	3,263	2,901	689	1,903
Hurdee,	67	10,921	8,017	2,249	5,803
Huwlee,	134	22,798	16,988	4,425	13,044
Koothela,	40	8,339	5,385	1,183	4,218
Kurur,	67	10,745	8,674	3,695	7,300
Oonruh,	81	19,313	15,978	5,015	13,402
Bureeah,	99	18,120	14,433	7,662	12,501
Ruttunpoor,	39	8,933	8,058	2,992	5,637
Seunderpoor,	138	25,576	19,288	5,030	13,213
Sheepoor Gopalpoor,	178	41,982	30,569	7,121	18,954
Untroh,	47	9,755	7,165	3,000	4,638
Total,	916	1,79,745	138,051	43,061	1,00,619

boundaries of about 200 villages in April 1837 ; the remainder were marked off by Rae Manik Chund in the cold season of the same year with great rapidity and equal judgment, as is evinced by the paucity of appeals. Captain Fordyce's survey was employed in Bustee during the close of the season 1836-37 and the beginning of 1837-38. I may here observe that, that officer's extensive observation, accurately recorded, has been greatly serviceable to me ; the freedom and cordiality of his communication have prevented the occurrence of obstacles to his establishment, or facilitated their removal.

3. Munsoornugur Bustee is bounded on the north by Oudh, and pergunnahs Russoolpoor Ghous and Mughur, both Situation. now under settlement, on the south by Nugur and Muholee lately settled ; to the east it has Mughur, and to the west Amorha and Oudh. It is divided into 11 tuppahs containing 280 square miles and 916 villages. The face of the country indicates a fair share of fertility and much facility of cultivation, abounding in fine groves and ample jheels. The Koanah, a navigable stream, cuts the pergunnah into two unequal parts ; a belt of jungle on either side of this river is the only remnant of the forest that not many years ago prevailed here. Good opportunities for irrigation are afforded by the Kuthya and Gurya.

4. There is no striking variation in the soil of the different tuppahs Capability of soil, rates. of pergunnah Bustee. Oomrao, Bureeah, Huwelee and Kurur, do however possess advantages not common to the other sub-divisions, namely, easier and more plentiful irrigation, and somewhat richer soil, and a formation better adapted for producing a double crop. Tuppah Deoraon falls below the average of the pergunnah ; it has a thin soil, is much cut up by ravines caused by the Koanah, and is only now being reclaimed from the waste. The poppy cultivation is considerable and by no means monopolized by Koeries. Koomees, Ahcers and even Brahmins participate in it largely. Sugar-cane is much neglected, more from indolence and want of spirit in the landholders than from any defect of the soil ; it may be hoped that the wholesome and equitable pressure of the revised settlement will improve this state of things. The soil is mutteear and dorus chiefly ; bullooa is not of frequent occurrence. I am inclined to think that the khurcef crop is the principal one and more general than rubbee, though they may be nearly on a par. The money rates paid by assamees differ very little throughout the pergunnah. In a good village there will be a large proportion of land for which a money rate can always be obtained ; in a bad village the few beegahs skirting the site will fetch an equal money rate but the rest of its area will be leased on a buttai tenure ; in this case the general rule is that the cultivator takes two-thirds of the gross product and the zemindar the remainder.

5. In Munsoornugur Bustee, there are neither factories for indi- Commerce and popula- go nor any other produce. The opium of this tion. and the surrounding pergunnahs is deposited and tested in the Government godown at Bustee Khas, previously to its being despatched to Ghazepoor. A large quantity of grain is yearly brought up by the mahajuns of Bustee Khas and other villages and exported to Bilooa Bazar in Amorha. There is also a small traffic with Gopalpoor, from whence light boats come up the Koanah Ia-

den with salt, iron and other articles. The poorer classes make in the villages a sufficiency of coarse cloth for their own wear ; the finer sort is brought from Tandah in Oudh. Bazars are held at short intervals in Muhooadabur, Mujhoa, Meer, Sultooah, and two or three other villages. The Surveyor estimates the male adult population at 64,000 of whom about 5,000 are Moosulmans.

6. The general average revenue rate of Munsoornugur Bustee will,

Assessment. I conceive, be found to be a medium one ; as regards the whole district lower than in a few of the best, and higher than in some of the poorer pergunnahs. The soil throughout is much of the same character, with the slight variations noted in paragraph 4, and the rate of assessment fluctuates also but little ; the extremes of good and bad soil do not occur here as in Aurungabad Nugur, but this is on the whole a much finer pergunnah. I lived in the pergunnah among the people for nearly five mouths, saw the greater part of the villages that I settled, and neglecting neither direct nor collateral information strove to fix upon each a suitable juma. The increase of revenue is considerable, amounting to 57,558 Rs. ; of this the resumed Lakhiraj and Towfeer mouzahs afford 20,975 Rupees.

7. The rights and interests of members of the several village com-

Tenures. munities were tolerably well known among themselves, and little difficulty was experienced in recording them in the putteedaree form. This tenure is universal, and, as usual, profit or loss is in proportion to the seer of each coparcener. There are 26 confirmed maafee villages in this pergunnah, and insuch mouzahs, if the zemindar was in possession, I fixed the amount of revenue payable by him to the maafeedar upon the same principle as I assessed the Government demand ; where the maafeedar was in possession of the zeminary right also, this has of course been omitted. Messrs. Hamilton and Sym possess jungle grants here to the amount of 13,023 acres ; the settlement of the land revenue is about to be made with them, a pottah for the sayer collections has already been granted under the authority of your letter dated the 17th July 1838, No. 381. This grant, as will be seen from the general map, is scattered over several tuppahs in eleven distinct patches ; hitherto little or nothing has been done towards their clearance, but now, I believe, operations for that purpose will commence in earnest. The Birtiyas of Munsoornugur Bustee are a numerous class and sufficiently powerful to hold their own against the talooqdars ; the majority of their claims were admitted, and, when disputed, the Birtiyas seldom failed to substantiate them. The following form will corroborate this statement :—

TALOOQUA.	No. of villages.	Birtiya villages	Juma.	Malikana.	TOTAL.	Khalisah.	Juma.
Buhadoorpoor, ...	212	153	18,053	361	21,664	59	6,782
Kaaur, ...	14	9	2,066	413	2,479	5	1,738
Burokhur, ...	46	30	3,828	765	4,593	16	2,173
Amyan, ...	76	40	4,904	981	5,885	36	3,376
Ugaiah,.....	31	25	2,985	597	3,582	6	601
Pipra,	105	60	6,645	1,329	7,974	45	3,409
Kooteela, ...	26	7	518	104	622	19	2,051
Sultooah, ...	24	4	981	196	1,177	20	2,322
Miscellaneous, ...	12	12	1,399	379	1,687	0	0
	546	340	41,379	8,275	49,654	206	22,452

I need hardly repeat that the malikana above shewn is paid into the tehsildaree together with the juma, and credited to the talooqdars.

8. Throughout the operations carried on during the settlement, I

have received the most active and intelligent
Concluding remarks.

assistance from Byjonaugh Rai the tehsildar; his integrity and regard for the people in his jurisdiction are returned by their respect and esteem. I trust his industry and zeal for Government will not pass unrewarded. It is not in my province, perhaps, to observe the weakness of the tehsil establishment at Bustee; including pergunnah Muholee (the revenue of which is also paid here) the collections at this tehsildaree will amount to 2,35,863 Rs., yet only three mohurris are employed discharging the multifarious duties connected therewith. After the large increase of the Government demand it would be but politic so to strengthen the tehsildar that he may punctually realize it. In the forms herewith submitted, I have not inserted the areas of the jungle grants and confirmed maaffee villages, that their unassessed space might not interfere with and depreciate my revenue rates, but I beg to note them in the margin.

	Total area.	Malgoor-zaree area.
Jungle grants, ...	13,023	11,898
Confirmed mafee, ...	6,326	5,651
TOTAL, ...	19,349	17,549

REVISING SETTLEMENT
OFFICE,
GORUCKPOOR,
The 30th August, 1838.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
C. CHESTER,
Assistant Collector,
Revising Settlements.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
PERGUNNAH HUSSUNPOOR MUGHUR BUKRA.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

*Acting Commissioner 5th or Benares Division,
GHAZEEPOOR.*

• SIR,

I have the honor to report the settlement of pergunnah Hus-sunpoor Mughur, 'Bukra, and to submit statements Nos. III, IV, V, together with the general map, Nos. I and II, with the settlement misls complete, are made over to the Collector's Office.

2. The portion of zillah Goruckpoor which is now classed as one pergunnah under the above designation, is composed of two entire pergunnahs and a small portion of a third; according to the distribution of the district previous to the present settlement, Hussunpoor Mughur, and Bukra, were two distinct pergunnahs, but whole tuppahs of the one being intermixed with those of the other, no definite boundary line could possibly have been drawn between the two, and their amalgamation into one pergunnah was therefore rendercd equally a matter of necessity as of policy. Under similar circumstances tuppah Bansekore was also included in this arrangement, for though according to the former distribution, it was classed in, and formed part of pergunnah Ruttunpoor Bansee, yet its actual position is immediately between Rudowlee and Oojear, the two largest tuppahs of Mughur, and it is several miles distant from the nearest part of the Bansee frontier. The situation of four other villages, in the northern boundary, occasioned their transfer also from Bansee, to this pergunnah.

3. The work of marking off the boundaries of the pergunnah thus constituted, was entrusted to the native Deputy Collector, Rae Manik Chund, who at the commencement of the season of 1836-37, undertook the duty, and carried it through with his characterestic speed and efficiency; a little later in the season the surveyor commenced his operations, and all risks of obstruction being obviated by the rapidity and accuracy with which the boundaries had been adjusted, the survey proceeded regularly and uninterruptedly till its final completion in 1838. Lieutenant Rind in conducting the work displayed his usual energy, alacrity and willingness to oblige, while his accustomed neatness and attention to all the details of his duty were fully manifested in the exēcution and arrangement of the various maps and documents prepared in his office.

4. At the end of the month of April last, I received the professional plans and other papers from the surveyor, and having previously resided for a considerable time in the pergunnah, visited the various parts of it, made myself acquainted with its general capabilities and more remarkable features, and fully completed my local investigations, I immediately commenced on the actual work of settlement.

5. The pergunnah of Hussunpoor Mughur Bukra, holds a west central position in the district of Goruckpoor, and is bounded to the north by Ruttunpoor Bansee and part of Russoolpoor Ghous ; on its western, and the greater portion of its southern frontier, the nullah Kutnyah forms a well defined boundary line between it and the pergunnahs of Munsoornuggur, Bustee and Muholee ; on the southern and eastern extremities are the two small pergunnahs of Anowlah and Bhowapareh, whilst the river Raptee marks the limit of the pergunnah to the eastward, and divides it on that side from Huwelee Goruckpoor.

6. The entire pergunnah compasses an area of $565\frac{1}{2}$ square miles ; it is sub-divided into 29 tuppahs, which, according to the returns of the present settlement, contain 1679 mouzahs. Tuppahs Balehur, Bukhrah, Goosearce, Mujora, which together contain 352 mouzahs, constitute pergunnah Bukhrah ; Banskhore, containing 45 mouzahs was, as above mentioned, transferred from pergunnah Bansee and the remaining ones giving a r turn of 1282 villages (the 4 mouzahs also transferred from Bansee included) formed Hussupoor Mughur. The surveyor has estimated the male population of the whole at the amount of 88178, of whom 72273 are Hindoos. About four-fifths of the whole may be classed as agriculturists. My own observations have led me to consider this estimate as tolerably correct.

7. The general character of the soil of this pergunnah is remarkably good ; of course in so large an area there must be very great variety in the scale of productiveness in different parts, and every description of soil will be found ; but dorus and mutteear are the most prevalent, and may be considered as the standard classes of soil. Taken in the mass, the tuppahs to the north and west are the richest and most fertile ; those to the southward and eastward the most inferior and the least productive ; but generally speaking, the crops throughout the whole pergunnah are remarkable for their strength and luxuriance.

8. The pergunnah possesses most abundant natural means of irrigation in almost every quarter. The waters of the river Umee, which takes its course through the centre, and the nullah Kutnyah which flows on the western and southern boundary, are very extensively employed for this purpose ; smaller brooks, jheels and, tanks, both natural and artificial, are very numerous, and where none of these are at hand wells are generally used for the purposes of irrigation, they being sunk, if necessary,

with little difficulty and expense. In many villages the ground is naturally so moist that, though ample means are at hand, irrigation is not practised, it being perfectly unnecessary. This is more frequently, though by no means exclusively, the case with the villages situated in the vicinity of the Budaneh Tal.

9. This magnificent sheet of water which is better known by the name of the Bukra Jheel, may be thought worthy of some notice here, whether regarded merely in the abstract, as a large and beautiful lake forming the most striking, indeed, the only feature of the kind in this part of the country, or considered with reference to the advantages it affords, and the influence it exercises over the fertility and general condition of the villages in its neighbourhood.

10. Budaneh Tal is situated in tuppah Bukhrah ; it is of an oblong form and extends in length from north-west to south-east about 6 miles, whilst its breadth ranges from 2 to 2½ miles. The numerous villages situated on its banks and in its vicinity are either rendered independent of the necessity of irrigation, in consequence of the natural moistness of the soil, or are provided with the most abundant means at the smallest expense of labor, for the banks of the lake are in no place abrupt, but, sloping gently and gradually, are cultivated down to the water's edge. The depth is considerable and uniform throughout, the supply of water most abundant and inexhaustible even in seasons of the most protracted drought. The term jheel, conveying as it does only the idea of a swamp or morass, is most inapplicable to this noble sheet of water, which is unusually clear and unencumbered with weeds and rank vegetation.

11. Both khureef and rubee crops are extensively cultivated in the pergannah, and it would be difficult to pronounce which harvest predominates. In the large and flourishing tuppahs on the western side, Oojear, Banskhore, Rudhoulee, and Goosearee, the khureef crop forms the staple. In the central and eastern tuppah, again the rubee harvest is the most general, as in Bukhrah, Oon, Utrol, Dewapar, Ootur, Huwelee, Bhursand, Ghasand, Kusbeh in the remaining tuppahs, and the two crops are grown in about equal proportion. This is the case in Dukhun Huwelee and other tuppahs to the south, in a few central ones, and also in the large and productive tuppahs of Mhendawal and Balehur to the north.

12. The general productions of the pergannah are rice of various sorts, chiefly the coarser kinds, wheat, barley and gram. The richer descriptions of crops are at present met with only to a very limited extent. Sugar is cultivated to a trifling degree, principally in the tuppahs of Amanabad, Korel and Rampoor Belee, but the whole quantity grown in proportion to the area of the pergannah is extremely small. The cul-

tivation of opium also is at the present time equally limited, although this is annually extending itself; and a small portion of tobacco is grown; but generally speaking little or no attention has as yet been bestowed on the production of the more valuable classes of crops, and the capabilities and resources of the pergunnah in these respects must be considered as entirely undeveloped.

13. Although the greater part of this pergunnah was under cultivation at the time of the cession, yet tracts of considerable extent have been reclaimed only of late years, and in some tuppahs much rich lands still remain to be recovered from the jungle, and brought under the plough. The course of the river Umee which flows through the whole length of the pergunnah, was formerly marked by a broad belt of forest, detached portions of which still exist even in Rudhoulee, one of the oldest and best cultivated tuppahs. The greater part of the villages on the banks of the Umee are only now settled for the first time, and a few are still quite unreclaimed. Indeed, the tuppahs generally through which the river Umee flows, form the portion of the pergunnah which has been latest brought under cultivation. These are tuppahs Goosearee, Balehur, Utrol, Oon, Kusbeh, Budesource, Bhursand and the parts of Bukhrah and Bukhree contiguous to the river. The other portions of the pergunnah (with the exception of two small tuppahs to the north, Sugra and Gopalpoor recently reclaimed) have, for the most part, been under tolerably general cultivation for a long series of years, and are chiefly unencumbered with jungle of any description.

14. The various productions of the pergunnah are annually exported to a considerable extent; large quantities of rice grown in Rudhoulee Banskhore, and Oojeear, particularly in the latter, are transported by means of land carriage to the markets of Bilwar, Fyzabad and Moolaruckpoor in Oudh, and to the large grain emporium of Gopalpoor; other grains, the produce of neighbouring tuppahs, also find their way to these well known marts. The main western road leading direct from Goruckpoor to Bilwa on the river Gogra, passes through this pergunnah and affords an easy direct route for the conveyance of the produce of those tuppahs intersected by it, to bazars where a ready sale is always to be met with. On the eastern side of the pergunnah, the river Raptee affords the means of water carriage, but is very little used for the purpose of traffic. There are no bazars on its banks; and the general trade of the pergunnah, both import and export, is carried on by means of land carriage.

15. There are several bazars in the pergunnah itself, of which those of most general note are Hunoomaugunj and Rudhoulee khas in tuppah Rudoulee, Tirja in Oojeear, Bukhrah khas in tuppah Balehur, Goosearee khas, Buriepar in Ootur Huwelee, Mhendawul khas. In all of these a considerable internal traffic in grain is carried on; and coarse cloths,

manufactured in the pergunnah and occasionally imported from Tandah and Fyzabad, are sold.

16. Mhendawul khas, however, can scarcely, with propriety, be classed with the other bazars above mentioned. It calls for more distinct notice; not only as forming the nucleus of the whole trade, both import and export, of the pergunnah individually, but as being a place of no inconsiderable note in a commercial point of view, even when taken in relation to the entire district.

17. The trade of Mhendawul is by no means confined to grain though business to a very considerable extent in that line is transacted, much of the produce of Ruttunpoor Bansee, as well as of this pergunnah there finding a market, as it embraces extensive imports of varied and valuable descriptions of merchandise in demand in this part of the country which are first brought to the Mhendawul market, and from thence distributed over the pergunnah and indeed over the district at large. The importations from our own provinces consist chiefly of raw cotton, raw and manufactured sugar, tobacco, and salt. Those from Oudh are cloths and chintzes of various textures and descriptions. From Nipal copper and iron in considerable quantity, copper pice, hard-ware, musk, almonds, betul nut, pepper, ginger, cloves and other spices, and fruits of various kinds, are the commodities of import.

18. Goorkhas from Bootwul and its vicinity are constantly arriving in parties of 20 and 30 bringing the above mentioned articles for sale. They return with raw cotton, tobacco, goor, sugar, cloth and chintzes. This trade has not been so extensive as usual during the present year, fewer of the hill people having come down, but the interruption is only accidental, and will, in all probability, be but temporary, the causes of it being unconnected with the trade itself, which is well established and mutually advantageous.

19. The Birt tenure prevails only to a very limited extent in this pergunnah. There is no Raja possessing a large talooqua in three-fourths of the villages composing which Birtiyas would probably be found. Baboo Ramputrab Singh, a minor, the present representative of a younger branch of the Bans Raja's family, possesses a small talooqua in pergunnah Bukhrah; in this, and in the talooquas of the Baboos of Mhendawal, the Bhyas of Rudhoulee, and also in the few villages which remain in the possession of Sreepurgas Singh, the present Raja of Bans, regular and old established Birt tenures exist. The few other Birtiyas who are met with in the pergunnah are mostly of modern creation; all the old Birt tenures, however remotely and indirectly, are still originally and in the first instance, derived from the Bansee Raja.

20. The whole pergunnah in earlier times formed part of the Bansee Raj; and was entirely under the management and control of the

Raja of Bansee. The Baboos of Mhendawul and the Bhyas of Rudhoulee, originally connections and retainers of the Bansee family, undoubtedly owe their first establishment in the tuppahs, by the names of which they are now designated, to a Bansee Raja, though their possession is very ancient, particularly that of the Mhendawul Baboos.

21. In the reign of the emperor Alumgeer, Kazee Khuleel ur Rehman, the then Soobahdar of Oudh, took the pergunnah of Mughur (under which denomination the whole of the present pergunnah, and a considerable part of what is now Ruttunpoor Bansee, was included) under Kham management, making one-fourth of the villages to the Raja as malikana. From this time the Raja's possession and controul over what is now Hussunpoor Mughur, ceased in all but the name, and has never been renewed. The villages he received were to the north in Bukhrab and in Bansee, and he retired entirely from Mughur Khas, where his usual residence had been, and established himself at Bansee Khas. The Baboos of Mhendawul, and the Bhyas of Rudhoulee remained where they had been first established, increased their possessions and attained a much more prominent position than had probably either been contemplated or intended by the original founder of their fortunes.

22. The Raja of Bansee retained his supremacy in Bukhrab till the year 1189 Fuslee. Previous to this period the talooqua was held by the younger branch of the Bansee family direct from the Raja, to whom the revenue was paid. Baboo Sungaram Singh, nephew of the Raja Suruljeet Singh, held possession of Bukhrab in this manner, dependent on his uncle and paying him the revenue. Sungram Singh, on his death, was succeeded by his illegitimate son Bulwunt Singh, who would, by no means, submit to the supremacy of the Raja, and after much quarrelling, finally induced the latter in the year 1189 Fuslee to make over to him independently, 7 tuppahs, which were from this time entirely alienated from the Bansee Raj. Four of the tuppahs, thus transferred, constitute pergunnah Bukhrab. Bulwunt Singh was the grandfather of the present Baboo of Bukhrab, Rampertab Singh, still a minor and under the guardianship of the Court of Wards.

23. Annexed is a statement of the number of entire Birt and khalsah

Name of Talooqdars.	No. of Mouzahs.	Birt.	Amount of Sudder Juma.	Malkana.	Total amount of Juma and Malikana.	Khalsah Mouzahs.	Amount of Juma.	mouzahs contained in each separate talooqua and also a total of the mis-
Raja Sreepergas Singh, Talooqdar of Mhendawul, ...	9	7	1,204	240 13 0	1,444 13 0	2	276	
Ditto of Rudhoulee, ...	57	2	246	49 3 0	295 3 0	55	5,922	
Ditto of Bukhrab Baboo Ram Pertab Singh, ...	160	45	4,132	826 6 0	4,958 6 0	115	14,668	
Miscellaneous,	38	25	1,489	297 14 0	1,786 15 0	13	1,095	
Total	284	83	7,619	1,523 14 0	9,142 14 0	185	30,861	

cellaneous entire Birt villages in the pergunnah, with the amount of the Government juma and the z.mindars' malikana in each. In every village where the Bir. tenures prevail, engagements have been taken from the Birtiya for the whole amount of juma and malikana on the usual terms adopted in the settlement of every pergunnah in the district. The Birtiya is vested with the entire management and control of the village, and pays the total amount of juma and malikana direct into the tehsildaree where the malikana is carried to the credit of the zemindar. There are numerous Birtiya arazeedars from whom engagements on these terms have also been taken for the parcels of land in their possession.

24. The putteedaree tenure is the one which prevails generally throughout the whole pergunnah. In numerous mouzahs the puttees are occasionally very minutely divided and sub-divided, but the principle by which the distribution of shares, either of an entire village, or of a puttee in that village is regulated and by which the liability of each shareholder, however small his share, is defined, is, for the most part, uniform throughout. Every shareholder's responsibility is registered in fractions of the rupee, and his proportion of the amount of the Government juma and of the village expenses, his liability for the losses, and claims on the profits which may accrue, is thus accurately determined.

25. The beegahdam system does not prevail in the pergunnah; each sharer collects from his own assamees. The scer land, when such exists, is divided amongst them all with the most careful attention to the productive qualities of its various parts and to the fairness of the distribution, and at the end of each year the division of the profit or loss which may have occurred, is arranged amongst the sharers themselves with the assistance of the putwaree, in proportion to their several liabilities. When the statement of the share and responsibility of each partner has been once accurately determined and registered in the Government office, the parties prefer arranging all minor disputes amongst themselves; the interference of Government is seldom called for, and a partition of the village is rarely either sought for or desired.

26. In conducting the settlement of the pergunnah, I have devoted much of my attention to obtaining information regarding rent rates, not only as a guide to me in fixing the assessment, but with a view to the filing of correct rent rolls with the settlement records. The three degrees of rates are specified simply as the first, second and third; they are by no means arbitrarily fixed with reference solely to the quality of soil. The general productions of the land and the circumstances affecting it, its situation, and the nature and description of the crops it produces, are all taken into consideration in classing the degree of rates which it is to pay. But all rates are not general; they are met with occasion-

ally in lately reclaimed mouzahs, and the least productive parts of those longer cultivated.

27. I have caused it to be most fully notified and explained to the zemindars throughout the pèrgunnah, that the rent rolls which they now file, will be held in force through the whole period of the settlement, and that while as for that period, the Government will restrict itself to the demand at present fixed, so also they must continue to abide by the arrangements they at this time enter into with their ryots; and that no claims hereafter brought forward for higher rates than those now filed in their several rent rolls, will for a moment be listened to.

28. The zemindars generally are perfectly willing to comply with these conditions and abide by the rent rolls which they file; they only request for time to draw them out, stating that as yet they have been inconstant attendance at the settlement office, and that it is impossible to draw out a jumabundee, to be in force for the whole period of settlement, without consulting among themselves at their villages and with their ryots and putwaree. This request is not unreasonable. They appear fully to understand the objects which are had in view in calling for the rent rolls, and to be aware of their importance and of the necessity of their being drawn out with the utmost care and attention to correctness, and are naturally averse to prepare and file documents of such importance, both to themselves and their ryots, on the instant and without due consideration. When it is considered that the juma of the pergunnah last year only amounted to 59,000 rupees, and that it now exceeds the sum of 1,89,000 rupees, the propriety of allowing the zemindars time to revise their rent rolls, and of thus enabling them to file a correct and proper khusrahwari jumabundee will probably be admitted.

29. The rights of the assamees have by no means been lost sight of, whilst paying attention to those of the zemindars. They have also been made aware of the object and purpose of the rent rolls, and have been repeatedly informed that any objections they may have to the rates filed by the zemindars will be listened to, and the rent roll adjusted with fairness and due consideration to the rights of both parties. As yet no assamees have come forward with complaints.

30. In my report on the settlement of pergunnah Muholee, forwarded to you in February last, I detailed fully the reasons which had guided me in fixing the assessment and the system which I had pursued in making the settlement. It would needlessly occupy your time to repeat here what I then stated; it will be sufficient to mention that I have carried on the settlement of this pergunnah generally in the manner and on the principles detailed at length in the report alluded to, and that my best attention was bestowed on the examination and verification of the khusrahs as they were received from the surveyor's office.

31. Annexed* is the result of the present settlement with the rates

* Revised juma,...	189,671
Last year's do,	61,386

Increase,...	
	128,285

Rate per acre on cul- tivation.	Rate per acre on malgoozaree.		
	1	2	0
	0	11	0

maining 320 towfeer. The assessment is throughout moderate, and I do not anticipate that any difficulty whatever will be experienced in realizing the revised juma. Large as the increase is, I have had no complaints of the rate of assessment falling with undue severity on individual mouzahs, and had no difficulty in taking the engagements from the zemindars 62,000 rupees of the revised juma have already been collected, a sum exceeding the amount of last year's total demand.

32. This pergunnah forms a division of the huzoor tehsil, in which

* Dyaram Peshkar,	..	..	50
Seid Abdul Nabee Naib	do	..	15
Bhowaneedial Towzee navees	1st	..	12
Nohur Lall	do	do	10
Munbooh Lall Sheea,	do	..	10
Jhoomuck Loll Ethakh	do	..	10
Beharie Loll Teveeldar,	..	..	12
Stationery,	..	..	5
Nowul Singh Canoongoe,	..	..	15
Saligraun,	do	..	15
Koordan Beg, Jenadar,	..	..	6
3 Merdahs,..	..	..	15

Total,	175		

me in the settlement. He however understands his duty and discharges it efficiently. He is well fitted for his present office.

I have, &c.,

GORUCKPOOR;
SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
1st December, 1838. }

D. T. TIMINS,

Deputy Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH BHOWAPAREH.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Offg. Commissioner of 5th Division.

GHAZEEPOOR.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the settlement statements Nos. IV, V, VI and VII for pergannah Bhowaparch, with the Surveyor's maps, a memorandum of alterations, registers of the estates held rent free, Nos. I and II, and the report in the prescribed forms of outstanding balances of revenue.

2. This pergannah reputed to belong entirely to the Sutasee Raj was brought under measurement along with the Settlement and survey. other parts of the district belonging to that talukur. Mr. Edward Currie introduced the measuring parties; Mr. John Thornton followed and completed the settlement of tuppah Huwelee and was succeeded by Mr. Frederick Stainforth, who disposed of nearly all the remainder. Last year the native Deputy Collector, Nasir Alee Khan, marked off its boundaries, and Lieutenant Brind effected its survey. It is sufficient to say that the work has, in every respect, been well done and that the result of the professional survey shows the ameen measurements under the old system to have been universally as accurate as could be reasonably expected. Of the seven tuppah sub-divisions, that of Huwelee, settled by Mr. John Thornton, received the confirmation of Government under date 30th September 1836. Mr. F. Stainforth submitted reports of his settlements of the other tuppahs at different dates in 1834 and 1835, but they were not approved, and my part with the pergannah has been to recast the whole in the present shape, to bring under settlement what had either escaped or been purposely omitted by my predecessors, to rectify where it was necessary, and to supply deficiencies. The alterations that have been made are few, but unavoidable.

3. In Mr. Thornton's settlement roll the estates named with their Khironean, 68 juma in the margin*, being situated on the left Jhurwa, 90 bank of the river Raptee, belong to pergannah Ujonean, 58 Huwelee, and are not therefore included in the Belghat, 93 Khutoutes, 55 present list of Bhowapareh estates.

Total, ... 364 4. In Mr. Thornton's roll the juma of kusbah

Bhowapareh calculated upon a graduated scale of increase was not inserted; that omission is now supplied.

5. In Mr. F. Stainforth's statements, an amendment of juma was necessary in two instances—one was a case of over-assessment, and an attempt to bolster up by farm to a speculator which failed. The other was the assessment fixed upon a property illegally created, but the creation of which was disallowed by superior authority. I would deferentially suggest that the letters of this office dated 1st May last No. 181 and 184, be submitted with this report for the sake of reference.

6. Mr. Stainforth also unnecessarily broke up tuppahs Reyt, and Kotah, each into two portions, with the names of Bunoura and Rampoor. I have approved the native Deputy Collector's conterminous arrangement of tuppahs recognized by the people, and indicated upon the map. I annex to this report a separate memorandum of alterations of juma to reconcile discrepancies. Here I need only add that the form No. V commences with the Fuslee year 1243 to terminate in 1262, and I would suggest that the confirmation of the settlement of the whole pergannah, as now exhibited, extend to the year last mentioned.

7. The participation of each officer effecting the financial result of the settlement is thus discernible.

Officer.	Number of villages.	Former juma.	Maximum revised.	Increase.
John Thornton,	80	1,590	4,405	2,815
Frederick Stainforth, ...	334	15,662	34,678	19,016
E. A. Reade,	19	18	1,676	1,658
Total, ...	433	17,270	40,759	23,489

The usual statement annexed to this report shews this result in detail with the cost of the settlement.

8. Pergannah Bhowapareh is a long straggling narrow pergannah, skirting the right bank of the river Raptee, and is properly considered in two portions, the northern between the Raptee river and the Unee nuddee till the junction of the latter with the former, the southern lying between pergannah Dhooreeapar and the river abovementioned. The whole pergannah is low, but the northern portion is more extensively subject to inundation than the southern. The number of large jheels connected with the river by nullahs, and of smaller tals in every direction are remarkable. In the rainy season the face of the country is a sheet of water interrupted by eminences on which are the village homestead, or fine and extensive groves of mangoe trees. This peculiarity

leads to variations both in the extent of culture and the quality of soil ;— in the matter of *culture* ; because it is dependent upon the seasonably, early or unseasonably late recess of the water ; in the former instance the low lands are prepared for the better sorts of grain, in the latter case, for the inferior kinds ; and in the matter of *quality*, because the alluvial deposit after a sweeping inundation may be loam in one season, and sand in another. The southern portion is also a good deal affected by the overflow of the river and its tributary nuddees, but not to the same extent, and the effect is that it bears a higher rate of assessment. The rate per acre on the total area of the northern portion is 6 as. 5 pies, on the same of the southern, 9 annas. In the former the khureef crop is very limited ; in the latter, though the rubee is the principal harvest, that of the khurcef is considerable. The soils throughout the pergannah are doorus, mutteear and bulooa. The first mentioned and best, ordinarily prevails in high land and requires irrigation, the means of which are ample; muttecar, which is commonly called kachar, is generally on the low land liable to inundation ; and bulooa, as its name indicates, is either the most common alluvial deposit of the river, or the light comparatively sterile soil of the most elevated spots. The prevailing character of the soil south is doorus and bulooa last described, and north it is kachar and bulooa first defined. Barley is the staple produce ; wheat is grown, but the rank moisture is supposed to induce the smut in that grain, and the crop is limited. Sugar-cane is scarcely known. Oord is the principal khureef produce, and in those places where the water has not receded upon the breaking up of the rainy season, little is done but to sprinkle with the least possible labour, in previous preparation, a little musoor or such inferior grain upon the surface. In fact, barley is the grain upon which the cultivator finds his hope of profit. There are now two, whereas there was formerly but one grain market of note. Bhowaparch khas now being reclaimed from the jungle is one, and Gujpoor the other. From the latter place a good deal of barley is exported on small boats to Rajpoor. Burluj at the conflux of the Raptee and the Surjoo or Gogra where laden on larger boats it finds its way to the markets on the Ganges. Kashee Ram, a banker at Gujpoor, has good credit as far as the presidency. Piprowlee in tuppah Reyt, and Kotah, in the tuppah of that name, are respectable bazars for cloths. To the former place they are brought from Tandah in Oudh. In the latter tuppah many weaver families reside and earn a living by the manufacture. The population of Bhowapar is estimated at 36,745 of which $\frac{16}{17}$ ths are Hindoos.

9. The large portions of this pergannah, reputed to appertain to the talooqua of Raj Sutasee, caused its being brought under settlement with other parts of that estate. Here as in Silhut, the question of the Birt tenure, prevailing principally

within the Raja's and his relative's portion of the pergunnah, was thoroughly investigated and definitively disposed of. It is of course needless to do more than allude to a question, which, after most patient discussion, has been set at rest. The result of the investigations of the Birt tenure is as stated below :—

Talooqua.	No. of villages.	No. of Birt villages.	Government juma highest.	Malikana.	Total.	Without Birt.	Government juma highest.
Raj Sutasee, ...	140	119	10,209	2,352	12,561	21	1,500
Ranee Sohass Koour,	54	17	1,247	313	1,560	37	1,360
Independent ze- } mindar,	222	8	656	124	780	214	•25,787
	416	144	12,122	2,789	14,901	272	28,647

It is proper to add that the Birtiyas now pay the Government revenue with the malikana direct at the Government treasury, and in all respects are as independent as their neighbours. The malikana was not, when these settlements were made, fixed at the now universal standard of 20 per cent. upon the Government juma. The mode of its adjustment was as follows ; of the gross rental, after deducting 15 per cent. for expenses, 30 or 40 per cent. was deducted from the remainder, as allowance for management, leaving the balance as Government juma, and of this allowance for management the Birtiyar was entitled to a proportion of 9 annas, and the Raja to a proportion of 7 annas. The same rule was observed with regard to the Ranee Sohass Koour's estates, which upon the death of the present holder, a widow, revert to the Raja, who is her nephew. In the Birt and zemindaree estates, the putteedaree tenures are imperfect. The ryotwar collections are universally made in the presence of the sharers, and the deficiency, after bringing the amount to credit of the Government demand and expenses, is made good by a rateable assessment of the seer cultivation, the determination of which is left to the pufwaree. The proportion of seer cultivation is regulated by the amount of each share, as expressed in fractions of a rupee, and all excess of holding is taxed at a trifle below ryotwar rates and paid by the sharer as a cultivator. Prior to the settlement, the arrangement of pottah and kubooleut between zemindar and ryot seems scarcely to have existed, it is now general, and quittances at the termination of the spring harvest are universally granted. A peculiar tenure was found in the Ranee's estate of a class of persons called mundeedars, whom the settlement officer, Mr. Thornton, judiciously placed in such a position of distinct liability to the Ranee, that no dispute has since arisen. The mundee tenure is very fully

described in that officer's report. It is only necessary to add that it is an hereditary tenure, originating in an assignment of a plot of ground requiring to be reclaimed, and for which the mundedar thereafter only becomes liable to a certain fixed rate upon the extent of cultivation. The result of the settlement officer's arrangements has been, that every mundee has been brought into full cultivation. The tenure is not to be found elsewhere.

10. The settlement it will be observed has been some years in operation. There has been no complaint of over assessment, except in the two cases which have been rectified, and no coercive measures have been necessary to enforce the Government demand. The statement of outstanding balances, it will be observed, is for years long past, and leave to erase them from account, as almost all nominal, is all that is required.

I have, &c.,

GORUCKPOOR
COLLECTORSHIP,

E. A. READE,

The 15th July, 1839.

Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Commissioner of 5th Division,

GHAZEEPOOR.

SIR,

Abstract statement, No. IV. I have the honor to submit the formal
 Do. Do. No. V. statements and the map connected with the
 Police jaghire, No. VI. Pergunnah map.
 Pergunnah Amorha.

2. The work of marking off village boundaries was assigned to Mr. Assistant James Brewster, who did the duty well in the early part of 1837. The disputes were not numerous, and in the majority of cases both parties courted the decision of the Assistant on the spot; his awards gave general satisfaction. He remained with the surveyor, Captain Fordyce, in the field, until the rainy season commenced, by which time the field work was completed. In October following, the survey plans and papers, the admirable correctness of which reflect the highest credit on the surveyor, were made over to me, and by the end of February 1838, the work of village assessment was completed, and the revised juma came into operation from October following, or from 1246 Fuslee. Mr. Brewster, I should here add, was, at my suggestion, appointed amoen on the part of the British Government, in concert with Tamur Allee Khan on the part of Oudh, to determine the line of boundary between this part of the district of Goruckpoor and that country. This duty was one of infinite vexation, but at last the many disputes existing were satisfactorily settled, (except one in respect to a large alluvion, to which I shall have occasion to refer in the conclusion of this report) and pillars of masonry, subsequently erected at every angle, have rendered this adjustment permanent.

3. Pergunnah Amorha is the extreme western part of this district, and is bounded on the north and west by pergunnahs Bumhnee, and Nawabgnj in Oudh, by the Gogra to the south, and by pergunnahs Nuggur and Bustee to the east. It is the most healthy, most

* Pergunnah Sulempoor populous, and I think, most fertile* pergunnah in must yield the palm to the district. It has no forest; a very small Amorha. remnant of brushwood jungle to the north and west, disproportionate to the rich cultivation around it, exists as a memorial of former days. It possesses numerous jheels, none of which are swollen by the periodical rains, to any prejudicial extent, and besides the river Gogra at its base, has the Munorama nuddee flowing through its

centre, which during seven months in the year is navigable to small boats, and has always some stream. There are other nuddees besides, and all contribute means of irrigation. The population, as ascertained by the census

* Hindoos, 67,648
Moosulmans, 6,300
73,948

taken, is classed in the margin.* The prevailing caste is the Soorajbuns Rajpoot, many of whom seeking the profession of arms, enlist as our soldiers. These are still a fine race of men both as to bodily symmetry and personal character. But† proximity to Oudh and to Fyzabad especially, a city of former forced splendour, and present unheeded wretchedness, has not improved the character of the people.

† Pergunnah Bumhnee is a nest of dacoits, thieves and bad characters.

Many have here sought refuge from oppression, more, I apprehend, for the purpose of concealment. Pergunnah Amorha, along with the reputation of superior intelligence, has obtained a sad celebrity for fraud, profligacy and crime.

4. The three distinctions, mutteear, doorus, and bulooa, obtain and none other. The term bhoor, and bhoor khakee,

Soil and products. now sometimes used for the latter description, was introduced by the surveyor's people. Bulooa is most prevalent, for a large portion of this pergunnah is obviously an alluvial deposit left by the recess of the Gogra, and in approach to that river, doorus partakes more of sand than it does towards the interior, but the prevailing uniformity

* Soil.	Average rent rate.	Deducted revenue rate.
	acre	acre
Mutteear, . . .	2 5 1	1 8 1
Doorus, . . .	2 2 3	1 6 2
Bulooa, . . .	1 7 11	0 15 9

of rates is remarkable. I note in the margin* the average rent and deduced revenue rates upon each class of soil, deduced from careful investigation, and the best proof I can advance of the correctness of these rates is, that in the very many instances of distribution of village assess-

ment upon parcels, the holders of which are independent, the jumas resulting from application of these rates, were in all, but in two instances (and not then with reason) acknowledged to be equitable. The prevailing crops with the area of land occupied by each is noted also in the margin.† October rice and wheat are the staples. Grain which thrive remarkably north of the Munorama, by a strange superstition, is never grown south of that nuddee. Sugar-cane is of recent introduction ; of cotton there is altogether only 20

Sort of crops.	Extent of cultivation.
	acres.
† Coarse rice,	23,820.
Fine ditto,	4,159.
Joor Bajra,	5,992.
Maash,	3,676.
Moong,	6,084.
Kodo Urhur,	10,580.
Wheat,	18,100.
Barley,	12,475.
Pease,	7,411.
Gram,	3,324.
Sugar-cane,	2,639.
Pappy,	3,171.

acres. Hemp and indigo are unknown, and the poppy cultivation is very extensive.

5. Pergunnah Amorha has, in Bilwa bazaar, the largest grain market of the district. It is supposed that on Resources, income and out goings.

the market days, twice in the week, nearly three thousand hackeries full of the various sorts of grain are assembled. Factors from all parts of Oudh, and even the Doab, here make their purchases, and a considerable number of boats, (for the market is near to the Gogra,) find employment in transporting the grain to the opposite side, whence it is laden upon other carriage and taken often to great distances. Bilwa bazaar has risen upon the

wreck of the bazaars in pergunnahs Bumhnee and Nawabgunj, ruined by oppression and interference. Besides it, the places marginally* noted, have all bazaars of greater or less degree of note. These are all grain markets ; with little exhibition of home manufactures, as cloths, utensils, implements of husbandry and hardware are mostly imported from Tanda, and elsewhere in Oudh. The

money dealers are all, without exception, grain speculators. In speaking

† It should be remembered, that pergunnah Nawabgunj was given up to Oudh in 1815, then in a highly flourishing state, now sadly the reverse.

of a banker's credit, the usual remark is, that he has dealings from 1,000 to 10,000 Rupees, and from 500 to 1,500 maunds. Of such speculators there are thirty-two, and it is worthy of remark that the wealthiest is a refugee from the

neighbouring country. † The progress of the poppy, it is proper to notice, is the subject of interest in a moral as well as financial point of view. This is best shown in a tabular statement for the past ten years.

Year F. S.	Cultivation in beegahs.	Produce.		Value paid. Rupees
		Mds.	Seers.	
1237	1301	108	8	15,688
1238	1339	125	17	18,188
1239	1380	139	14	20,207
1240	1511	139	10	20,142
1241	1934	227	11	32,921
1242	2 07	337	24	48,953
1243	4715	462	38	67,127
1244	5374	44	20	65,179
1245	5906	493	29	71,590
1246	5837	467	31	67,228

The sudden and great increase which took place in 1243, was owing to an arrangement set on foot by the Benares Opium Agent for purchasing opium from Oudh at the rate of 4 Rs. per seer, though three rupees

ten annas was the rate payable to the district ryots for home produce. As might have been expected, and was repeatedly predicted, the Amorha people passed off as Oudh, the opium produced within our territory. The Amorha cultivators taking advances from Government had only to make them good, by a sufficient repayment in the drug, and to bring the residue, of their produce, as Oudh opium, vendible at the factory at 6 annas per seer greater profit. The system was in fact a premium on fraud, and the consequences unfortunate, to say the least; Government have lost large sums by paying more than was needful, and by the defalcation produced in the Abkaree revenue. Previously, the culture of the poppy was confined to one class of people, the Quorie; now none have any scruples against it, Brahmin, Rajpoot, Koormee, all cultivate the poppy and the moral effect is, that no where else in the district is the vice of opium indulgence so common. By the statement above shown apparently only between 60 and 70,000 Rupees of Government money, taken as land revenue, reflows into the pergunnah in the purchase of opium. In reality, more than the whole annual revenue of the pergunnah has of late been yearly paid back for the produce of about $\frac{1}{5}$ th part of its total area. The folly of speculation in opium of Oudh, so called, has at length ceased, and a hope may now be entertained that the sugar-cane will become popular; and the evils of withdrawal sooner or later of the present large supply of Government money towards the purchase of opium, be remedied by the substituted outlay of private and commercial capital in the purchase of sugar.

6. The former assessment of pergunnah Amorha has been remarked as oppressive. The revenue seems for years Assessment and settlement. to have been collected with much difficulty. The fact is, it was grossly unequal, and the management of the pergunnah has for a long time been in bad hands. The tehsildar, once removed from office for malversation, was unfortunately reinstated, and pursued his course only with more effrontery. He died just before the necessity became urgent, that he should be dismissed with disgrace. The centre of the pergunnah, being 75 miles from the sudder station, it was worth the while only of the greatly aggrieved to come so far for justice. The sirkaree canoongoes, according to the expression in vogue, used this pergunnah as "a play thing," and for a long time the European functionary had not visited this part of the district. Several years back, the Deputy Collector, Mr. Conolly, made some experimental settlements, the revised juma of which then came into operation, and the term of which expired in the year 1245. The records I found so imperfect as to be of little or no use. But the means and opportunities afforded me of not only ascertaining the real rates of rent, but observing their remarkable uniformity, the unavoidable elucidation of truth, where estates were highly assessed, and the clumsy attempts made to conceal, where the assessment was merely nominal, all contributed to just calculations and conclusions. It will be observ-

ed that there are more instances at the present settlement of reduction of past juma than of augmentation. The inequality of the past assessment I found to be so great, that it was expedient to take no heed of it in the distribution by the usual back process of the pergunnah juma over the villages. That having been done, the work of comparison of former and present juma was made, and all remarkable discrepancies inquired into, considered and treated as they deserved. In almost every case, I may safely say, past over or under assessment, as compared with present was clearly attributable to the canoongoes. In some instances the productive character of villages, had been over-rated; in others a Birtya was to be depressed by the imposition of a high assessment; in others an enemy, by the same means, to be punished, while in cases of opposite character, nothing can be plainer than that the lightly assessed estates belong to the Raja, his brethren, to favourites, and to the canoongoes themselves.

Former juma, . . . 1,30,052. The result of the application of the present principles of the settlement is a net increase of
Present juma, . . . 1,33,818. rupees 20,796 in a pergunnah clamorously asserted to be over-assessed, and for two years since the revised settlement came into operation, this revenue has been realized with perfect ease. There was not *one instance of recusancy* in engagement to pay the revised juma nor has *one coercive measure* been called for to effect its realization.

7. The number of claims, preferred at the settlement, was very great, and in no pergunnah of the district, small Tenures and settlement. as that of Amorha is compared with many, has there been so much litigation. The people declined recourse to arbitration generally, though the most important cases were decided by jury. The Deputy Collector, Rae Manik Chund, decided about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cases, and Nasir Allee Khan the rest. The appeals have been more numerous than in any other three pergunnahs collectively, but the decisions here have been in all cases upheld. So too have they in the civil courts. The Birt tenure has been recognized, and by present arrangements, put in such a position, that hereafter it cannot be disturbed. For many years the influence of the sirkarce canoongoes, and their relatives, who hold several villages in this pergunnah and of the Raja and his brethren, has been exerted to suppress the Birt title altogether, and to usurp whole estates. In the beginning of our rule, ignorant zemindars placed themselves under the wing of those persons, and allowed them to register their properties in their engagements; but becoming wise by experience, they have been careful to pay only the Government registered juma, and their patrons have in consequence used all unlawful means to dispossess them. So too with the Birtyiyas; yet under all circumstances of oppression they have retained their "Birtyawun;" of that in almost all instances it has been found impossible to deprive them. It

will be seen by the statement below what is the proportion of Birt and zemindaree villages.

	Birt Villages.	Government Juma.	Malikana.	Remarks.		Juma.
Raja,	93	16,624	2,766.12	No. of villages,	891	
Sirkaree canoon- goes and other zemindars,	188	38,856	6,474.10	Rent free,	10	
				Birt,	281	55,480
				Zemindaree, ...	600	78,363
	281	55,480	9,241.6	Total, ...	891	1,33,848

The tenures, with the exception of thirteen villages in which the beeghadam obtains, which I regard as putteedaree, and the Raja's khal-sah and other villages, in all 176, which are pure zemindaree, are imperfect putteedaree. Whether Birt or zemindaree, the paper of administration in every estate records with precision, as agreed to by the parties themselves, the arrangements made for future management. The village rent roll having been fully advertized, in the usual way, with very few instances of exception, as an additional precaution, the people were summoned to the camp which was centrical in the pergannah, and to each group the rent roll was distinctly read out. The cultivators also were exhorted to take down the numbers of their fields. This elicited objections which were easily disposed of, though, even in these, the love of litigation prompted several to appeal. As the police jaghires of the district is to be subject of separate report, it is only necessary to remark here that arrangements have been made to give to every gorait 3 acres of land. In respect to petty maafee parcels none such exist in this pergannah.

8. I have retained my report of the settlement of this pergannah, because I was anxious to see, myself, and afterwards to show, that through the application of

the reasonable and clear principles of the present system of settlements, a pergannah clamorously asserted to be over-assessed and of which the revenue was realized with much difficulty, has now given a considerable increase, and the realization of the State's demand is no cause of trouble or anxiety whatever. In fact, this pergannah, for which under the old

* This has been recommended by me on 15th Novr. last. style, it was deemed necessary to maintain a separate tehsildar and establishment, may at any time* be incorporated with the adjoining

charge of Nuggur and Bustee. One point of discussion still remains in connection with this pergannah. The Gogra some years ago receding

left a large alluvial tract, to which the people on either side of the river laid claim, the ameens on the part of both Governments could not come to any agreement, and it was at last decided that a survey should be made and hereafter (it being then uncertain of duration), if it acquired consistence that a reference should be made to both the British and Oudh Governments. This is the subject of a separate report.

GORUCKPOOR
COLLECTORSHIP,
The 1st May, 1840.

I have, &c.,
E. A. READE,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH TILPOOR.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Commissioner of 5th Division.

GHAZEEPOOR.

SIR,

Abstract form	No. IV.
Do	No. V.
Pohee Jaghire	No. VI.
Pergunnah map.	

I have the honor to submit the prescribed statements together with the professional map connected with the settlement of pergunnah Tilpoor.

I. The work of marking off village boundaries was executed by the Deputy Collector, Nasir Ally Khan, and by myself, aided by the tehsildar, in the early part of 1828: disputes were rare and easy of adjustment. The Frontier line adjoining to Nepal was fixed by commissioners on the part of both Governments soon after the termination of the war, and by a judicious resolution then passed, the pillars erected along the line have been triennially inspected, and the necessary repairs made. The survey was conducted by Lieut. James Brind, whose correctness, and attention, especially to the careful preparation of the khusrabs and field maps, entitle him to encomium. The village assessment was completed by the end of April, and the revised settlement came into effect from October following or from 1246 Fuslee.

II. Pergunnah Tilpoor and its neighbour Benaikpoor are generally known under the appellation of the Terai pergunnahs. The former is irregular in shape, bounded on the north by Nepal, on the east by the great Gunduk and pergunnah Sidhoa Jobna, and on the south and west of pergunnahs Huwelee and Benaikpoor above mentioned. Of its nine original tuppah subdivisions, two having been transferred to Nepal, seven now remain, the intermixture of which with each other was rectified at the survey. The climate of Tilpoor from excess of moisture, rank vegetation, and long and extensive waste, is bad. The water is everywhere more or less brackish. Diseases, the small pox fatal to children, and obstinate intermittent fever, always most injurious to adults in cases where it does not produce death, are common. The population is thin; many of the owners of estates are non-residents. The area of land engaged for by the cultivator, being, in most cases, disproportioned to his means, agriculture seems to have an imperfect and slovenly appearance. The natural advantages of access to a large river of a smaller, but important stream, the little Gunduk, available for navigation during the greater part of the year, and of excellent roads throughout the pergunnah, are

almost entirely unheeded. Tigers and other wild beasts still infest the northern parts; much jungle remains to be cleared, and years of labour and contest with the climate and other obstacles must elapse before the face of the country can be made to assume the smiling features of the southern parts of the district. The soil is good, the distinctions of dorus, mutteear and bulooa obtain. The former, which in some other parts of the district holds the second place, is here, on account of mutteear land being too adhesive, rated as first, and the relative proportions of each are as follows:—

Dorus.	Mutteear.	Bulooa.
20,224	15,895	11,063

The Tilpoor beegha is large almost equal to the acre, and the ryot allotments for cultivation are let out in measure

* Since the measurement the kooroo has been given up and the rent engaged for per local beegha.

tuppah khass, where, on account of recent village feud and deterioration by wild animals, graduated assessments have been

† The holders of villages in these parts are mostly adherents of the Ex-Raja of Bootwul.

product is rice; that which is called Bhudae, or October, and the pro-

	Average Rent.	Deducted Revenue.
Dorus,	1 8 2	1 0 8
Mutteear,	1 4 2	0 14 6
Bulooa,	0 12 0	0 8 3

portions of the cultivated area covered by different crops is stated in the margin. Sugar-cane prior to the survey was unknown, some was last year introduced as an experiment. Tobacco thrives in the vicinity of the most un-

palatable well waters. Urhur gives a remarkable large return, and a good grain, but it is an objectionable crop, as it gives shelter to animals from the forest which brouse upon wheat and barley. Cotton, like the sugar-cane, has been recently introduced to a small extent. Termeric, capsicums and ginger grow luxuriantly. The intoxicating plant "Bang" needs no attention, and spreads like a weed. The soil too seems adapted especially for the growth of fine timber trees.

SORT.	Acres.
October rice coarse,	31,683
November do. fine,	710
Koodruin,	207
Murwa,	753
Maash,	1,168
Wheat,	5,081
Barley,	541
Gram,	1,914
Mussoor,	1,179
Termeric and ginger,	124
Garden vegetables,	100
Urhur,	1,020

Finer or loftier trees are no where seen; sissoo trees of good grain and

size are found in the jungle, and the Khyr trees, from which is prepared the catechu of commerce, abound to a very great extent. The exports of Tilpoor are principally rice, and other grains, which mostly take the direction of pergunnah Huwelee; a small traffic exists with Nepal, but this has rather diminished than increased of late years, the exports from Nepal by Bootwul taking course towards Bansee. At Palee, a market on the other side of the pillars, spades and implements of husbandry, and

‡ Nichlol Tuppah Khass,
Kothebhar do. Pooranee Kurhee,
Buhlee Khar do. Bharut Kund,
Mithoura do. Khass,
Chouk do. Sonaree,
Buthhepoorwa do. Nyee Kurhee,

other appliances of domestic use are purchased cheap and of good material, wholesale, which are retailed at the "hâts" or small markets that occur once a week at the places noted in the margin.‡

III. The history of this pergunnah for many years is painful. It

Past history, tenures and settlement. seems originally to have been peopled by a race of people, called Tharoos. The Bunjarahs under their naiks or leaders usurped at different

times parts of Tilpoor and Benaikpoor, and were beaten in contest by the forces sent against them of the Rajas of Bootwul and Palpa. The names of these pergunnahs appear to have been derived from Benaik Sein and Tilikram Sein, descendants of Mukoond Sein, who established his authority from the river Kosee to Hurdwar. Tilikram, a younger branch, joining himself to the Bunjarahs, for a time held Tilpoor in independent authority, but the elder branch, taking advantage of the rashness of these confederates, who entered into a contest with the Nawab Casim Allee Khan, by whom they were defeated, restored it to the ancient dominion of the Bootwul Raj. This was in 1739. The oppressions of the Bunjarahs, who seem to have been a mixture of rebels and dacoits, were, after some years of imperfect rest, exchanged for contests between the forces of the Amil and the Raja in 1778 owing to unliquidated demand of revenue. The claims having been got rid of by the personal regard of the Nawab Vizeer towards the Raja of Bootwul, strife and contention and mischief in its train, arose from a quarrel with the Raja of Sutasee in 1788. The latter was defeated in a pitched battle at Nai Kot in Benaikpoor, and the land had rest till 1800, when the Goorkha Raja, in part of his dispute with the Raja of Bootwul, commenced a series of predatory incursions, which were only put an end to upon the conclusion of the war between the British Government and Nepal in 1816. This long continued state of disorganization sufficiently accounts for so much of this pergunnah being waste and wild, and is a necessary preface to the notice of existing tenures. Upon these I have made much research, with very little satisfactory result. It is clear that the Oudh Government fully and explicitly recognized the Raja of Bootwul as zemindar of Tilpoor and Benaikpoor. Raja Mahadut Sein was a favorite of the Nawab Asuf-ood-Doula who was a keen sportsman and annually visited his friend for the purpose of in-

dulging in his favorite recreation. On one occasion the Prince conferred the honour on his associate of exchanging turbans and from that time the Bootwul Raja, in lieu of the term of his engagement to pay revenue annually sent some present, and in fact was a mere feudatory. At the cession, Pirtheepal Sein, son of Mahadut Sein, was admitted to engage as the zemindar of the whole of Tilpoor and Benaikpoor. In the years following he was placed in durance by the Raja of Nepal, and at the recommendation of the Magistrate, Mr. Ahmety, the Government, under date 20th August 1804, directed the whole property to be held khass. Pirtheepal Sein was murdered in 1806, leaving under our protection Rattun Sein a minor, who afterwards died in 1826, leaving as his sole survivor Bijen Sein, the present Raja, a young man eighteen years of age. The order of Government above quoted is still in effect*. Pergunnah Tilpoor is in reality still khass tehsil. In the settlements made in

* This remark applies to so much of the pergunnah Benakpoor left in this district, a very large portion having been made over to Nepal.

1216, and 1220, the positive assurance recorded by the Government that the zemindaree right should not be affected by the arrangement of khass tehsil, is again and again repeated. Hence at the present settlement the Raja claimed to have the whole pergunnah settled with him. From the investigations made in reference to such a claim, it has been ascertained, that the holders of villages have almost every variety of title, zemindars, moostajirs, mocuddums, birtiyas, malgoozars and abadkars. The Collector making the settlement, having been careful to record in every instance that the Raja's zemindaree right was to be maintained, seems to have considered the title under which the village holder engaged as a matter of no moment. Several persons have obtained title as zemindars through the corrupt practices of the Raja's advisers and the canoongoe. The pergunnah was placed in the huzoor tehsil and the result is that a great many of the estates are in possession of residents in the town of Goruckpoor. In some towfeer settlements made by the Collector, the persons engaging took title as zemindar. The counter claims to the Raja's have been put in the form of Birt applications for settlement. But this is only because the Birt tenure has in those pergunnahs where it obtains (here it does not) been made independent. It is difficult to treat of rights in a part of the country which has almost uninterruptedly for many years been a scene of contest and bloodshed. It seems to me however to be established that the Rajas of Bootwul from 1753 have been sole proprietors, and that the villagers were composed either of persons who enjoyed the fruits of their labours on condition of rendering military service when called on, paying an almost nominal rent, and who were called jaghireddars or non-military cultivators, who paid rent to the heads of villages called *Muhtoes*, who again paid their chief, in grain, his right to a moiety of the produce of the mere cultivators' labour, *less* one-third or one-fourth (as they might be in favor or otherwise) of

that moiety granted to the muhtoos in compensation for management. Such is still the prevailing tenure in the vicinity of Bootwul, and under all the hindrances of continual contest with neighbours, such seems to have been maintained in Tilpoor until the incursions of the Nipalese, the flight of the Raja's family from Bootwul to find an asylum at Goruckpoor, the assumption of management by Government, the murder of the Raja, the minority of his son, and the war* with Nipal, all rendered the

* The military force under General Wood in the Goruckpoor terai, did as much mischief as if they had been the enemy.

pergunnah desolate and effected the introduction of a new state of matters. The wealth which the Raja of Bootwul's family brought to Goruckpoor made more than one banker ; and specula-

tors, tempted by the accounts given of whole villages deserted in Tilpoor, manœuvred to obtain possession, and succeeded. The effect of this is, that the Government assessment has been more than trebled, a race of men more sturdy and skilful than the listless residents of the terai, has under all the disadvantages of climate changed the face of the country wonderfully for the better ; and if they have supplanted others, they have at least succeeded where others failed. In reality, the tenures of this pergunnah I conceive simply to be these, that the Raja is, from recognition by the former Government and special assurance of our own, zemindar, and that the holders of estates are abadkars. The claim of the Raja to malikana leviable from those holders, I have, *on the plea that Government have undertaken to do the Raja justice on this point*, disallowed. This people we found in clear indisputed possession. They have clearly reclaimed the waste. We are indebted to their exertions for a present large, and prospectively much larger, increase of revenue. It may be, and, I think is, proper that Government should settle determinately the provision to be made for the Raja in lieu of the zemindar's claim for malikana upon this pergunnah and Benaikpoor also. Upon the assumption of the management by Government under orders dated 1st November 1804, an allowance of 4,000 rupees per annum was granted as a subsistence to the Raja's family. Upon 20th October 1815, the most Noble the Governor General was pleased (as a politic measure) to increase the stipend to 6,000 Rs. per annum, pending the settlement of the Raja's affairs and the hostilities with Nipal. This allowance and the income from 79 rent free estates, and that derived from Julkur and Bunkur was enjoyed by the Raja till 1817, when upon a representation from the Collector, dated 26th July 1817, Government were pleased, in lieu of 25 of those estates having been transferred to Nipal under date 28th November 1817, to increase the stipend* to 700 Rupees,

* Rs. 8,400 per annum. per mensem. The question of the zemindaree right remained unadjusted, and the whole of the rent free villages above alluded to, as well as the Julkur and Bunkur, giving an income of 1,500 Rs. per annum, have been resumed. The Raja's claim, therefore, I consider

merits the attention of Government. It would be unworthy of our character and the pledges given, to neglect it. The Raja is a refugee in our dominions ; in concluding a treaty of peace with our enemy and his, we have parted with many square miles of *his* territory ; we have acknowledged his zemindaree right, resumed his rent free tenures and perquisites,

* Increase. and by the present settlements, the gain from
Tilpoor, 26,454 Tilpoor and Benaikpoor* is Rupees 32,464, and
Benaikpoor, 6,010 will be at the expiration of the term of 20

years Rupees 70,990 over its present assessment. I recommend therefore that the stipend of Raja Bijee Sein be fixed definitively at 1,000 Rupees per mensem in lieu of all claims. Under the Rs. 12,000 per annum.

assurance that this proposition would meet with approval in making the settlement, *I have arranged that the malgoozars shall pay no more than the recorded juma*, the burden of allowance resting with the State. I note below the detail of the occupancy of estates in this pergannah.

Juma.

38 Raja's relatives and adherents,	2,634
195 Residents of Goruckpoor and other speculators,	27,912
45 Settled with parties in possession as possessors without title,	7,216
1 Farm of a petty estate for recusancy,	25
7 Invalid jaghires subject of a separate report,	
9 Jungle tracts all settled but two which have since been applied for,	
1 Rent free police jaghire,	

206

No other parcels of rent free land exist. The invalid jaghires on account of involving a question of pension to the female heirs of deceased pensioners, and not being liable to assessment in the first year of this settlement, are reserved for separate consideration ; I have only in conclusion to make a brief notice respecting the jungle tracts. Two parcels at different times, with the approval of Government, have been assigned to Mr. P. B. Daunes, who has a factory at work. These engagements, owing to great discrepancy between the result of the former measurement and present survey, have been revised and will be resubmitted. The Raja applied for a grant, and not considering that he had sufficient means, I declined acceding to his request, but

* The Rajah of Toolsee-poor. in the year following his father-in-law* having given him 60,000 rupees purposely to undertake

the clearance, and no better offer having been made, I have accepted his engagement for the Doma khund jungle. All the grants made to Europeans and natives in this pergannah appear to be getting on, and applications have been made to take

* I found much improvement during a recent tour. the remaining allotments* which after due inquiry will probably be submitted for confirmation.

I have, &c.,
E. A. READE,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAH HUWELEE.

To E. P. SMITH, Esq.,

Commissioner of 5th Division.

GHAZEEPOOR.

Dated Goruckpoor, the 15th July 1840.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the statements named in the mar-

* Statement No. IV of juma. gin,* illustrative of the settlement of per-
 Ditto, No. V of arca.
 Ditto, No. VI of police jaghire. gunnah Huwelee, Goruckpoor, with the
 Statement of financial result. maps of the pergannah.

2. The duty of marking off the village boundaries and of parcelling

Determination of bounda- off the forest into convenient portions, for subse-
 ries and the Survey. quent assignment to grantees, devolved upon the
 junior Deputy Collector, Nasir Alee Khan, he

being younger, and supposed to be better able to bear exposure than
 his senior.* He did his duty well; many of

* Rae Manik Chund. the disputes were decided by juries, more in
 this pergannah than any other; and in parting off the forest, he judi-
 ciously sought and was guided by the hints of the surveyors. Lieut. S. A.
 Abbott surveyed the eastern, and Captain H. M. Lawrence the western,
 portion. It was originally intended to have subdivided this large tract
 of country and to make the settlement of each subdivision separately,
 but the proposition was overruled, and I am glad, though the suggestion
 was my own, that it was negatived.

3. The pergannah is bounded on the east by the little Gunduk
 which separates it from pergannah Sidhoa Job-
 na, and by Silhut which was formerly a part
 of it, on the south and west by the river Raptee
 and pergannah Bansie, and on the north by Nipal and the terai per-
 gunnahs Tilpoor and Banaikpoor east. The forest entering from the
 south-east, passes through it irregularly in a north-westerly direction,
 increasing in amplitude as it progresses northward, till it mingles with
 the prairies of the terai. East of this belt of forest the land is clear, often

undulating and dry; west of it we find it marsh and morass, and a notable portion of it yearly inundated by the river Raptee and its tributaries. The eastern portion, at a distance from the forest, is tolerably healthy according to general repute, which assigned an opposite character to the western. The climate of the former is represented to be too arid, of the latter too moist. The negative merit of being less insalubrious than the terai itself is allowed on both sides. The population is thin though the town and suburbs give by census 23,015 the total noted in the margin*

* Hindoos, 1,35,743 gives barely 114 per square mile, but this is Moosulmans,..... 28,002 accounted for, by the vast extent of forest, waste

Total,—1,63,745 and marsh land.

4. The distinction of soil are dorus, mutteear, and bulooa. In a few rare instances bhath has been mentioned but **Soil and products.** in error, for that peculiar soil does not extend east of the little Gunduk. Kureyal occasionally mentioned appertains to mutteear, being of the nature of tenacious clay, and dhoos is applied to sandy ridges which are common and universally sterile. The rates are low, and from different causes very equal throughout the pergunnah. They are very moderate on the eastern side because light soil is prevalent, requires much irrigation, and the means of irrigation are limited in capacity. These are principally ponds, and reservoirs, which are sufficient only for one or two good distributions of surface water to their neighbourhood, and do not last out the season. The insufficient fall of rain, or its early termination, is a subject of anxiety and loss. Upon the western side where the attraction of forest trees brings abundant rain always and inundation is annual, rates are low because of excessive moisture, late crops and the diseases in grain produced by damp; and there too, far more than on the eastern side, the labour of the husbandman is sadly liable to be injured or destroyed by the devastations of all sorts of animals from

	Average rent rates.	Deduced revenue rates.
† Dorus,	1 12 1	1 4 1
Muteear, 0	1 11 0	1 3 4
Bulooa,	1 4 6	0 14 2

the forest; wild elephants, deer, hogs, hares and horned cattle still issue therefrom, and commit incredible mischief. I note in the margin† the average rent and deduced revenue

Acres. me in the assessment. The principal crops are rice,

Rice, 1,65,031 wheat, barley, and gram. Sugar-cane is of recent

Wheat, 41,214 introduction, yet the soil seems well adapted to

Barley, 27,131 it. Probably the invasion of forest animals, or

Gram, 23,081 the dread of it has kept it back, though mention

Sugar-cane, 1,220 may be made of a singular superstition which prevails that disaster is sure

to fall upon the speculator who plants it west of the Rohin. But the

exceeding prosperity of the sugar-cane, aided by the market of Boggah

on the great Gunduk in Sidhooa Jobna has induced many to try it on this

side of the little Gunduk, and its culture is annually increasing.

5. Pergunnah Huwelee is in the infancy of improvement; excepting the terai pergunnahs it is the least advanced of Trade and markets. all in the district. The singular sinuosities of the Raptee river, its frequent shoals in the dry season, and the dangers from sunken trees, are impediments to its navigation. The hill trade, and a good deal of the north-western trade in grain passes west of it to the Gogra at Gola-Gopalpoor and on the eastern side, the markets of Burhuj at the junction of the Raptee with that river and of Bhagulpoor further eastward are formidable rivals. Its internal communications have been very imperfect; its huge forest and extensive marshes have stood as a barrier between the valuable markets east and west of it. The town has risen on the ruins of Fyzabad, and is supported by its artificers who have here found refuge; by individuals of acquired means, who prefer residence where grain is cheap and firewood costs nothing, by the trade in the grain produce of the immediately northern parts of the district, and in that of the forest from the Gorge of Bootwul down to its own close vicinity, and by the presence of the Courts and a Cantonment.

6. Mention is made at foot of the general statement No. V of the different officers who have conducted the settlement. The settlements of Mr. Armstrong, 4 in number, were experimental and worthy of being upheld; those of Mr. J. Thornton, 5 in number, apply to estates settled and confirmed with pergunnah Bhowapar, though on this side of the river Raptee. Mr. F. Stainforth was charged with the duty of conducting the settlement of the estates included in the talooqua of Raj Sutasee, which comprised part of pergunnah Silhut and Bhowapar as well as Huwelee, and subsequently of the mehal jungle Boreedee, or that tract of country which includes the greater part of tuppah Lehma, between the Porva Nulla and the Rohin Nuddee. His work which had been from time to time submitted in separate reports was collectively returned for revision, and simultaneous transmission for sanction with the remainder of the pergunnah. In reference to the Sutasee talooqua, it is only necessary to explain, that on account of its disorganization, the incompetency of the Raja, and the peculiarity of the Birt tenure it was found necessary to assign the duty of its settlement to an officer subordinate only to the Commissioner. Mr. Edward Currie who effected the settlement of so much of the talooqua as lies in pergunnah Silhut, ably and perspicuously stated and determined the position of the Raja and the Birtiyas. His reports and arrangements received the sanction of Government, and naught was left to his successors, Mr. John Thornton in Bhowapar, and Mr. F. Stainforth in Huwelee, but to follow his example. In the course of revision of the work of the gentleman last mentioned, except the completion of all his papers, I have only had occasion to make an alteration of his assessment

* Tuppah No	
Ootee,	9 14
Rusoolpoor.	14 37
Lebda.	6 8 181
Bankee.	20 21 27 31

† Khutrah. 92

‡ Rujdanee. 2174

in a few* cases, where the plus and minus error

of his measurement was shown by the survey and remeasurement to have been excessive; where in one case† a juma had been fixed at which no one would engage, where‡ river encroachment has made revision proper, and where the Raja of Sutasee or his advisers had been successful in inducing ameens to furnish maps and papers of incipient villages§ in the

§ No. 110. Durrah In Mr. Stainforth's tabular statement 111. Mutten 120. Sooerna of Khutrah.

forest, the existence of which was only imaginary. With regard to the jungle Boreedee mehal, this tract of

country was set apart for refugees during the progress of hostilities with Nipal. The land was parcelled out into locations and given to the settlers; annual, biennial, triennial, and quinquennial settlements were made with them, and Mr. Stainforth, acting upon his own judgment, fixed his term at 12 years with the expectation of increase thereafter. It was determined by the Sudder Board that the term of settlement of the whole pergannah should be uniform, and accordingly the assessment of the jungle Boreedee villages, had been revised from the 13th year to the end of the term of the whole pergannah, and the graduated increase of the juma carried on till the attainment of the rate at which the assessment has been fixed of the jungle grants in the vicinity, so that in the 20th year of the settlement there may be no complaint of inequality. Elsewhere the assessment has been imposed upon the usual principle, and the circumstance of graduated assessment being frequently allowed, is owing to the at present, injurious influence of the forest upon the improvement of estates in its vicinity, and the prospective certainty that the enterprize of grantees will extirpate or drive back the animals, which now find shelter in it, to the hills. The increased rate of the revised juma over that of the past settlement is enormous, but it should not be forgotten that a large portion of this increase is derivable from estates which never paid any revenue before, and which are now taxed at rates so low, that the idea of over-assessment cannot reasonably be entertained.

7. Of 1674 numbers in pergannah Huwelee, 64 are jungle grants, 130 Birt estates, 74 rent free tenures, Tenures.

and 1406 are zemindaree estates, including

252 parcel holders who pay their quotas independently, and the pro-

	Juma of 1247.		
* 64 Jungle grants,	1620	"	portion of the assessment for the
74 Rent free tenures,	" "	"	1st year or from 1247, borne by
117 Sutasee Birts,	26,179	" "	each class is stated in the margin.*
13 Other ditto,	2,145	" "	With regard to the jungle grants,
1406 { Parcel holders,	4,076	" "	the whole area of the forest has
Zemindars,	2,04,211	" "	been assigned to Europeans, East
1674	2,38,247	" "	

Indians and natives.* Some difficulties arose and therewith want of confidence owing to different views having been held by the resident

		functionaries as to the plenary right of the State
• Europeans,	1,73,950	to the forest and waste, soon after these assignments first began to be made. There was also
East Indians,	36,478	much error from the marking off bounds succeeding
Natives,	78,770	instead of preceding reported measurements.
Total—	2,88,898	

For the survey has shown that they were in many instances only reported,†

† It has been proved that ameens sent to measure in the forest dreading wild beasts, sat outside and made guess plans and details.

axe, spade and plough, as not unfrequently the same lands under different appellations had been, on paper, granted to different applicants. But since the determination of boundaries rendered imperishable by the survey, and the notification of old engagements based upon great error, the work of clearance has begun in earnest, and under all the hardships and obstacles of the speculation,

‡ 20 Estates belong to the Birtiyas which has been the subject of a previous report. is progressing satisfactorily. Some of the rent free† tenures are subject to litigation at Patna, and many

will lapse on the demise of the present incumbents. I need not enter into exposition of the Birt tenure. It is known to Government and both the title and position have been determined by authority. The tenures elsewhere are remarkably simple, being mostly pure zemindaree, and in the rest imperfect puttedaree. This vast tract of country has so recently emerged from the waste, that the tenures have not had time to become complicated. Claims, especially antiquated claims, have been exceedingly numerous, and litigation has abounded, but only six appeals have been made to the Commissioner's Court, and it is necessary

§ 117 appeals to me, 5 orders reversed, 1 of which has been upheld in appeal to the Commissioner.

Courts at once, I rejoice to add that the decisions of the settlement have been upheld with scarcely any exception. The credit of this is mostly due to the Deputy Collector.§

8. The prosperity of this pergannah humanly speaking, depends upon the improvement of its communications.

Concluding remarks. It has, till lately, stood a *terra incognita* in itself, and a blockade between rich tracts of country east and west of it. ¶ One from Captaingunj to Kurneme ghat uniting Mehdaval the great hill market in Mughur with Purowna in Sidhoona Jobna; another from Goruckpoor to Heteympoor, a sugar market on the little Gunduk; another from Goruckpoor to Sulempoor saving a circuit of 17 miles all through the forest.

New lines of road¶ have recently been cut through the forest, and bridges and embankments are gradually rising to render them of permanent utility. The markets on the

western Raptee and eastern Gunduk are now no longer dissevered and looking to my own brief observation of what has already been done I can venture to predict that at the end of the term of the present settlement, it will be impossible in 1266 Fuslee for any one to recognize the Huwelee of 1245.

I have, &c.,

E. A. READE.

Collector.

REPORT
ON THE SETTLEMENT
OR
THE DISTRICT OF GURHWAL,
IN THE
PROVINCE OF KUMAON.

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REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT
OF
GURHWAL,
IN THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON,
BY
J. H. BATTEN, ESQ., C. S.

To G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Kumaon.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward two general statements for zillah Gurhwal ; No. 1, exhibiting the revenue assessment according to the re-settlement made under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833, of every puttee and pergunnah, with the total result for the whole zillah, drawn up in comparison with the assessments of former settlements ; No. 2,* shewing the distribution of increase and decrease made in the Government demand throughout every division of the zillah.

II. The mouzahwar statements of each pergunnah have previously been forwarded to your office ; but as alterations of General statement. juma in some instances, and of the number of separate leases, and of the distribution of villages included in the several pottahs in other instances, have been subsequently made, I respectfully beg leave to recommend that the two statements now forwarded be alone sent to the Sudder Board for their inspection and approval. These have been drawn up with all the changes which may have been ordered in regard to amount of Government juma by the

† These statements also included all recent Nia Abad leases, which have passed through the settlement office. Commissioner, consequent on appeals and references.† The only summary settlement made since the completion of the proceedings under report, (at least the only one which has been brought to my notice,) has

* Note.—Not published.

been that of mouzah Chorkundee, puttee Sablee, pergunnah Mula Sulan, reducing the revised juma from Rs. 96 to 64, the cause of the reduction being a considerable loss of arable land by floods which occurred subsequent to the settlement. A note on this summary settlement has been made at the foot of the tabular statements ; but, as the copy of the order sanctioning the change has not been communicated officially to me, I have left the alteration in the puttee and pergunnahwar columns, and in the total amount of juma for the whole district to be made during the passage through your office. •

III. It appears from a statement B, attached to Mr. Commissioner

Former statements and abstract of present settlement.

* Vol. 16, Asiatic Researches,
published in Calcutta, 1828.

Traill's printed statistical sketch of Kumaon,* that the amount of revenue fixed by the Goorkha Government at the last settlement made for that part of Gurhwal which is now included in the province of Kumaon, amounted to 1,04,551 Goorkha rupees, equivalent (at the rate of 12 annas per rupee) to 78,414 Furruckabad rupees. Of this sum rupees 82,406 equal to 61,805 Furruckabad rupees, formed the land revenue ; while the remainder, rupees 22,145, equal to 16,609 Furruckabad rupees, was made up from the following heads : salamee or nuzzurana—mijharee or tax on domes—tunkur or tax on looms—sonya phagun or bhet on festivals—adheance dufteree or canoongoe allowances—sayer or customs—tamba khana taksal or mines and mint duties—khuersal or kuth mehals—kat bans or timbers and bamboos—sayer exclusive of customs—and asmanee firmanee or estimated fines and forfeitures. In another statement (D), the last Goorkha settlement for Gurhwal is put down at rupees 91,258, apparently Furruckabad rupees, and probably being the sum actually collected ; the sum named in statement B being that fixed by the Goorkha Commissioners. The British assessments are as follow :—

1872 St.	1873 St.	1874 St.	1875 St.	1877 St.	1880 St.
35,990	41,781	46,174	45,548	54,996	64,900
<i>New Settlement.</i>					
1885 St.	1890 St.	1898 St.	1899 St.	1900 St.	1901 St.
67,725	69,254	68,661	68,669	68,676	68,682

The highest juma of the revised settlement, *viz.* rupees 68,682, is that which I propose for the sanction of the Board and Government, less by rupees 32, the amount reduced by the summary settlement alluded to

The discrepancy between Mr. Traill's printed statements and those appended to his periodical settlement reports and the statements now forwarded, arises from the great imperfection of the records for the earlier years, and from the fact that in subsequent years villages have been transferred from one puttee to another, whilst others have fallen entirely waste and been excluded from the records. My statements refer only to the past and present statistics of villages included in the present settlement.

in the last paragraph. The number of separate malgoozaree pottahs in the settlement last made by Mr. Traill was 1710, exclusive of Chandee. In the present, the number of pottahs is 1894, making an addition of 184 malgoozars or pudhans. The number of villages, whether large or small, or mere names of lands, which, according to custom or the pleasure of the people, have hitherto been separately recorded as dakhilee mouzahs, though often having no separate inhabitancies, is 4103, and the quantity of land included in their assessable area is 88674 beesees, divided as follows—63823 cultivated, 22702 culturable, 2149 huq pudhanee. The average rate of assessment being 12 annas and 4 pie on total area, and 1 rupee 1 anna and 2 pies on cultivation per beesee. By a comparison of the abovementioned data it appears that rupees 36, is the average amount of juma for each separate lease, a fact which at once shows how different the circumstances of this district are to those of other divisions; but calculating one-fourth of the dakhilee mouzahs or lands included within 1894 uslee mouzahs, as having separate inhabitancies, whether large or small, (and this is not too large an allowance,) the average juma per hamlet is so little as 28 rupees.

IV. In the following report I shall not attempt to avoid a repetition

of language formerly made use of in the numerous letters on the subject of the settlement
which have preceded it; nor shall I think it necessary to mark such repetitions as quotations; my object being, on the present occasion, to lay before superior authorities, once for all, in a manner that will save them the trouble of reference to past correspondence, a plain account of my actual proceedings from first to last, viewed in relation to doubts, difficulties, and inopportune circumstances which have occurred to delay their completion, or render them less satisfactory than might at one time have been expected.

V. On first taking charge of the Gurhwal pergunnahs in 1837, I

History of the new settle-
ment.
had every thing to learn in regard to the peculiarities of the Hill revenue system, and every thing to teach, as far as my experience acquired in the plains would allow me, in regard to the revision of settlement required, or then supposed to be required, by the Sudder Board of Revenue. It is difficult to say whether the Gurhwal tehsildar, the canoongoes and putwarees were more astonished at the terms "Regulation IX of 1833," my own title of "Deputy Collector," and my confident proposition of a settlement for a period of 20 or 30 years being about to take place; than I myself was confounded at the circumstance of having to wander over more than 4000 square miles, in order to revise 70,000 rupees of juma, which I was told Mr. Traill had, at the last occasion, revised in less than a month, on the road between Hurdwar and Budrinath; and that there

was neither a village map to help me, nor a record of area on which the slightest reliance could be placed. Both during the year 1837, when my actual labours as settlement Officer had hardly commenced—and during 1838, when I was personally at work in different camps—all my difficulties, whether real or imaginary, arose from the vision of a complete settlement, according to line and rule, constantly floating before my eyes, interfering with my view of the actual local facts with which I had to deal, and inclining me to turn a deaf ear to all the representations of those native officials, who had formerly carried into effect Mr. Traill's plans. The reports made by me at that time to Mr. Turner, Commissioner of Rohilkund, will probably be remembered by one of the Members of the Board, as propounding questions rather difficult of solution by authorities to whom only partial glimpses were given of the real nature of the difficulties which I thought surrounded me, and to whom I still wrote in the language and tone of the regular Settlement Officer of a regular surveyed district. The answers received were accordingly somewhat oracular; leaving me perhaps with a clearer view of what perfection might be reached, if insuperable obstacles did not intervene—but more despairing than ever of my own abilities to satisfy my employers, and at the same time benefit the people, in the midst of whom my tents were pitched. From the moment that I rejected the notion of forming my village settlement on comparisons of measurement rates, or rather on rates per fraction of an area guessed at, but never measured ; and that I took into consideration the casual circumstance of the villages, independent of the quantity and quality of their land, the latter merely forming only one item, though an important one, of my calculations—the greater part of my doubts and difficulties vanished. Then I was enabled, more especially after the aid of a native Deputy Collector had been afforded me, to carry on without misgivings—and I hope with real success—the actual business of settlement ; that is the fixing of a fair Government demand for 20 years for each estate, or set of estates, which required separate engagements ; and the discovery and declaration of the rights, liabilities and comparative possessions, according to their own shewing, not according to any authoritative data, of the several communities.

VI. *The jumabundee now forwarded for the approval of the Board and the Government, has been founded Principles of Assessment. on the past payments of each estate, or set of estates, viewed in relation to its present state of prosperity, as shewn by the state of cultivation, the number, character and health of the inhabitants, the locality of their possessions, and their general resources, whether mercantile or agricultural, as fairly proved according to the opinion of their influential neighbours, consulted in open punchayat on the subject.* The new jumas have now stood the test of individual

appeals made to yourself during the course of three years ; and have, I believe, been found to press heavily on the people in but few instances, and there a remedy has been applied. The question remains whether the decrease of rupees 701,* in the Government demand on the whole zillah, was called for, and whether the interests of Government have been sufficiently considered. I have no hesitation in declaring, that if I had thought fit to make pergunnahwar jumabundees, and had employed the Government putwarees and the thokedars in the duty of distributing the whole amount by dursur (as they call such a distribution of the juma) throughout the mouzahs of each pergannah or puttee, I could have always made good the loss of revenue, found necessary to be incurred in one village, by an increment arbitrarily placed on another, and thus the total Government demand would have remained undiminished. But my own principles were, except in the case of the Bhote mehals (to which reference will be made in its proper place), strongly opposed to such a system of balances and adjustments, on the following grounds, *viz.*, the physical fact that no one puttee, however small, has one natural character for all its villages ; and that, in fact, each village has a separate character, according to its height on the mountain side, vicinity to, or distance from the forests ; situation on the mountain, or in the valley ; and above all, its climate, as caused by these circumstances. Neither are there, for the most part, sets of villages forming one line at one height, and other sets forming other lines at other heights ; and though it would be easier to form a jumabundee on a list of mountain-top villages, upper slope, middle slope, lower slope, and valley villages respectively, still great difficulties would occur, without a regular survey, in fixing the real characters of the different lines ; and the moral obstacles, hereafter to be alluded to, would be found to separate the different mouzahs of each line more rigidly even than the intervening precipices.

VII. Vast tracts of the province are composed of bare rocks, or

Physical peculiarities affecting the settlement. covered with forests : in some parts such features are confined to the upper parts of the moun-

tains, whose sides and base are adorned with the richest fertility ; while, in other parts, the finest slopes or the fairest valleys are succeeded by continuous miles of river glen, where precipices and woods extend to the lowest depths. Sometimes the jungle is below the cultivated tracts ; sometimes above. In one place, individual villages or sets of villages are separated from their neighbours by almost impervious forests or impassable crags and rivers ; in another, villages having little barren waste are mutually divided by a small copse or ravine,

* The sum of Rs. 701 total decrease, includes Rs. 129 belonging to excluded villages, which have fallen waste. The decrease on villages included in the present settlement amounts to Rs. 572.

or by the natural boundary of a stream flowing between their fields ; so various are the features of the country through which the hamlets are interspersed ; and, however notorious one puttee may be for its plenty, and another for its poverty, no opinion in either case can be formed of the natural capabilities of one village, by the view of its neighbours, in even the smallest sub-division of a tract. It may here also be mentioned that in the plains, water can always be found by digging to a greater or less depth : and that there, the only question arising with reference to this important element, whether for drinking or for irrigation, is merely the expense of a well, and the means of drawing up and distributing the water. In a mountain tract, the springs are placed most capriciously by nature ; and though it may always be assumed that at a certain distance from the summit of a range, the level of springs will be reached (at a high level for instance on clay slate formations, and at a lower level among cavernous limestone rocks) ; still, large spaces intervene between the different outbreaks of the water. The character of the ground alone determines the practicability or otherwise of irrigation : and the deep glens and lesser ravines, which cut the mountain sides, carry off into their barren and rocky bosoms volumes of water, which, if distributed as wanted throughout a tract, would render the whole land teeming with fertility.

VIII. Such were the physical reasons which convinced me of the propriety of settling each mouzah with its dakh-
Moral circumstances affecting the mode of settlement. lee lands on its own capabilities, and not with reference to a distribution of juma throughout a given pergunnah or puttee. But against the latter plan there also existed the moral obstacle, that however acquiescent or perhaps indifferent to the mode of allotting jumas by the dursur arrangement the mass of the people were, when each assessment was only made for quinquennial and other still shorter periods, a different state of feeling arose, when the period of settlement was fixed at 20 years. Then each pudhan began to question the right of any one save the settlement officer, to fix his share of the revenue burden ; and much began to be spoken or rather clamoured about the spite and favor of the thokedars, on whom the invidious task of allotment, if they were just men—and the suspicious task, if they were partial men, or wished to relieve their own estates—would devolve. The clamours I could not have drowned, but I could have disregarded them ; and I certainly could have succeeded in obtaining increased jumas from some estates to answer equivalent decreases in others, if I had thought it proper to keep the Government demand at the full amount on the whole zillah, and to disappoint the people, who had been taught to expect great advantages from the revision of settlement.

IX. In regard to the question of whether the interests of Government have been fairly considered, and whether a higher revenue than that of the last assessment ought not to have been fixed by me, I can only point to the periodical increases which have taken place since the year 1815 ; and to

Consideration whether the interests of the State have been duly regarded, and remarks on Mr. Commissioner Traill's assessments.

state that, although I fully believe Mr. Traill, with his great zeal and vast influence over the minds of the hill people, would have been able, notwithstanding his own recorded doubts on this point, to present to Government his usual comparative statement shewing an increase to the revenue of the State, I came to this province with different instructions, and had been taught that the Government demand ought to stop somewhere, and that the eighth settlement was a very good opportunity for putting a limit thereto. The late Commissioner Mr. Traill, concluded his last revenue report, dated 24th December, 1833, with the following emphatic words : "The total amount of revenue of the province of Kumaon, inclusive of every branch of receipt, may be now stated at rupees 2,34,410 agreeably to the undermentioned details :

" Land revenue,	Rs. 2,15,745
Abkaree and drugs,	2,157
Farm of jungle produce,	6,958
Stamps,	9,650

" The total revenue realized in 1815 from every source amounted to rupees 1,17,730, exclusive of transit duties since abolished."

To his praise be it ! and also that he found the province (especially the Gurhwal portion of it) fast falling owing to the tyranny of its late rulers into a depopulated desert, and that he left it a comparative paradise, with its inhabitants invoking blessings on his name, and on that of the Government which he represented. The duty of his successors was, it appeared to me, rather to consolidate the good that already had been done, than to attempt, with less ability to carry it out, an imitation of the only measure, which, if not originally of a doubtful character, had at least been pursued to its legitimate limits.

X. The extension of the period of settlement to 20 years, as before

Observations on the extension of the period of Settlement to 20 years, with quotation from Mr. Traill on the subject. Opinion as to the stability of the revised arrangements.

hinted, was not quite satisfactory to some of the pudhans, and their feeling of faint-heartedness and distrust as to their future resources would undoubtedly have operated in a measure against any general increase to the Gurhwal juma. The late Commissioner, Mr. Traill, was indeed of opinion that such a measure would be followed by a loss of revenue, and recorded his sentiments on the subject to the following effect : " From the facility with which new locations are here obtain-

able, the habits of the cultivators are extremely unstable and migratory. Vacancies arising from desertions are not readily filled by new tenants, while the general poverty of the malgoozars and tenantry renders them incapable of meeting from their own funds the additional burthens entailed by such desertions. In these cases the lease would be thrown up, and remission in the demand would be indispensable, to save the village from total desertion ; at the same time no advantage could be taken of the growing improvement in other villages. It may be doubted whether the malgoozars in these districts would willingly engage for so long a period, unless the tenants of their respective villages should be considered as parties in the engagements, and remain bound for the same term. Under the Goorkha Government, when a fixed village assessment was promulgated, the above principle was fully recognised, and the claim of the malgoozar followed his tenant wheresoever he might emigrate."

After this lugubrious prophecy of so experienced a functionary, it seems only necessary that I should here state my own opinion as to the stability of the settlement which has been now made. When I first arrived in Gurhwal, and had heard, and in part seen, the revenue circumstances of the district, I came to the conclusion that the new assessment for the long period which I was about to make, would fall short of the former one by at least 5,000 Rs. The decrement actually incurred during the course of the settlement has been only Rs. 701. In the same manner Mr. Traill, doubtless, thought that his last assessment in Kumaon Proper was only good for five years, and yet, except in the case of the terrai farms, it has already lasted nine years with hardly one balance. When, therefore, I now record my notion that between this date and 1860 A. D., by which time every lease in the pergunnahs under report will have expired, reductions and summary settlements to the extent of from 1,500 to 2,000 Rs. decrease, not compensated by the additions to the revenue resulting from nia-abad leases, may possibly be found necessary, I may be only registering my prophetical inefficiency. But there really exist some causes, the operation of which might bring about the result contemplated. Among them may be mentioned, *first*—the sudden or gradual desertion of villages, owing, to the loss of life and bodily injuries inflicted on the inhabitants by tigers, bears and leopards ; to the diminution or loss of cultivation, by the constant incursion into the fields of deer and other animals from the forests ; and to the effects of disease (like the Budhan fever, for instance, and the late fatal illness at Dhunpoor,) prevailing among the inhabitants, *second*—the falling waste of dakhilee mouzahs, from the migratory and fickle character of some of the paeekhast cultivators, *third*—the remission or reductions of demand rendered necessary by murrains among the cattle, by seasons of drought,

and by loss of arable land from floods, landslips, and in the snowy range, avalanches. To these may be added, *fourth*—moral causes, which sometimes lead to the desertion of estates: crimes, quarrels, loss of caste and consequent dishonor, panics, and last but not least superstition, with its train of imaginary evils, witchcraft; ghost, fairies, curses of fuqeers, and the like. Some villages will also die a natural death from the extinction of the few old people who now inhabit them, and who have little or no offspring. Barrenness is far from uncommon among the puharees. But your own observation will have proved to you, that the cause first mentioned is one, which, however little suspected by those unacquainted with the district, is a very serious evil independent of revenue considerations; and though Government have been liberal in the matter of rewards for the slaughter of wild beasts, the people of some parts of the province even far removed from the plains, are dreadfully harassed by the animals enumerated.

XI. Before closing my general remarks on the subject of the revision of

Difficulty in discovering the past revenue payments of villages, especially of dakhilce mouzahs transferred from one mehal to another.

In the case of puttee Lohba, pergunnah Chandpoor—puttees Seela, Kourhea Pynao, and other puttees of pergunnah Tulla Sulan;—numerous separate inhabited villages were, at the past or previous settlements, included in one lease and attached to some particular uslee mouzah. As there were no village accountants, and as very few *phurd phants* or rent rolls were in existence (such documents being in Gurhwal almost my own creation), most particular and searching inquiries, and comparisons of accounts, oral and written, became necessary for the discovery of the past and present payments of each particular mouzah, the inhabitants of which may have demanded a separate lease. The last payments of such extricated mouzahs have been recorded in the pergunnahwar statements under the term “*gurphant*,” to distinguish them from Government jumas, and to prevent confusion of the two kind of jumas. To show also the actual comparison of data in its proper place, the alphabetical arrangement of mouzahs has, in such cases, been departed from, and those to which separate leases have been given, have been placed in order immediately below the uslee mouzah to which the last stood attached. Whenever I discovered that certain dakhilce estates, now requiring separate engagements, had been, in the course of four or five settlements, changed from one uslee mouzah to another, then the “confusion became worse confounded,” the canoongoes and putwarees entirely lost their wits, and one and all connected with the work tried to persuade me that the elimination of past payments in such cases was a problem, which could

only be solved by supernatural agency, or, if attempted under human means, was just possible in the course of ages. But as I was fully determined to hunt out every juma, at least through the course of 15 years previous to the revision of settlement, at last energy succeeded to despair among even the laziest of all known amlah, and I succeeded in gathering together the facts which I actually required. Now there is not one revised mouzah, either uslee or dakhilee in Gurhwal, the fiscal history of which is not correctly figured, from the settlement of 1877 Sumbut to the present time, in the Hindoo statement corresponding to form No. 2 of the Board's Settlement Circular, which accompanies every misl. The roobacaree of settlement also carefully traces out and records the earliest history of each mouzah from first to last, in regard to its pudhans, and its changes from dependance on some other mouzah to independence; and again from its solitary position to inclusion among a set of villages; and again to its present state, whatever it may be. There is no great merit in this work, but it may prove some excuse for the delays incurred in preparing the settlement misls for the Gurhwal Collector's office; and the representation of it may be useful in bringing to notice the uncertain and changeable nature of the village responsibilities and tenures of leases, and the scrambling manner in which the revenue has to be collected, for some years after the conquest, in a wild country recently acquired from a disorderly and arbitrary native Government. I may add, however, that notwithstanding all the external and nominal changes to which they have been subjected, in many of the well inhabited mouzahs no interference with internal arrangements has ever occurred; and the old village economy, with the single exception of the Government demand being paid to the State through the hands of a stranger, has stood as firm and steadfast as the rock on which the village is built.

XII. Recourse to farming leases properly so called, has been rarely found necessary in the course of this settlement.

Farming leases.

It would uselessly prolong and encumber the report, if I forwarded a translation of the list of such leases drawn up by the native officer; for, in the scarcity of real *moostajur* malgoozars, they have recorded as such every pudhan who has been elected or appointed to the management of a mouzah in which he had hitherto no proprietary interest, consequent on the death or absence of the former pudhan, or of his resignation from choice, incapacity, want of means and influence, and similar reasons, and not in consequence of his refusal to engage for the revised juma on the ground of its being in excess. Wherever the thokedar of a mehal has accepted the malgoozaree pottah of one or more of its mouzahs, owing to the failure in procuring a village pudhan, he has been recorded in the settlement misl as a kind of farmer, in order to dis-

tinguish him from the actual proprietors of the village lands. In some of the poorer and less populous pergunnahs the influential thokedars have, during the course of former settlements, continued to increase their proprietary possessions, and to obtain by silent usurpation a title to such acquisitions ; merely because no record whatever was at the time taken as to whether they became the holders of the pudhanship because they were by right entitled to the office, or whether they became so because they had been elected or accepted as managers of the estate merely *for the period of the settlement lease*. As instances, however, of farming leases, I may casually refer you to mouzahs Poornoun and Hat Kaleeanee, in puttee Pindurpar, pergunnah Budhan, the remarks concerning which will be found in Nos. 23 and 49, of the English village statements ; and to the settlement misls of mouzahs Bugolee, Dhonur and Mussoor, of pergunnah Dewulgurh ; of mouzah Punnia, and Oodalt, puttee Khatsewn, pergunnah Barasyoon ; of mouzahs Seela and Bistana, puttee Lungour, pergunnah Gunga Sulan ; and mouzah Hunsooree, puttee Chupra Kote, pergunnah Chandpoor. In a few cases the appointment of strangers to the management of villages has been reversed by yourself in the course of appeal from the settlement.

XIII. The general rules, which guided myself and the late Deputy General rules adopted Collector* under my directions as to malgoot-for the leasing and manage- zaree arrangements, were as follow :—
ment of mehals.

1. The consent of the majority of the shareholders in the appointment of a pudhan remained, as in Mr. Traill's time, the general law.

2. This law took absolute effect in all cases where the existing pudhan had held the appointment only during the period of the expired settlement, and his dismissal was allowed merely on his failing to acquire a majority of votes.

3. When the pudhan had held the office for more than one settlement, he was not removed without proof of fault or incapacity ; and in the event of such proof being forthcoming, his nearest heir, or at all events some member of his family most agreeable to the villagers, was held to have the first claim to the appointment.

4. In large villages the shareholders might elect two or more pudhans, each to manage his particular division of the estate, and to collect the Government revenue, and his own dues from the shareholders belonging to his own particular party or clan. In small mouzahs the election of more than one pudhan was discouraged. *The above rules applied to pure bhyachurah estates*

* Note.—Koopr Bhugwan Singh, brother of the titular Rajah of Kunnaon, an excellent and able man, whose death in 184 was much regretted.

5. In villages where there were few or many hissadars, with the lands not actually divided amongst them, but cultivated by occupant assamees (*khaëkurs*), who were divided among the proprietors, (not unfrequently according to their own selection of masters,) that hissadar malgoozar who was found in possession of the appointment, or who could show the orders of the Court upon the subject, was confirmed, and the claim of his brother shareholders to be admitted to engage with Government was not allowed. But the pudhan in such cases was strictly forbidden to interfere with the assamees of any hissa save his own, he being entitled to collect the quotas of Government revenue from the proprietary shareholders, the latter making their own arrangements for collecting their own quotas from the *khaëkurs*.

6. The same rule was held good in the case of hissadarree estates, where the lands were actually divided among the proprietors, and where instead of the *khaëkur* or occupant, the lands might be found cultivated by paeekasht assamees or by sirtan (paying *sirtee*) renters.

7. The same rule applied to the case of whole sets of villages included in one lease, but with the villages divided among the several proprietors, except where on investigation it might be found that among two or three malgoozars holding the pottah of a mehal, the villages placed under the management of each co-pudhan were found not to correspond with the proprietary rights. In such instances the pottahs were remodelled, and the villages distributed according to the actual possessions of the hissadars; or in cases of doubt, and pending the decision of the civil court, according to the voice of the occupant villagers. *These last rules apply purely to the cases of proprietary malgoozars, with reference to their position in regard to their brother shareholders.*

8. The individual who on first redeeming a mouzah from waste obtained the first pottah, was considered the sole proprietor thereof; and if he or his heirs were still in possession of the lands, he or they could not be removed from the pudhanship on the representation of the cultivators, or of the brethren who accompanied the pudhan at the first settlement of the mouzah, but who did not obtain the pottah.

9. The claims to the property in, and management of, such niaabad mouzahs set up by persons (not unfrequently canoongoes, putwarees and their relations) who obtained the first pottah of the estate, but who, on failing to redeem the waste, or from any other reasons, abandoned the mouzah, and at subsequent settlements left the pottah to be given to others, were at once rejected; unless under the most distinct proof of the claimant having continued uninterruptedly to receive some kind of malikana from the villagers, and of the right of the latter to the pudhanship having been always considered resumable.

10. The claims of the thokedar to the pudhanship or proprietary right of nia-abad lands recently brought under tillage, in opposition to the claim of the real clearer of the jungle, were at once dismissed, except he thoroughly proved that he himself had settled the cultivator on the lands, and had incurred expense in their redemption.

11. Such nia-abad mouzahs (rarely paying more than 5 Rs. per annum) have been sometimes included as dakhilees of the mouzahs from which the original cultivator came, and in which his hereditary land exists; care being taken either to record ^{*}the proprietor as one of the joint pudhans of the whole mehal, or, if he did not require that privilege, to register him as the sole owner of the lands. *Such were the rules to nia-abad villages.*

12. As a general rule, all dakhilee mouzahs were kept with the uslee mouzahs to which they had stood attached uninterruptedly since the settlement of 1880 St., except where, by mutual consent, a separation was agreed upon.

13. No mouzah was allowed a separate pottah if the records shewed that, continuously from 1872 St., or from the very first trace of its history, its union with some uslee mouzah was unbroken.

14. All mouzahs having separate inhabitancies were allowed to engage separately with Government, merely on the expression of their wishes to this effect by the majority of the inhabitants, *if their inclusion in another estate took place only at the last settlement*, except a distinct decree of Court had ordered their inclusion.

15. This rule equally applied to the case of non-proprietary communities occupying the land, but acknowledging some external superior; that is, if the khaëkurs proved that previous to the last settlement they had enjoyed the privilege of having their own village pudhan, they were now permitted to elect one under the same rules as those made for bhyacharagh mouzahs, which they often resemble in all but the name.

16. In the case of mouzahs having remained dakhilee to some other since the 1880 St. or 1885 St. settlement, their claims to a separate engagement were favorably considered, whenever inquiry proved that their original absorption was owing to some temporary cause now no longer existing, or to the prayer or consent of the inhabitants, and not to any binding decision of authority. If, however, owing to the conjunction of the estates, a great commingling of rights, interest and possessions had occurred, a separate lease was not granted, but the measure of appointing an additional pudhan selected from among the villagers of the dakhilee mouzah was preferred. *These rules were for the adjustment of cases relating to uslee and dakhilee mouzahs.*

17. *The remuneration of pudhans*, whether in land or dues, or both, was left to the mutual agreement of the parties, and where they could not agree, to a decision by panchayut. The pudhancharee, or huq pudhanee, sometimes called "jetounda" lands, were given over rent-free to the malgozar; but the quantity was fixed according to the actual facts, and not according to any arbitrary rate on the area of the whole mouzah as formerly; for such allotment, though duly recorded in the periodical settlement books, always remained a dead letter.

18. Where no huq pudhanee lands were found to exist, none were newly created, except by the consent of the villagers; but if the customary dues were found to be too small, a money equivalent of about one rupee for every sixteen rupees of Government revenue, was recorded as the right of the pudhan.

19. Owing to the republican character of the communities, and the strong opposition made to all arbitrary measures, the enforcement of the last mentioned right, by compelling the shareholders to sign an agreement against their own wishes, was not effected at the time of settlement against their own wishes, but was left to the course of law.

20. With the exception of general rules concerning the public service, the instalments of revenue, and the management of "*unbunta*" or undivided, and "*lawaris*" or unowned lands, and the rights of pasturage, the actual paper agreement taken from the shareholders corresponded exactly to their own system of administration and liabilities, and those discontented with the arrangements, and not signing the deed, were left to take their remedy, or to be sued, at law.

21. The villagers were not allowed to vote away, or otherwise interfere with, the actual possession of their proprietor malgozar acquired during his pudhanship, in the case of the said proprietor being now by the operation of the general rules ousted from the internal management of the mouzah by the substitution of a village pudhan in his place.

XIV. The course of appeals, whether from myself as settlement officer, or in ordinary course from the judicial decisions of the Senior Assistant of Gurhwal, will have brought the working of these rules, *with all their numerous modifications and exceptions*, before you; and in some of the pergunnahs (Chound Kote and Mula Sulan more particularly), I may truly say that the settlement has been made, or at least remodelled and improved in a great measure, by yourself, and that your opportunities for observing the system attempted to be delineated in the above rules, have been greater than my own.

Reference to the modification and exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, as known to the Commissioner.

XV. Boundary disputes in Gurhwal were found of far less frequent

Boundaries of estates, and settlement of disputes concerning them.

occurrence, than at an early period of the settlement I had anticipated. At least three-fourths of the boundaries have been settled without the intervention of authority. In such cases the razeenamahs of the parties have sometimes been separately filed; but in general the chuknamah, or sketch drawn up by the canoongoe for each village, usleo and dakhilee, showing its boundaries on every side, has been attested by the pudhan of the village delineated, and by the pudhans of each village lying on its borders. In the book of "great measurement," as it is called drawn up by Mr. Traill's order for the whole province, the boundaries were described; but this record in no instance showed on what grounds and by whose attestation, the description was entered. Accordingly, the native officials who prepared the work in question, and whose seals are attached to each copy thereof, are often accused of having made a false record. The present plan has this advantage over the former, that there is now forthcoming for every mouzah a document accompanied with the proper attestations, showing the actual determination of the boundaries, by the people themselves at a given period. Cases of dispute were decided by punchayut, according to the spirit of the Board's instructions, chiefly under the superintendence of the canoongoes. Along the line of the Kumaon frontier, and near Sreemugur, some of the disputes, being virulent and difficult of settlement, required their adjudication by myself or by the Deputy Collector. Mr. Commissioner Traill also, during the long course of his administration, had himself decided on the spot numerous boundaries, and such decisions were notorious and final. The fysulnamahs of the punchayut, with all the proceedings connected with them; were drawn up with proper attention to forms; and such misls, together with the razeenamahs and chuknamahs above described, have been for some time separately forwarded to the Gurhwal Record Officer at Paoree. Actual demarcation of boundaries by stone *chabootras* always took place, whenever recourse to a legal settlement of disputes had been found necessary. But in the case of amicable agreements among themselves, such demarcation, though always recommended, was not insisted on. Indeed, on account of the villages being placed in such scattered situations, and being so numerous, it would have been very difficult to find officials adequate to superintend this kind of work; and the progress of it would, undoubtedly, have excited, in many instances, the very doubts and disputes, which the measure was intended to guard against. In the Gurhwal mountains, moreover, nature herself still prescribes boundaries not difficult of discovery, and she represents, in distinct and notable characters to the eye, the limits of men's respective dominions. High peaks and ranges, forests, rivers, rocks, glens, and ravines are at present sufficient landmarks for the simple and peaceable Gurhwallees,

and will be so still till the progress of population and agriculture shall bring them nearer in resemblance to their Kumaon neighbours, who, in Pallee and other parts of the country, have partitioned among themselves every foot of land, and whose terraces of cultivation extend often uninterruptedly from the very summit of a mountain to its base. In some parts of Barasyoon, Chound Kote, and the northerly puttees of Tula Sulan, the Gurhwalees resemble in this respect the fertile parts of Kumaon; and there, as a matter of course, the contentions concerning boundaries were most frequent, and their adjustment most difficult. At the time of settlement the Gurhwalees of every pergunnah were distinctly informed—that, even where no demarcation had been insisted on, the present determination of their respective boundaries was final—that no further discussions on the subject would in future be allowed—and that henceforth the presentation of petitions referring to dispossession of one village by another, would generally end by involving some party or other disagreeably in the proceedings of the Criminal Court.

XVI. Large portions of waste land, including whole ranges and their vast forests, have been included from olden Right to waste lands, past-
time in the boundaries of adjacent villages,
ture ground and forests. though not included in their recorded ruqba. No interference with this nominal allotment of waste (except in the case of the terai lands) has been attempted at the present settlement of Gurhwal. Such a division has been found useful in giving separate tracts for pasture* for the cattle of different villages; but the inhabitants have been strictly forbidden, and the prohibition is particularized in the pudhan's pottah, and also in the several ikrarnamahs signed by the shareholders of villages, from levying dues for the privilege of grazing within certain boundaries, unless the custom of paying and receiving them has been immemorial; the burden of the proof of this resting with those who demand such payments. Owing to the ignorance and retarded civilization of the communities, the absence of village accountants, and the great desire that I all along felt to leave the people as much as possible to themselves, and to inflict on them as little as possible the visitation of native officials, or the necessity of their own personal attendance at tehsildarees and kutcheres merely with the view to the manufacture of certain documents and statements, the record of village administration must necessarily be imperfect—and I hope that this report will be considered in a measure *declaratory*. I therefore take this opportunity of asserting, that the right of Government to all the forests and waste lands not included in the assessable area of the estates, remains utterly unaffected by the inclusion of certain tracts within the bound-

* The Gurhwalees do not migrate annually to the terai to graze their cattle, their own hills affording sufficient pasture.

aries of mouzahs—and that no one has a right, merely on account of such inclusion, to demand payment for the use of pasture grounds, or for the permission to cut timber or firewood. Neither does such inclusion interfere necessarily with the right of Government to accept offers for nia-abad leases. But as ordered in the case of the terai forests, so in the hills (where, too, zemindaree claims are rare), the inhabitants of the village most adjacent to the tract, or having it recorded within their boundary, should have the first refusal of all such leases; and no grant of the kind should be allowed within a certain distance of the cultivated and culturable waste lands of inhabited villages; the distance to be fixed by the district officer, after receiving the report of the local putwaree and canoongoe, as to the position and extent of the proposed clearing. If proper attention is paid to the subject of waste lands in Gurhwal, and every application for the privilege of redeeming them be carefully considered, and decided on with reference to the above-mentioned declaration now made by the Settlement officer, I am of opinion that the prosperity of Gurhwal, and the advance of its population and agriculture, and finally of its revenue, will be for the future even more satisfactory than during the years that followed the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and the return of the peasantry to their ancient homes. In every puttec there are one or two villages very thriving in character, and with surplus members who are available to become paekhast cultivators of neighbouring estates. I have purposely, in the wilder districts, (Chandpoor, Budhan, Chupra Kote, and lower Tula Sulan, for instance,) left such villages lowly assessed in order to increase their wealth, and render them reservoirs, whence its currents can flow and fertilize the vicinity. Let the superfluous members of such communities be distinctly told, that a good title will be given with the several patches of fine redeemable land in the forests, and that all fictitious claims to monopoly of the waste have now been repudiated as an usurpation of Government rights, and as only tending to injure the country by increasing the tigers and bears; and I am sure that the offers for new lands will increase ten-fold. The practice here pursued, of the European officer himself spending a large portion of the year in moving about the district, will enable him to make the nia-abad settlements almost always himself; and I hope I shall be excused for urging on those who may henceforth be connected with the administration of Gurhwal, the immense importance of such personal investigation and arrangements on the spot.

XVII. It is now necessary to declare what is meant by the assessable area of estates, what actual facts are represented by the land set down in the statement as cultivated, and culturable waste. As comparison of revenue rates on the land formed, as alluded to in paragraphs 5 and 6

but an inconsiderable element in the calculation of the Government demand, I shall, not on the present occasion, reiterate what has been often and often reported as to the nullity of the measurement (and consequently of the resulting record) according to the system of *beesees* and *nalees*. Mr. Traill's statistical report is sufficiently full on the subject of the measures which exist and existed in this province, and there it is also stated, that "the adoption of so uncertain a standard was ascribable, to the nature of the arable land, the actual measurement of which would have required greater perseverance and science than the natives of this province ever possessed." The *beesee* is equal to 20 pathas. The *patha* of Gurhwal, corresponding to the *nalee* of Kumaon, is a measure of seed with a capacity of about two seers; and in estimating the number of pathas in any portion of land, the calculation refers to the quantity of seed (wheat being the usual grain supposed) required to sow it. "The actual extent, however, varies according to the quality of soils as the grain is sown much wider in poor lands near the summit, than in rich

* Traill. lands near the base."* *Ooperaon* is the term applied to high land and *tullien* to low land, but in Garhwal

to high land and *tulluon* to low land, but in Gurhwal the word "seera" is only used to represent land actually irrigated, and not land for which the means of irrigation are available by the turning off of a stream or spring, and the formation of a watercourse. In Gurhwal, as in Kumaon, there are numerous denominations of land, but the *jholaa* was and is the chief measure, differing in value according to local usage and the various classes of landholders, but in every instance exceeding in quantity one beesee, and measurable by it. In 1880 St. Mr. Traill reduced all the accounts of rugba to the standard of the beesee. A survey, as it was called, of every village took place; the result of this measure is the book of great measurement before alluded to. In addition to this at the periods of assessment in 1880, 1885, and 1890, respectively, settlement books were made, and these showed the division of the rugba into "abad," "weeran," and "huq pudhanee;" by "weeran" is meant the culturable waste lands adjoining the cultivation, including fields formerly cultivated, but now abandoned. No actual measurement ever took place, but every *thoke* or local division of each estate was supposed to be examined by the Surveying Officer, and the number of naalees in it was guessed at. Opposite each *thoke* was placed the number of naalees, and the addition of the naalees of all the *thokes* showed the number of beesces in the estate. This loose method of measuring superficial quantity is here known by the appropriate term of "*nuzzur andazzee*."

The area shewn in my village statements is only so far better than that recorded in former settlement books, that more pains were taken and more time spent in ascertaining the comparative quantity of cultivation and waste. The quality of the soil, and the kind of crops grown

were also noted previous to the formation of the present settlement.

A regular scientific survey of the province was at one time thought of by Mr. Bird, late member of the Board. I knew that, in Gurhwal at least, there would be no increase of revenue, consequent on the knowledge obtained of the quantity and quality of land in estates; and I shrank from recommending so expensive, and, owing to the nature of the country, so tedious an operation. In 1832, Mr. Commissioner Traill fixed by authority the quantity of land in horizontal measurement legally contained in one nahee; and the result of a patient investigation into existing differences, and a careful comparison of various answers to his inquiries, was the declaration of the following official statement, *viz.*,

	Yards.	Square Yards.
1 nahee or patha in whatever land,	20 by 12 = 240.	
20 nahees or one beesee,.....	240 by 20 = 4800 (less by 40 than an English acre.)	

XVIII. I beg to conclude this part of the subject with the following extract from a note on the Gurhwal Settlement, kindly drawn up in 1838 by Mr. F. Currie, now a Judge of the Sudder Court, N. W. P.,* whom I consulted on various embarrassing points connected with my work.

The record of measurement of the province has been accurately described by Mr. Batten, in his letters to the Sudder Board. With reference to the process pursued in forming this record, it is obviously vain in discussing it to talk about the difference between a "beesee" and a surface measurement, as if this were either one or the other. If a fair average were ascertained of how many fold a beesee or patha of seed grain of each description could yield—and then a correct statement of how many beesees of each description were actually sown in a village in a given year were formed—a new measurement would be obtained, and a fair criterion whereon to ground an assessment might be arrived at; or if the quantity of land which a beesee would sow, and the actual quantity of beesees sown in any village were ascertained, a standard whereby to form proceedings would be found, and it would signify little whether the amount of land or quantity of grain were the nominal standard; but in this instance *the surface of the soil* was subjected to a nuzzur andazze estimate, and the extent of it recorded in *an arbitrary amount of beesees*. It is evident that such a process, even supposing the "nuzzur andazze" to have been conscientiously conducted, is no measurement at all, either of grain or of land; and that on such record alone, without further investigation and inquiry, it would be impossible to ground settlement proceedings, or under any circumstances to draw out from it a table of rules: but when it is notorious that the nuzzur andazze record was dishonestly made by the subordinates employed—and when it appears

* Note.—1849.—Sir F. Currie, Bart., Member of Council.

(*I myself read the order*), that the Commissioner, on receiving the statement regarding a large tract (5 pergunnahs) in the province, declared himself dissatisfied with the result of the inquiry and directed that *the areas of all the villages in that tract should be doubled*, and that in the record doubled they were accordingly—it is, in my opinion, obviously necessary that in any proceedings which may now be held, the Settlement officer should reject entirely the false estimate recorded in 1880 St., and should pursue some other course for ascertaining the extent and capabilities of the villages to be subjected to settlement arrangements."

XIX. I have not attempted to draw up a statement according to form No. 23, of the Board's Settlement Circular

Tenures.

shewing the tenures on which the mehals of Gurh-

wal are held. In Kumaon Proper there is scarcely one estate which has not become a subject of litigation in the courts, and proofs are constantly forthcoming of the state of property, both in regard to name and title, and to possessions. In Kumaon, too, many of the principal landholders are non-resident brahmins (joshees and others), the descendants of those to whom the native rulers gave grants of land: and although from the custom of the country the tenantry are inclined to resist all payments, either in money or kind, to the proprietors, which have not some reference to the amount of revenue to the State paid by the latter; still the existence of rent as distinct from revenue, and the appropriation of a large share of the gross produce by others than the occupant inhabitants, point to the zenindaree tenure, both pure and imperfect, as bearing an ascertainable and definite proportion to the other classes of tenure. In Gurhwal, owing to the comparatively small value of land, the scantiness of population, and the almost entire dependance for their position and wealth, even of the most considerable landholders, (as for instance the Bhurtwal family in Nagpoor and the Uswal family in Seela), on the actual influence which they may happen individually to possess over the agricultural communities, and not on any nominal legal rights—the enforcement of which, even if possible, would soon leave the claimants without a tenantry, and would only enrich their neighbours—hardly one estate, with the exception of the Nia-abad mehals, could be correctly entered under the head of *pure zenindaree*; while the classes of tenure which the Board call by the name of imperfect putteedaree, are found in some parts of the districts to exceed in numbers the pure bhyacharah tenures, which again exclusively prevail in other parts.

Mr. Traill, in his statistical report, asserts "that a large portion of the province, not less probably than three-fourths of the villages, are wholly cultivated by the actual proprietors of the land, from whom of course nothing can be demanded beyond their respective quotas of the village assessment; and that in those cases the settlement is literally

speaking ryotwara, although the lease is issued only in the name of one or at most of two sharers in the estate." In Gurhwal this statement is literally true for about three-fifths of the villages, that is, the inhabitants hold the land in severalty under a joint responsibility for the revenue, and pay nothing except their shares of the Government revenue and the customary fees to the elected village pudhan, who again pays only the fee for ministerial services due to the thokedar. The remaining two-fifths are inhabited by those who, in addition to the above named items, pay certain sums of money, certain portions of grain, ghee and other produce, and a higher rate of customary fees, such as legs of goats, &c., at marriages and other occasions, to the thokedar or seeana in his capacity of hissadar and proprietor, or to those of his family who may possess the proprietary share in their respective villages.

XX. Before coming to the subject of thokedars, I may here record that, as the general rule, the "pudhan is the

Pudhans. village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the police of his village. He is commonly one of the village, appointed with the approbation of the other joint sharers, and is removable for malversation, or at the requisition of the majority of sharers. He collects the Government revenue agreeably to their several quotas. He pays also the rent of his own immediate share of the estate. He is remunerated by fees on marriages, and a small portion of land set apart for the purpose. There is no hereditary claim or right to the situation of pudhan, but generally the son succeeds without opposition, unless incapable from youth and want of talent, in which case the sharers are called upon to choose another pudhan from among themselves. Uncultivated lands, which may have not been even subjected to division among the proprietors, are managed by the pudhans, and the rents yielded from their culti-

* Trall. vation are accounted for by him to the body of proprietors, who take credit for the same in the quota of the Government cess to which they are respectively liable."*

XXI. Referring to the above-mentioned divisions of the agricultural community, the secanas or thokedars are Thokedars and seeanas. divisible into two kinds. *First*, there are those thokedars (sometimes called, in the time of the Rajah, *lesser seecanas*), who are merely entrusted with the charge of the police in a certain number of villages, who are paid by a fee of one rupee on the marriage of the daughter of each village pudhan, and a leg of every goat killed by the said pudhans; and who, if they can prove the receipt of such a payment from the commencement of the British rule, are entitled by the law to receive dues through the pudhan from the village, amounting altogether to a per centage on the Government juma of about

three per cent. *Secondly*, there are those thokedars, or greater seeanas, who are heads of the proprietary families, whose ministerial duties in reporting offences and casualties, and also the death of individuals without heirs, seizing criminals, searching for stolen property, assisting the Government putwaree at inquests, collecting coolies and supplies indented for on the public service, are the same as those of the former class; but who, being descendants of great grantees and officers of the Goorkha time, or that of the Gurhwal Rajahs, possess much greater influence; who often, in the course of the different settlements, have engaged with Government for whole sets of villages, sometimes for a whole puttee (as in Kourhea and Seela), whose remuneration for ministerial offices has thus become mixed up with their seecancharee and hissadaree rights; and who often possess decrees of court showing the proprietary division into hissas of certain sets of villages between them and their relations, at the same time that the villages themselves have possessed their own pudhans, holding separate malgoozaree pottahs, but together with the villagers acknowledging the right of the seeana to receive a larger sum as seecancharee dues, than those granted to ordinary thokedars. In one or more of the villages included within the thokedaree pottahs, these seeanas and their brethren possess without opposition the lands; and the tenantry, though often hereditary and not removal at will, cultivate such portions only as may be assigned to them by the proprietor, and pay *koot*, or a share of produce, commonly one-third, or a moderate money rent called *sirtee* (whence the name *sirtan assamee* is derived), and in some few parts of the country, chiefly towards the terai, a certain rate per plough; all these payments being exclusive of *bhet*, *dustoor*, *nuzzurana*, *saugpat*, and other offerings usually made to superiors in the hills.

XXII. There is a class of tenants called *kynecs* (vassals), who by theory are subjected to personal service in cultivating the landholder's *seer*, or land which he keeps under his own hands, and in carrying his *jhampan* or *dandee* and baggage; but in Gurhwal this class has almost merged into that of

Classes of tenants. Instances of the operation of the thokedaree or seecancharee tenure in regard to the people.

the khaëkur, necessity compelling proprietors to give the most favorable terms to all occupants of the land. *Huleeas*, or domestic servants or slaves (chiefly dooms or outcasts), though now by the silent operation of the emancipating spirit of English rule daily diminishing in number, are still found in all principal estates, and these persons perform all the labour of the fields, required on the private farms of the landholders. In the remaining villages the possessions of the seeana families are less determinate; and the khaëkur or occupant assamee, often asserting his right to be recorded in the rent roll as a hissadar of the land, and not

unfrequently as *thhátwan*—that is, the holder of *thhát* or property in the soil—strenuously resisted the claim of any to the proprietorship of the village; declared that the decrees of the court, and the ancient Goorkhalee or Rajah's sunnuds, had merely reference to the position of the seeana as talookdar and foudar, or fiscal and criminal administrator for the district; and, at the time of the settlement, refused voluntarily to sign any agreement for payment of any dues called bhet, dustoor, or *malikana*, which could by any possibility be construed into an acknowledgment of any *malik*. Such cases you yourself have had to deal with in Goojroo and other parts of Mula Sulan; and have succeeded, where the proprietary rights of the thokedar were fully proved, in allowing the people their separate pottahs for their own villages, and in buying off the thokedar's claim by the substitution of a fixed annual payment in lieu of all mixed seacharee, malgoozaree and hissadaree dues. In Kourhea, so long as the thokedar held all the villages of the puttee in one malgoozaree pottah, he derived a considerable income from collections under all these latter heads. At the present settlement, under the operation of the general rules detailed in paragraph 13, each village obtained its separate lease and its own pudhan. The son of the thokedar had quarrelled with his father; and to ingratiate himself with the people, promised that if he were elected to the headship, he would greatly reduce all demands of the kind. The result of this conduct, and also of the settlement itself, being the first in which a record of rights was brought to the notice of the people, has been almost to oust the father from his thokedaree, and the son has probably raised a republican spirit, which he will doubtless find it himself difficult to allay, and which will seriously injure his own prospects. In Seela I found the people complaining loudly against the distribution of the villages between two brother thokedars, which had been made at the last settlement because each thokedar had proprietary rights within the other's thokedaree; hence, the villagers were subjected to conflicting claims and double payments, and ceased to enjoy the benefit of an existing law, to the effect, that the same person could not demand both thokedaree and huq pudhancharee in the same village; for in this case the malgoozar and thokedar were separate individuals. At the time of revision I myself cancelled the existing pottahs, and issued new ones, in which the villages are distributed according to the actual proprietary right of the seeana.

In Lohba, Mr. Traill's last settlement found the villages falling into waste, owing, in reality, to the inability of the pudhans to contend against the ravages of wild animals, and the loss of even the smallest number of assamees from the villages scattered in and about the wild forests of that tract; but owing, in Mr. Traill's opinion, to laziness and a desire to reduce the revenue on the part of the principal landholders.

These latter had originally obtained their thokedaree pottahs for managing the lands given in military assignments to the commandants at the frontier post of Lohba fort, and some of them had held commands under the Goorkha Government. The Commissioner considered such pottahs resumable at pleasure, and he accordingly resumed them, and accepted one offer from a farmer (Theproo Negee, of the neighbouring valley of Khet saree in Kumaon,) for numerous villages, and ordered the thokedaree right (though he issued no new pottah) to be transferred to that individual ; he also made him Government putwaree. With all these advantages, however, the farmer failed in restoring the villages to a state of prosperity, the opposition to his management was found unconquerable, and he could hardly collect the Government revenue much less any thokedaree dues. At the present settlement each village again obtained its separate lease ; the farmer was sent back across the Lohba Pass to his own valley, and a fair juma was fixed for each estate according to the general principles of the new assessment ; but the thokedaree rights remained undecided, while every person whose pottah had been resumed, together with a host of others, the descendants of still older thokedars, sprung up to demand a consideration of their claims. These you yourself decided at a period long subsequent to my operations, and the principal of election by the people was that which principally determined your judgment. Wherever no voices were lifted in favor of the restoration of thokedaree rights, there the pottahs remained under resumption. These instances will suffice to show the nature of the thokedaree tenure in Gurhwal. As the business in that district is never very heavy, and has been rendered still lighter by the aid of the settlement records, the Civil Court will have full time for the adjudication of all disputes left undecided by me ; and decisions will not be difficult, now that the course of my operations and of appeals to yourself has rendered public and notorious the principles of equity and justice, which should guide the adjustment of all cases connected with these tenures.

XXIII. A few instances will show the
actual kind of collections made by the
seeanas and hissadars in different parts
of Gurhwal.

Instances of the kind of collections made in certain mehals in addition to the Government revenue.

1. Puttee Tula Nagpoor mouzah Mungoo Khurnolee, juma 118 rupees, Mungul Singh Bhurtwal and Jeebram Bhurtwal malgoozars and hissadars, Humeer Singh thokedar and hissadar, Jitar Singh hissadar. There are two beesecs of land assigned to the malgozar, and he receives one timashee (three anna piece, five equal to one Furruckabad rupee, and four to one Goorkha rupee, the usual rupee of account) on the marriage of every khaëkur's daughter, and a leg of every goat killed. Owing to the relationship of the hissadars they pay no thokedaree dues. Hissa-

daree dues consist in the payment to his own hissadar, by the khaëkur on the marriage of his daughter, of four timashees and a leg of every goat he may kill. Humeer Singh receives annually from his khaëkurs two maunds and eight seers of rice, and two maunds and eight seers of barley—Mungul Singh, two maunds and four seers of rice, and two maunds and four seers of barley—Jeebram, one maund and thirty-two seers of rice, and one maund and thirty-two seers of barley—and Jitar Singh, two maunds of rice, and two maunds of barley.

2. Puttee Seela, mouzah Barioon,* juma 17 rupees, Ruttun Singh thokedar and hissadar, Anundoo malgoozar and khaëkur. Thokedaree dues accrue from the payment of eight timashees by each khaëkur, on the marriage of his daughter, a leg of every goat he may kill, and a seer of ghee, and from the joint annual contribution of the villagers, of one rupee as nuzzurana, and sixteen seers of grain. There are no hissadarre dues distinct from these. The malgoozar has three naalees of land, receives eight timashees on the marriage of each villager's daughter, a leg of every goat killed, and a seer of ghee in the month of Sawun.

3. Puttee Budulpoor, mouzah Sonwara Pulla, juma 10 rupees, Doolub Singh thokedar and malgoozar. The thokedar receives from Goodroo hissadar eight timashees on the marriage of his daughter, a leg and rib of every goat he may kill, and two timashees annually as nuzzurana. The inhabitants of the village make united contribution to the thokedar of one maund and twenty-four seers of grain. Goodroo, who acts as village pudhan for Doolub Singh, receives the malgoozar dues, viz. eight timashees on the marriage of each hissadar's daughter, and a leg and rib of every goat killed. He has also ten naalees of land.

4. Puttee Kourhea, mouzah Deodalee, juma 22 rupees, Bulwunt Singh thokedar, Gungodoo malgoozar and hissadar. The thokedar receives from the malgoozar eight timashees on the marriage of his (the malgoozar's) daughter, a leg and rib of every goat he may kill, one seer of ghee or oil in Sawun, a basket load of Indian corn, a leg of every large deer he may kill, and four timashees as nuzzurana. The malgoozar receives from the villagers similar dues to the above, with the exception of the two last items.

5. Puttee Bijlot, mouzah Putolia, juma 132 rupees, Kullum Singh thokedar, malgoozar and hissadar, Bhowany Singh, Bishnoo, Mungloo, &c. pudhans and khaëkurs. Thokedaree, malgoozaree and hissadaree dues received by Kullum Singh are not distinct. They accrue from the payment by the khaëkur pudhans of one rupee on the marriage of their daughters, a leg and rib of every goat slaughtered, a load of Indian corn when in season, a seer of ghee in Sawun, an annual nuzzurana of six timashees, and seven maunds and eight seers of grain. The khaëkur

pudhans possess four beesees of huq pudhanee land, and receive from the khaëkur assamees the same dues as Kullum Singh but no nuzzurana and no grain.

6. Puttee Khatlee, mouzah Seela Tulla, juma 36 rupees, Mohendra Singh thokedar, Moortee malgoozar and hissadars, Pudmoo and Bhowany hissadars. Thokedaree dues similar to those in No. 5, but the amount of nuzzurana is two timashees, and one maund and twenty-four scers of grain and two scers of salt. The malgoozar has eleven nahees of huq pudhanee land. The hissadaree correspond with the thokedaree dues, except that there is no grain, no nuzzurana, and the quantity of salt is only one seer.

7. Puttee Chound Kote, mouzah Anrota, juma 7 rupees, Doorgadut thokedar, malgoozar and hissadar. The dues are not distinct, but consist in the payment of six maunds and sixteen scers of grain by the khaëkurs.

8. Puttee Odchpoor, mouzah Oomrolee, juma 74 rupees, Mynduroo and Juwaroo thokedars, malgoozars and hissadars. The malgoozaree and thokedaree dues are united, and are derived from the payment by the hissadars of eight timashees on the marriage of their daughters, a leg and rib of every goat slaughtered, and 16 timashees nuzzurana.

9. Puttee Lungour, mouzah Decoosa, juma 90 rupees, Oochhaboo thokedar, Sumsera and Mungloo malgoozars and hissadars. Thokedaree dues are paid by the pudhans, who present on the marriage of their daughters four timashees, also a leg of every slaughtered goat, and 3 rupees per annum. The malgoozars receive from their brother hissadars four timashees on marriages, and possess six nahees of huq pudhanee land.

10. Puttee Uswal Sewn, mouzah Siron, juma 100 rupees, Abdul Singh thokedar, Bhloop Singh malgoozar and hissadar. The hissadars refuse all thokedaree dues whatever. The malgoozaree dues the same as in the last number.

11. Puttee Putwal Sewn, mouzah Nulyegaon, juma 55 rupees, Siwanund thokedar, Purmodoo, Gunesa, &c., malgoozars and hissadars. Thokedaree dues arise from a contribution of 32 maunds of grain. Malgoozaree dues the same as those last mentioned.

12. Puttee Chandpoor, mouzah Bhugotec, juma 171 rupees, Ruttun Singh thokedar, Goolaboo and Lotec malgoozars and hissadars. The thokedar receives 5 Rupees per annum from the malgoozar hissadars. The malgoozars possess 11 beesees of huq pudhanee land, receive Rs. 2 from the hissadars on the marriage of their daughters, 8 annas on that of their sons, and a leg and a neck of every goat slaughtered.

13. Puttee Pindurpar, mouzah Bhete, juma 55 rupees, Gopal thokedar. Thokedaree dues are paid by the hissadars at the rate of 8 annas per annum, with an additional nuzzurana of 4 annas in Sawun.

14. Puttee Pindurwar, mouzah Puntee, juma 22 rupees, Juwahir Singh thokedar. The thokedar receives one rupee on marriages, and a leg of every slaughtered goat.

XXIV. The greater part of Mr. Commissioner Traill's remarks on tenures, as found in his printed report, and in subsequent correspondence, refer to the district of Kumaon Proper; but the following extracts from his report to the Sudder Board, of the 2nd January 1829, will not be out of place. Mr. Traill himself seems to wish that the observations therein recorded, should be considered his final opinion.

"Para. 12. The paramount property in the soil here rests in the sovereign. This right is not only theoretically acknowledged by the subject, but its practical existence is also deducible from the unrestricted power of alienation, which the sovereign always possessed in the land. The occupant zemindars hold their estates in hereditary and transferable property, but these tenures were never indefeasible; and as they were derived from royal grants, either traditional or existing, so they might be abrogated at the will of the sovereign, even without allegation of default against the holder, and without reservation in his favor.

"13. From the extreme attachment of the landholders to their estates, the frequent exercise of such a prerogative would doubtless have been highly unpopular. In the interior it appears to have been unfrequent, as may be judged from the length of time which villages have remained in the possession of the same families. But, in the neighbourhood of the capital and on the border, such arbitrary transfers were not uncommon; and where a provision in land was called for to reward military services, or to remunerate the heirs of those slain in battle it was usually made at the expense of existing rights.

"14. The property in the soil is here termed *thhât*, and grants in tenure of *thhât*, and *Kote*, (the designation under which lands were given to the heirs of those killed in battle,) conveyed a freehold in the soil as well as the produce. Where the land granted was already held in property by others, these occupant proprietors, if they continued on the estate, sank into tenants of the new grantee, who, moreover, by the custom of the country, was at liberty to take one-third of the estate into his own immediate cultivation or scer. Of the remainder of the estate the right of cultivation rested with the original occupants, who were now termed *khaëkur* or occupants in distinction from *thhâtwan* or proprietor.

"15. Throughout the greater part of the province, as already noticed, landed property has been subjected to few violent changes, and by the process of the Hindoo law of inheritance it has now been reduced to the minutest degree of sub-division.

“16. In such a state of property the characters of landholder and farmer are naturally united, as the former cannot afford to part with any portion of the profit of his petty tenement; accordingly full six-tenths of the arable lands are cultivated by the actual proprietors, who may be termed thhâtwan cultivators.

“17. Of the other four-tenths one-half may be assumed for the estates which are cultivated by resident tenants, having no claim to the property in the soil.

“18. This class may be divided into the khaïkur and kueence or khurnee; the khaïkur has been already noticed, and enjoyed an hereditary though not transferable right of the cultivation: the khurnees were tenants, and settled on the estate by the proprietors, and by long continued occupancy might come to be considered in the light of khaïkurs, from whom indeed they differed little, except in the nature of the rent to which they are liable.

“19. In the remaining two-tenths are comprised the lands cultivated by non-resident tenants or pacekhasts.

* * * * *

“27. When a share in any estate may lapse from death or desertion, it is divided among the remaining proprietors, who become answerable for its assessment; but this responsibility is, generally speaking, far from being deprecated; as the landholders are for the most part anxious to enlarge their petty tenures; as a precaution to prevent such a contingency from becoming individually burthensome, the small hamlets and pacekhast lands are now leased with the usle village to which they properly attach.

“28. The village juma is apportioned on the several shares, agreeably to the nominal interest possessed by each in the estate. If any sharer claims an abatement on the ground of deficiency in the portion of land actually in his possession, a measurement takes place, and a record is made of the quantity of land found in the occupation of each proprietor, agreeably to which the future cess is regulated, but without retrospective effect.

“29. From damages by mountain torrents, and from gradual encroachments on the shares of absentees, inequalities of this kind are pretty general, and applications for measurement frequent.

“30. Pleas for abatement on the grounds of inferiority in the quality of a share can very rarely arise, as each individual share comprises its due proportion of every part of the village, good and bad. This class, the thhâtwan cultivators, pay on a general average about one-fifth of the gross produce to Government.

"31. The khaëkur tenant, in addition to the public demand which he pays in money, has to pay to the proprietor as sirtee, bhet and dustoor, nearly another tenth. The khurnee pays in koot agreeably to former rates, which may be taken on an average at one-third of the gross produce.

"32 In paeekhast, no general rule exists; each tenant makes his own bargain; and as the competition for cultivators exceeds the demand for land, the terms are always in his favor. The rent, invariably in money, is somewhat lower than that paid by the khaëkur.

"33. The share of the gross produce, as enjoyed by the different classes of cultivators above enumerated, may be summed up as follows:—

"Thhâtwan cultivator,	... ... ...	80 per 100
Paeekhast tenant,	... ... ...	75 „ 100
Khaëkur ditto,	... ... ...	70 „ 100
Khurnee ditto,	... ... ...	66 „ 100"

XXV. I have made this long quotation from the best of Mr.

Remarks on the above- Traill's settlement reports, because in the first
made quotation. place, I wish literally to fulfil the promise made
in paragraph 4, of saving superior authority
the trouble of referring to past correspondence; and in the second place,
because from obvious reasons the opinions of Mr. Traill on any subject
relating to this province, must be of higher importance than any which
I can offer.

XXVI. If circumstances had permitted me personally and continuously, to superintend on the spot the settlement operation in all instead of a few of the pergunnahs of Gurhwal, I think that I could have succeeded in completing the general remarks in English, accounting for the revision of settlement in each mchal. But not only has my appointment as district Officer in judicial and general charge of Kumaon Proper during the last three years, left me without time for the full discharge of settlement duties, and placed me (except during occasional hurried visits) 50 miles from the nearest part of Gurhwal; but also the consequent circumstance of the actual assessments and settlement arrangements having been made by the late Deputy Collector, and in a few instances by the Gurhwali Assistant, though in accordance to principles and rules laid down by myself, has deprived me of the means of recording with exactness such observations as are usually made by Settlement Officers. Four pergunnahs Painkhunda, Budhan, Chandpoor, and the greater part of Tula Sulan; remarks on the village settlements have been made by myself, and copied in the village statements which were forwarded to your office. In other pergunnahs, Nagpoor, Gunga Sulan, &c., English

remarks have not been recorded ; but English statements have been prepared according to forms Nos. II and III of the Board's Circular Orders, modified to meet local peculiarities. These show, in the case of every settled mehal, the past and present estimate of area ; the detail of assessable land of each well known kind of soil ; the occupation of the land by the pudhans, coparcenary shareholders, cultivators having right of possession, and other classes of cultivators, according to their own showing ; the former assessments with the history of the dakhilee lands ; the statistics of the new settlement ; and finally the statements of possessions and responsibilities prepared by the people in the form of the rent roll of the estate. In Dewulgurh, Chound Kote and Mula Sulan, these English statements, owing to the delay in preparing the Hindee statements, consequent on the unfortunate death of the Deputy Collector in the midst of his unfinished work, have not been filled up ; but the clerk of the Gurhwal Assistant can easily perform this task within the present year.* The settlement misls for the last mentioned pergunnahs containing the Hindee village forms, will all be transferred to the Gurhwal office, before the close of the present rainy season ; and the officer in charge of that district will then possess, for these as for the other pergunnahs, *first*,—the boundary misls as mentioned in paragraph 15 ; *secondly*,—the roobacree or record of settlement, showing the past fiscal history and management of all mouzahs, uslee and dakhilee, and all the new arrangements ; *thirdly*,—the ikrarnamah of agreement of the inhabitants in regard to the remuneration of the pudhan, and the collections of all sorts to be made under the heads of thokedaree, seacharee and hissadaree dues ; and also binding themselves down to a conformity with certain rules in regard to the public service and general management ; *fourthly*,—the phurd phant, showing the name of the puhlan ; the distribution of the revenue payers among the several puhlans, where more than one are elected ; the quotas of revenue payable by the several shareholders or occupants ; the division of the non-proprietary tenantry among those recorded as proprietors : and the names and liabilities of the Paekhast and other cultivators whenever discoverable. In addition to these documents, the numerous petitions presented, depositions taken, and orders passed during the course of the settlement on miscellaneous matters, form separate files of proceedings, which have been transmitted to the Gurhwal record office. Thus questions henceforth arising, especially in regard to claims and possessions, will become easier of decision, owing to the existence of proofs showing a certain state of affairs at a certain period ; and I should think that the Civil Courts in Gurhwal will now rarely be reduced to the

* English mouzahwar pergunnah statements have been prepared for every division, and have been forwarded to Paoree.

necessity of pursuing their investigations in suits connected with the land, to a period anterior to that of the settlement proceedings. At first, some difficulty was experienced in inducing the people to form the revenue and rent roll just described, but soon its value became apparent; and although, as fully reported on another occasion, the periodical correction of these rolls cannot, and ought not, in Gurhwal, to be enforced with such rigid attention to form and time as in the plains' districts, which enjoy the benefit of educated village accountants; still the people themselves may be expected to consider this record as more and more important, the more its advantages in placing their liabilities on an exact and public basis become in the course of time well known and proved. The statement of beesees and naalees in the possession of each individual is of course fictitious, as it has reference to an account of measurement not founded on facts; but still, as in every case it has been drawn up with the cognizance of the villagers, though, owing to their ignorance, not always by themselves and without official aid—and as this statement is to be found in every copy of the phurd phant opposite the names and revenue liabilities of the shareholders and khaïkurs, these latter have always an opportunity of offering any objection to it which they may consider necessary, and of suggesting any corrections for the better assertion of their rights. As a representation of *comparative* possessions, the non-reality of the data being the same for all concerned, the division of the beesees and naalees as show in the rolls may still be considered as not utterly without value. On the whole, I consider the first formation of the phurd phant for every village in Gurhwal as the crowning good of the revision of settlement under report; and I contemplate this creation with the more satisfaction, from the knowledge which my experience in Kumaon gives me of the difficulties, embarrassments and actual evils arising from the scarcity of such documents in this part of the province, and the arbitrary and unsatisfactory manner in which the few that are forthcoming have been prepared.

XXVII. I may conclude this part of the subject by stating that there are no regular village chowkeedars in Gurhwal; Chokeedars and Coolies' supplies. though *pulrees*, corresponding somewhat to *goorais*, are occasionally found remunerated for their services as messengers, &c., sometimes by portions of land, sometimes by fees, and sometimes by both. Had I been able to conduct the settlement myself throughout the district on the spot, I should have paid more attention to the subject of these village servants, (among whom may also be mentioned tailors and masons, the latter constantly employed in repairing the stone walls of terraces,) and a record concerning them would probably have been made. The subject, also of forced labor for the repair of roads, carriage of baggage, &c., would have met with attention; and

the quota of coolies and supplies demandable from each village, according to its capabilities, for the public service, would have been duly registered. As it is, I beg to commend both these points to the attention of those who are now and may be hereafter placed in charge of the administration of the district, while I myself in the Kumaon settlement shall take care to place, if *possible*, these matters on a correct and fair footing.

XXVIII. The figures in statement No. I representing the quantity of unassessed land in beesees, whether forming part of khalsah villages and measured within their area, or whether whole villages, are *only an approximation to the truth*; and Captain Huddleston is at this moment employed in ascertaining the actual facts of the rent free tenures. On this subject I beg to refer to my letter No. 22, of the 18th December, 1837, to the address of the officiating Commissioner of Bareilly, and to the correspondence which arose therefrom, terminating in distinct instructions from the Governor General issued to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Thomason, dated 18th July, 1838. I do not consider it necessary to include a report on this subject in my account of the revision of settlement. The maafee holdings only amounting to 163 beesees in the whole district require no separate notice from me. The *goont* lands amount to 13,651 beesees, of which 943 form *parts* of villages which pay revenue to Government for the remainder of their lands. Of the small portions of land which make up this small total sum, perhaps nearly one-third may be considered as waste, and two-thirds are actually cultivated, and the rents assigned to the great temple of Budri Nath, or to local shrines. If the lands dedicated to the latter objects were resumed by authority, I am of opinion that the people would not consent to pay any addition of revenue, at all of proportionate to the nominal enlargement of their assessable area; and even if an enhanced juma were obtained, the people would still tax themselves with the maintenance of the shrines and their priests on the ancient footing. The resumption of the *entire goont villages*, would, of course, add somewhat to the pecuniary resources of the State; but, though under a liberal and prudent Government I contemplate no measure so harsh and impolitic, I may here record my belief that the disgust occasioned by the resumption of religiously assigned lands in Gurhwal, would not be confined to this province, but would spread throughout all India, every quarter of which sends forth its annual pilgrims to do homage to the sublimity of nature at the sacred sources of the Ganges.

KUMAON AND GURHWAL }
SETTLEMENT OFFICE : {
The 10th August, 1842. }

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. H. BATTEEN,
Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT.

PARA.

- 1st. Introduction.
- 2nd. General Statements.
- 3rd. Former Statements and Abstract of present Settlement.
- 4th. Remarks explanatory of the Report.
- 5th. History of the new Settlement.
- 6th. Principles of Assessment.
- 7th. Physical peculiarities affecting the Settlement.
- 8th. Moral circumstances affecting the mode of Settlement.
- 9th. Consideration whether the interests of the State have been duly regarded, and remarks on Mr. Commissioner Traill's assessments.
- 10th. Observations on the extension of the period of Settlement to 20 years, with quotation from Mr. Traill on the subject. Opinion as to the stability of the revised arrangements.
- 11th. Difficulty in discovering the past revenue payments of villages, especially of dakhilee mouzahs transferred from one mehal to another.
- 12th. Farming Leases.
- 13th. General rules adopted for the leasing and management of mehals.
- 14th. Reference to the modification and exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, as known to the Commissioner.
- 15th. Boundaries of estates and settlement of disputes concerning them.
- 16th. Right to waste lands, pasture grounds and forests.
- 17th. Assessable area of estates and measurement of lands.
- 18th. Quotation from a note by Mr. F. Currie, on the subject of the Gurhwal Settlement.
- 19th. Tenures.
- 20th. Pudhans.
- 21st. Thokedars and Seeanas.
- 22nd. Classes of tenants—instances of the operation of the thokedaree, or seecanchisee tenure in regard to the people.
- 23rd. Instances of the kind of collections made in certain mehals in addition to Government revenue.
- 24th. Opinions of Mr. Traill on the Hill tenures.
- 25th. Remarks on the above made quotation.
- 26th. Records of Settlement.
- 27th. Chowkeedars and Coolies' supplies.
- 28th. Maafees and goonts, or lands rent free to individuals, or held by religious establishments.

J. H. BATTEEN,

Settlement Officer.

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APPENDIX.

1. I now proceed to describe the tract of country which has been subjected to the operations under report, and to offer such general remarks on the people and the revenue as may be suggested by the course of the description.

2. British Gurhwal* may be roughly calculated as being 100 miles long by 50 broad, or about 5,000 square miles in extent, of which one-fifth, if not more, belongs to the snowy range. It lies between the latitudes $29^{\circ} 30''$ and $31^{\circ} 2''$ —and the parallels $78^{\circ} 5''$ and $79^{\circ} 50''$ of longitude ; but as the shape of the country is nearly a rhomboidal parallelogram, of which the long sides extend from the snowy range to the plains in a south-westerly direction, only a portion of each of these longitudes is included within the district. The boundaries are as follow : on the west, the Mundagnee branch of the Ganges, and the high range along its western bank from Kedar Nath to Roodur Pryag, and thence the Aluknunda to Deo Pryag, and thence the Ganges, properly so called, after the union of all its branches to 20 miles below Hurdwar, separate the district from the Rajah of Gurhwal's reserved territory and from the British districts of Dehra Dhoon and Seharunpoor. On the north, the Himalayan peaks and passes separate it from Hoon-des.† On the east, an imaginary line drawn from the snowy peak called Trisool to the Pindur river, 20 miles below the glaciers at its source ; and thence a varied line drawn in a westerly, south-westerly and southerly direction by Budhan and Lohba forts, and crossing the Ramgunga river near its numerous sources, and again re-crossing it at the upper part of the Patlee Dhoon, divides Gurhwal from Kumaon, the boundary in the terai being the Kotee Rao torrent immediately after its exit from the hills. On the south, is the Bhabur or terai ; and there, except in the case of talooka Chandee on the Ganges, which forms a small triangular corner separated from Bijnour by the Sawasun stream, the actual base of the lowest range of hills, with only a few level gorges running up between some of the projecting points of the mountains, is the boundary between this district and zillah Bijnour.

* This district is sometimes called 'Gurh,' and the name is supposed to be derived from the number of hill forts with which the country is studded.

† Hoon-des is the local name of that part of Thibet which borders on Kumaon and Gurhwal.

3. The pergunnahs are ten in number, *viz.*, Painkhunda, Budhan, Nagpoor, Chandpoor, Dewulgurh, Barasyoon, Pergunnahs. Chound Kote, Mula Sulan, Tula Sulan, and Gunga Sulan ; here placed according to the position from north to south, but in the statements numbered according to the order in time of their re-settlement. An eleventh pergunnah, Dusoulee, exists between Nagpoor and Budhan, but this is held in rent-free assignment by the temple of Budri Nath, the proceeds thereof defraying part of the suda-burt expenses of that establishment. There are also three puttees in pergunnah Nagpoor, by name Purkundee, Bamsoo, and Maikhunda, set apart rent-free for the suda-burt expenses of the Kedar Nath temple, and situated near that shrine.

4. Pergunnah Painkhunda is divided into two portions, Mula and Tula. The latter lies along the lower course of Pynkhunda Tula. the Dhauli river, or farthest branch of the Ganges, before its junction with the Vishnoo Gunga, near Joshee Muth, and also for a few miles along the united river, thenceforward called the Aluknunda. Joshee Muth is comparatively a large place for the hills, being the winter residence of the Rawul and priests of Budri Nath, and affording at that time, and also during the season of pilgrim resort, a market for the surplus produce of the neighbourhood : but most of the villages in this tract may be considered prosperous, owing to the circumstance of their being occupied during the winter by the Bhotees of the upper tract ; whom the rigor of the season compels to migrate to milder regions, and who are the chief purchasers of the grain grown by the villagers, and of the carrier-sheep bred by them among the magnificent pasture grounds of the ranges which crown their villages, and stretch upwards to the roots of the snowy peaks. Some of the villages in this neighbourhood are so situated as to afford to their owners great facilities as hunters, and many villagers derive a good profit from the sale of hawks, which they snare in their eyries, and of musk pods extracted from the musk deer, which they hunt down by their dogs. *Baz-beenu* (hawks—musk) was a regular item of revenue taken in kind under the native Governments. Tula Painkhunda is the tract which the late Mr. Moorcroft talked of renting from Government, for the purpose of establishing himself in the best position for profiting by the Thibetan trade in shawl wool after his return from Central Asia : and it was to this beautiful region, and a home among its sheltering woods for the evening of his days, that, that enterprising, but unfortunate, traveller always looked forward, with a fond hope from amidst the troubles and dangers of his trans-Himalayan journeys.

5. The Mula or upper puttee commences at the junction of the Painkhunda Mula. Reence river with the Doulee, and is purely Bhotee

in its character. In no village of this tract is more than one harvest of wheat, barley, buck wheat, phaphur—a species of polygonum—and turnips possible, and in some years that is not reaped owing to too early falls of snow in October; but the Bhoteesas of the Neetee Pass, though not as wealthy as those of the Jowahir Pass (owing to their distance from such good markets as Bageswur and Almora,) are on the whole very thriving: and the trade with Thibet, except when, as lately, interrupted by political troubles, will continue to supply the sources of prosperity to the inhabitants of Neetee, Mularree, and the other villages at the sources of the Dhauli. The capabilities of a real Bhoteea village may be estimated as great or small in nearly exact proportion to its vicinity to or distance from the snow—in other words, its prosperity corresponds to the rigor of the climate, the barrenness of the soil, and the impracticability of cultivation; for the more daringly these latter evils are encountered, that is, the nearer the village is to the Thibet frontier, the greater are its trading advantages.

6. The Bhoteesas are not only the monopolizers of the carrying

The Bhoteesas. Remarks on the assessment of the Bhote mehals.

traffic between Thibet and the cis-Himalayan districts, but also of the export and import trade; and merchants from the plains and hills have never hitherto succeeded in establishing their own correspondence with Thibetan dealers. In the time of the Gurhwal Rajahs and the Goorkhas, the Bhotees paid revenue to an unfwarrantable extent, because their profits as merchants were over-estimated. In our rule their taxation has been greatly reduced: and I considered that Mr. Commissioner Traill had made an excessive sacrifice of revenue, when he introduced his nominal land tax and calculations of beesees into the upper villages of the Bhoteea ghâts; because there being no surplus produce from which rent or revenue could be derived, a land tax appeared to me absurd. I thought that the form of lease should be a settlement per village according to its present trading prosperity, viewed with reference to the Government demand paid previous to the abolition of the custom duties, and to the consolidation of all demands into the so-called land revenue. I referred this matter for the decision of superior authority; and in reply I was instructed by the Sudder Board, not to attempt any fictitious mode of settlement according to rates of assessment on the land, but to make as fair an arrangement as I could between the Government and the Bhoteesas with reference to the general capabilities of their respective villages. On receipt of these orders, and remembering the duties levied on the Bhoteesas by the Thibet Government for the privilege of trading, I did not consider myself authorized to make any greater account under the head of profits of trade, than the late Commissioner had already, in fact, though not nominally, thrown into his calculations of the

respective jumas demandable from the villages ; and I accordingly, with some slight reductions in the case of two broken down mouzahs, kept the existing Government demand for Mula Painkhunda unaltered. For a complete description of the Bhote mehals of Kumaon and Gurhwal, I beg to refer to Mr. Commissioner Traill's report, published in Vol. XVII, *Researches Asiatic Society*.*

7. Budhan. The Pindur river forms the distinguishing feature of Budhan. this pergunnah, and separates its two principal puttees from each other. Puttee Pindurpar reaches to the very base of the snowy range, and has some fine villages within a short horizontal distance of some of the highest peaks near the sources of the Khylgunga and Mundagnee rivers. The best villages are not found in the valley of the Pindur ; and considering the facilities for irrigation afforded by nature, it is remarkable how very little tullaon or low lands occur under the head of seera or irrigated. The finest villages are those either situated, like "Kob," on high upland near the forests, but possessing a large share of flat or easily sloping land—or placed, like "Wun," very near the regions of eternal snow, but surrounded by good pastures enjoying a bracing climate, and inhabited by an enterprising and Bhoteea-like race of trafficking people. No part, however, whether lofty or low of this pergunnah, has been exempted from the visitations of that fatal, and indeed extraordinary, pestilence called by the natives "*mahdmaree*," (a malignant typhus fever accompanied with glandular swellings) ; which, in the character of its movements to and from, and periodical returns to, particular spots, somewhat resembles the cholera. The depression of the people, and indeed actual depopulation caused by this disease ; the paucity of inhabitants in proportion to the vast extent of yet culturable ground, and in some cases considerable over-assessment ; combined with a plan of misrepresentation as to actual circumstances attempted by some of the principal landholders, some of whom were also Government officials—rendered the revision of settlement in Budhan rather difficult ; and it was not without some appearance of vacillation and some real embarrassments that, being at that time very inexperienced in Hill affairs, I placed the revenue arrangements in what I hope may prove to be a sound basis for the long period of the new leases—a period to which some of the pudsans, from its entire novelty and their entire ignorance, looked forward not without doubt and timidity. There are not many thokedars in Budhan, but those that exist are chiefly descendants of persons to whom military assignments of land were given under the former Governments. The

* Granite, gneiss, mica slate and occasional primary limestone, are the chief formations of Painkhunda ; but at the passes into Thibet, and in their neighbourhood, the European secondary series with marine fossils are found to succeed to the primary system of the Himalaya. At Ghertee, in the heart of the snowy range, between Neetee and Milum, are lead mines, which have for some time been deserted.

occupant zemindars* are generally the descendants of those whom the thokedars induced to settle on their grants of land: on this account the latter are sometimes found recorded by the villagers themselves as proprietors of the soil, even where not the slightest possession, or *seer* cultivation on the part of the thokedars, exists; but in most instances the occupants claim the nominal proprietorship, although they are willing to pay the customary dues called by them sometimes *malikana*, sometimes *nuzzurana*, sometimes *huq zemindaree*, and sometimes, indeed generally, *huq thokedaree*, to the *seeana* or *thokdar*. As, however, these dues are very small, and as no rent in addition to their quotas of revenue is taken from the occupants, it is really a matter of little consequence whether from ignorance, or fear, or from a hope of throwing the responsibility of revenue payment on the more powerful members of the community in case of any future hardship, the people have recorded the thokedars and their brethren as shareholders; or whether under a suspicion of probable usurpation or exaction, or a knowledge of their own rights, the people have insisted on their own proprietary tenure.

8. The Budhan Rajpoot, or Khussia, is, in general, a plain, simple-minded character: and though in this pergannah there have been two or three instances of excessive litigation among the brethren of the thokedaree families, and on the subject of some of the larger puthanships, still the people on the whole are more acquainted with the barter price of salt at Neetee and of the money price of wheat and rice at Almora, to both of which places they laboriously carry the produce of the fields on their backs, than with the theoretical tenures of their land—on which subject they, as well as the Bhoteeas, not unfrequently referred me to their wives for information!

9. Rice—wet and dry, though chiefly the latter—*mundooa*,† *jungora*, *kodoo*, *ogul*‡, *juwar*, *bajra*, *chooa* or *marsa*,§ form the chief grains of the khureef crop here as elsewhere in the Hills; but the produce of each village, of course, varies

* Except when expressly mentioned in connection with the so-called zemindaree tenure, the word zemindar is used to represent the actual occupant, however humble, of the lands. European gentlemen coming up from the plains, sometimes express their astonishment at their baggage coolies being called and calling themselves by this name.

† Mundooa (*cleusine coracana*) forms the chief food of the laboring classes in the hills, and is a very abundant crop.

‡ Ogul is buck wheat, and is sold with profit at the mundees in the terai.

§ Chooa-marsa (*amaranthus anardana*?) is called battoo in the western hills. The small grain from it is largely consumed for food. The fine red flowers of this plant when ripe are very beautiful, and in October quite color the landscape;

“ and with one scarlet gleam

“ Cover a hundred miles, and seem

“ To set the hills on fire.”

according to its height and climate, and the nature of its soil. Hemp of the best quality is also grown in some of the upland villages, from which *bhunghela* or hempen cloth for wear and for sacks is manufactured. Various kinds of pulse, *blut*, *gahut*, &c., are common at this season, and the oil seeds surson and til. Wheat and barley form the chief rubbee crops, besides *ulsee* (linseed) and the pulse called *musoor*.

10. Great numbers of sheep and goats are bred and pastured on the high mountains near the snow, for sale to the Sheep and Goats. Bhoteesas, or kept for the carriage of their goods and for the sake of wool (which the people of this tract largely use in their apparel) by the Budhanees.*

11. Nagpoor occupies the Dooab between the Mundagnee and Aluknunda branches of the Ganges uniting at Nagpoor. Roodur Pryag. From Tirjogee Narain near Kedar Nath, however, there stretches down from north to south a high range of mountains lying a few miles to the west of the Mundagnee, and the intervening space is occupied by two or three khalsa villages of Nagpoor, but chiefly by the three suda-burt puttees mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Appendix. In the former years of British rule there arose some doubt as to whether this tract of country, being west of the river, did not properly belong to the Rajah of Gurhwal's reserved territory; but, as it was proved always to have formed a constituent part of pergannah Nagpoor, the claim of the Rajah was disallowed.

The celebrated temples of Kedar Nath and Budri Nath are both in Nagpoor, and also the Panch Kedar, or five intermediate holy spots along the edge of the snowy range (Mudh Mehswur, Roodurnath, &c.) The winter residence of the rawul of the first mentioned establishment is at Ookeemuth. The concourse of pilgrims during the season of resort from May to October, enable the zemindars to sell their rice, wheat, ghee, &c., with advantage, along the different points of the pilgrim road nearest to their homes. They also breed large flocks of sheep and goats on the excellent pasture tracts which lie at the base of the snowy peaks. A great part of these they sell to the Bhoteesas of the Mana† and Neetee passes, using the remainder for the conveyance of their own produce, and of the salt which they obtain in exchange. The Nagpoorees are almost all dressed in woollens, even where their residence is situated in

* The rocks in Budhan are similar to those in Painkhunda, except that there is a greater proportion of limestone, which formation characterizes some of the high peaked mountains south of the Pindur river. Iron ore is not unfrequent in this pergannah, and is here and there worked.

† The Mana pass into Thibet is at the source of the Suraswatee river, which joins the Vishnoo Gunga at Budri Nath. The chief village is Mana, a very large and prosperous place, close to the temple, to which the Bhoteesas of this tract are bound to pay their rents, and to do service.

temperate or warm valleys. As they do not change their clothes with the seasons, are dirty in their habits, and allow their habitations to be entirely surrounded in the rainy season by jungles of nettles, wild hemp, and similar rank vegetation, they are subject to much illness ; and the fatal epidemic alluded to in the description of Budhan, commits some havoc in Nagpoor. In regard to temperature, the climate of some parts of Nagpoor is quite European, and the scenery of the whole tract is highly beautiful, while the vicinity of the eternal snows is characterized by the grandest sublimity. Nagpoor will never be forgotten by those who have pursued the torrents of the Mundagnee to their source, who have wandered among the magnificent forests of the Toongnath range, or who have spent a day on the banks of the Deoree Thal.

In this pergannah are the copper mines of Pokhree, &c., which, in the time of the Gurhwal Rajahs, are said to have yielded a large revenue. Since the British occupation of the province they have never been very profitable, and the produce had become so scanty, owing to the difficulty of working the ground, rather than to the absence of ores, that in 1837 the farmer could not even pay one hundred rupees per annum ; subsequently an experimental mine was opened by Government at Pokhree, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkin, a Cornish miner ; and the results of the undertaking, now closed, have been fully represented by the Commissioner in his recent report on the mines of this province.*

12. Chandpoor forms the centre of British Gurhwal, and is characterized by very lofty ranges of mountains Chandpoor. covered with forests, separating the Pindur river from the Ramgunga, and again the different branches of the latter river (all rising in this tract) from each other. The puttee of Chandpoor itself possesses some very fine villages, situated on high slopes surrounding the fort which gives its name to the pergannah. Here the dynasty of Rajahs, now represented by their lineal descendant, Sheodursun Sah, the protected Rajah of Gurhwal, had their origin, and ruled, previous to their founding a capital (about 400 years ago) at Sreenuggur. Many of the villages consequently belong to Brahmins of the Kundooree tribe, who held the principal offices under the native rulers. Puttee Lohba, as mentioned in the body of the report, was remarkable for its fortress at the frontier, between Gurhwal and Kumaon, and this was continually the scene of conflicts between the forces and inhabitants of the two rival districts ; and owing to this, and similar posts along the whole line

* Granite gneiss and mica slate prevail in Nagpoor. But clay slate and magnesian limestone are also very plentiful. The rocks in which copper ores are found are talcose slate and dolomite.

NOTE.—1849. *Vide* the reports on mines attached to this compilation.

of frontier, the Goorkhas were kept out of Gurhwal for twelve years after they had obtained possession of Kumaon. The people of Lohba are consequently a fine manly race, and at present make very good soldiers. Puttee Chupra Kote extends from east to west over a large space of wild country, and in some parts the villages are but scantily interspersed along the high wooded ranges. The people are for the most part poor, except at the south-east extremity, which borders on Pallee in Kumaon, and approaches in fertility and population to the prosperous state of its neighbourhood. Owing to the situation of some of the villages near the forest, and the difficulty experienced by the few inhabitants in preserving themselves and their crops from the ravages of wild beasts, a decrease of the Government demand, to the extent of nearly 300 rupees, was found necessary in the three puttees of Chandpoor; and the system of keeping villages together under influential thokedars (none however rich or powerful,) was preferred in many instances by the villagers. The good effects of the settlement have already become apparent, especially in Chupra Kote; and some villages in the neighbourhood of Kunour, which I remember almost waste, have now become well cultivated. There was formerly a tehsildaree establishment at Kunour, and its abolition some years ago as a measure of economy, removed one market for the sale of produce. The people of Chupra Kote also have not the benefit enjoyed by those of Lohba and Chandpoor, of the pilgrim road running through their district. Recently, however, good paths have been made over the high ranges on every side; and communication with Sreenuggur, Kumaon, and the northern pergunnahs from which the zemindars have to procure their salt and wool, has become comparatively easy. A good road along the line of the Nyar river and over the southern mountains, now connects this tract with the principal routes leading to the mundees of Chilkea and Kotedwara, and other marts for hill produce at the foot of the hills. Large quantities of hemp of the very best quality, in addition to the grain and other crops enumerated in paragraph 9, are grown in this pergunnah. The laboring population in the villages where this useful plant is cultivated, and where hempen cloth is manufactured, are chiefly *Khussias*; and though others of similar origin elsewhere assume the name and thread of the Rajpoot, here many are found who appear as *soodras*, and allow themselves to be included in that caste.*

* The grey wacke formation is very abundant in Chandpoor, and clay slate bears a fair proportion to the mica slate rocks. Limestone forms some of the high peaked ranges, and in Lohba is metalliferous, yielding both iron and copper, the latter however scantily and partially. There is a great out-burst of granite in the Kunour district and on the high Doodoo & Toles range. This is remarkable, from being the first occurrence of this rock in the central hills (that is in the line of about 40 or 50 miles north of the plains), between the great Chor mountain in the west, and Kumoan, where granite is almost as common in the heart of the country as in the snowy range.

13. Dewulgurh is named from a great temple and religious establishment which possess rent free lands, both in the Dewulgurh. Rajah of Gurhwal's territory and in the British district. This pergunnah lies along the left or southern bank of the Aluknunda, extending for some distance into the interior of the mountains, and is remarkable from the situation in it of the capital Sreenuggur, and the Dhunpoor copper mines. Sreenuggur fell into decay from the great earthquake in 1803, and from the removal of the Gurhwal Rajah's residence to Teerhee on the Bhageeruttee, on the restoration to him by the British of half the territory conquered from him by the Goorkhas, and the inclusion of the old capital within the British half of the district. Some trade, however, always continued to be carried on between Sreenuggur and Nujeebabad. The formation of the pilgrim road on the eastern bank of the Aluknunda, has also made this town the resort of numerous pilgrims during one season of the year; and latterly the location of a separate European officer in charge of Gurhwal at Paoree in the neighbourhood, and the establishment of a Sudder Amoen and Moonsiff's Court in the place itself, have thrown a little life into Sreenuggur. Captain Huddleston has also paved and otherwise improved the town, and a good direct road has been made from it to Nujeebabad in addition to the former one down the Ganges to Hurdwar. The Dhunpoor copper mines are the best in the province, and have been described by the Commissioner, and previously by Captain Herbert and others; but there is one peculiarity concerning them which deserves notice, *viz.*, that 21 villages, large and small, have always been attached to them; and it has been found impracticable to separate the lease of the villages from that of the mines, old custom having made the labour and supplies derived from the former essential to the mine lessee. Out of a total revenue of 1,901 rupees paid by the farmer to Government, I found that he only collected rupees 266 from the villages. A slight increase of the Government demand for the whole pergunnah accrued in the course of the present settlement. The valleys of Punae and Sreenuggur in this pergunnah are eminently rich and beautiful, and the Dhunpoor range is noted for its magnificent scenery.*

14. The 14 puttees of Barasyoon are bounded by the Nyar on the east and south, and the Aluknunda on the west. The Barasyoon. hills are for the most part bare of wood; but the whole tract, with the exception of some portions of the river glens, is eminently fertile, and bears a resemblance rather to Kumaon than Gurhwal.

* Grey wacke, trap, and quartz rock, clay slate, talcose slate and limestone, alpine and dolomitic (the latter containing the copper ores), are the prevailing geological formations of Dewulgurh.

The villages are large, and the population plentiful and industrious. Each puttee generally has its own separate valley, and the surplus produce is sold at Sreenuggur, on the pilgrim road, and in the plains ; tobacco of a good quality is produced in low situations, and sugar-cane is sometimes seen. Hemp is but rarely grown ; neither do the people use sheep and goats for the purposes of traffic. Their dress also is more frequently made of cotton than of hempen cloth, and woollen apparel is quite unknown. Land being here valuable gives rise to considerable litigation, and the vicinity of the courts, (perhaps the cheapest to suitors in all India) enables many of the inhabitants of Barasyoon, who are fond of law, to gratify their inclination. This part of the country was very much injured by the oppressive rule of the Goorkhas ; but, even in the time of the Rajahs, near the close of last century, General Hardwicke, who visited Sreenuggur from Nujeebabad, describes this tract as wretchedly waste. Those now traversing the same tract would not recognise his description : and I know of no part of the hills where the benefits of our rule are more conspicuous to the eye, or more often recited to the ear.*

15. Chound Kote and Mula Sulan, also, in a great measure, resemble

Chound Kote and Mula Sulan.

Kumaon hills, on which the latter per-

gunnah borders. The Sanee and Nyar rivers,

and their small tributaries, traverse this district.

Chound Kote is remarkable for the almost entire absence of all forests, except towards the fort, which gives name to the pergannah. The grain crops are remarkably abundant ; but, except in the cold weather, when the people can carry their produce to the plains, there is no near market for its sale. The observations made on Barasyoon apply to these pergannahs, and no further report on them seems necessary, save that the inhabitants, though in my opinion a far from contemptible race, are eminently litigious, and bear the character, among the more simple Gurhwallees, of being almost as deceitful and cunning as *desees* or lowlanders. Some of the disputes which occurred have been alluded to in the report. I hope that the settlement has succeeded in putting matters connected with the land and its tenures on a better footing than formerly, and will tend somewhat to keep the people out of court.†

16. Tula Sulan. Puttees Buddulpoor and Kourhea are situated close to the last described pergannahs, but nearer

Tula Sulan.

to the plains, though chiefly lying on the

north or hill side of the last high range. Some circumstances connected with Kourhea have been elsewhere mentioned. The revenue was kept unaltered from its former amount. Puttee Buddulpoor possesses some

* Clay slate and quartz rock almost exclusively prevail in Barasyoon.

† Clay slate, mica slate and limestone, with occasional granite rocks, occur in these pergannahs.

very large, fertile and populous villages, some of which were thought to be under-assessed. A total increase in the Government demand on the whole puttee, of 64 rupees, arose from the different village settlements, and was imposed with the greatest facility. The hills on which the hamlets of this puttee are scattered, strongly resemble Almora and its neighbourhood. The settlement of Bijlote, Boongee and Pynao on the south of the range facing the plains, and the Patlee and Kotree Dhoons, gave me considerable trouble, and required much care. A decrease of revenue and a total remodelling of the village leases were found necessary. Pynao is situated in the valley of the Mundal river, the climate of which is almost as bad as that of the terai. Wild elephants abound and commit great depredations on the crops in the rainy season. Tigers also are numerous, and kill both men and cattle. Scela is situated on both sides of the Koh river, and some account of its circumstances has been included in the report. Large portions of it are waste, and some of the villages are unfavorably placed on the border of the saul forests, which here, as in Buddulpoor, begin to take the place of oaks and pines and other alpine vegetation. The Patlee Dhoon is traversed by the Ramgunga, as that river approaches the plains, from which the Dhoon is separated by a steep sandstone range, resembling in almost every respect, save in the fewness and difficulties of its passes, the Sowalick range between the Ganges and the Jumna. A separate report on this Dhoon was made by me on the 28th September, 1838. It may suffice here to repeat, that the quantity of flat land is very small indeed, in comparison with the hills and ravines, and that the forests of saul and bamboo (the timber of which is floated down the Ramgunga in rafts) are plentiful and valuable. The climate is of course insalubrious, and a difficulty is found in procuring cultivators for the different clearings. The settlement was made with Pudum Singh Negee at 275 Rs. (a reduction of 100 Rs. having been allowed). He had an hereditary claim to the lease of this tract; and though his right to the zemindaree had not been previously admitted, he will now possess all lands which he may redeem under a proprietary tenure. He is also the lessee of the kat bans and churaee (timber and pasture dues) farms. Four of the villages included in his lease are situated outside the lower range in the gorges of the passes. The Kotree Dhoon, properly so called, is merely a small uncultivated valley, with very rich pastures, situated in the midst of the lower hills near Kotedwara. In the lower parts of Tula Sulan, ginger turmeric, tobacco and chillies (*capsicum*) are grown in great abundance and are most profitable articles of produce when sold by the puharees at Chilkea, Kotedwara, Ufsulgurh, and other marts in the plains.*

* With the exception of granite, the rocks named in the last note prevail in Tula Sulan but all are succeeded by sandstone in the Dhoons and lower ranges. The Sona stream rises in these latter, and joins the Ramgunga in the Patlee Dhoon. The sands of this stream,^{as}

17. Gunga Sulan has for its boundaries the Ganges below the junction of the Nyar river on the west, the Koh river on the Gunga Sulan. east, the Nyar river on the north, and talooka Chandee and other parts of the Bhabur on the south. Dhangoo, as its name in the hill language implies, is rocky and rugged, especially in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, which here forces its way through steep precipices ; some of the villages are small and poor, and a slight reduction of the revenue was thought expedient. Kuroundoo and Lungour are chiefly in the vicinity of the Koh, but these puttees are of very irregular shape and are not compact, but have their villages capriciously scattered among the other divisions of the pergunnah. Lungour is remarkable for its two fortresses of that name on the crest of a high precipitous ridge, which separates the Koh from the Nyar river. Here the last Gurhwal Rajah, before retreating to Hurdwar, where he was killed, made the last vigorous defence of his country against the invading Goorkhas who were before Lungour Gurh for some years. Ajmere and Oodehpoor, though in their lower parts very jungly, contain in the heart of the pergunnah some very fine villages, and the country is not unlike the fertile tract near Bheemtal in lower Kumaon. The Oodehpoor hills, covered with saul forests, stretch into the Chandee Dhoon, and are separated from the Dehra Dhoon by only a strip of level ground and the Ganges : the produce is similar to that described in Tula Sulan, and the inhabitants also derive a profit from cutting and selling the sauls and bamboos which grow on the lower ranges. The mundee of Bedasnee is situated in Oodehpoor, and the zemindars find also a near market for their grain, turmeric, &c. at Hurdwar.*

18. The revision of settlement in talooka † Chandee will form the subject of a separate communication, and its revenue Talooka Chandee. statistics have not been included in the present report. Some of the villages have fallen entirely waste, and the land revenue has in consequence sunk from Rs. 809 to Rs. 719. As the forest lands at the disposal of Government have now been separated from the area of villages, the former will gradually be partitioned off into grants, under the rules for the redemption of waste, introduced by the Sudder Board of Revenue into Goruckpoor, Seharunpoor and the Dchra Dhoon, and a gradual increase of revenue will take place in this ilqua. Already offers for tracts under the regulated terms have been made, and in the ensuing cold season, I hope to survey the required portions, and give possession to the capitalists, who wish to occupy them. At present the farms of jungle produce,

the name implies, yield gold, and the bed of the Ramgunga, also after its junction, is auriferous. The gold washers who resort hither, earn however but a scanty subsistence, and Padum Singh, the farmer of the Dhoon above-mentioned, only pays Government 25 Rs. per annum for the privilege of collecting the dues from these people.

* The geological formations of Gunga Sulan are the same as in lower Tula Sulan.

† Note—1849.—This talooka has subsequently been included in the Bijnore district.

and pasturage dues in Chandee, which, under orders of superior authority, have been re-let for a period of three years, yield a profitable amount of revenue to the State. This ilqua is the only portion of Gurhwal Bhabur, which stretches much beyond the base of the lowest range into the plains, its extent below Chandee ferry (opposite Hurdwar) being nearly 20 miles. None of the puhans or cultivators in this tract are puharees. Bokshas are the chief agriculturists. Elephants abound in Chandee, and a few are caught in pits every year. The sands of the Ganges here are auriferous, but the amount of revenue derivable from the gold washing is not greater than in the Patlee Dhoon.*

19. I may here conclude this Appendix by stating, that Captain Huddleston has favored me with the following results Conclusion. of a late rough census, made under his orders, of the population in British Gurhwal.

Population Return of the District of Gurhwal taken during the year 1840-41.

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Khusairs.	Low Castes.	Slaves and Haleens.	Mussulmans.	Total.
43,112	43,815	28,552	17,295	1,32,774	29,422	44,793	34,502	22,328	1,353	866	1,32,774

KUMAON AND GURHWAL }
Settlement Office,
15th August, 1842. }

J. II. BATTEEN,
Settlement Officer.

* Sandstone and conglomerate rocks exclusively prevail in Chandee. Traces of lignite coal are frequent in the beds and banks of the small streams. Fossil remains of animals have also been discovered.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of General Settlement Statement of Zillah Gurjarpur, exhibiting the result of the settlement under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

Table of Paroxysms.

NOT MEASURED.

WASTE SINCE 1890 SUBDIVIDED AND EXCLUDED FROM PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

Separate (cont'd) and Suburb Villages. Nominat.

SEPARATE MAAYEE VILLAGES.

J. H. BATTEN,

Senior Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer.

GURHWAL.

ERRATA.

Page 521 Para. XI line 17 read ghorphant for gurphant.
" 525 Para. 11 line 6 read for for to.
" 530 line 31 read wairan for weeran.
" 534 line 27 read sagpat for saugpat.
" 541 line 38 read for for four.
" 542 line 23 read or for of.
" 542 line 36 read form for forms.
" 551 Para. 11 line 18 read enables for enable.
" 553 lines 4,17 and 22 read Chuprakote for Chupra Kota.

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF KUMAON.

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REPORT
OF
J. H. BATTE N, ESQ.,
ACCOMPANYING THE
SETTLEMENT PAPERS
OF THE
BHOT MEHALS AND NORTHERN PERGUNNAHS
OF
KUMAON PROPER.

No. 7.

To G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Kumaon,
Dated Kumaon, the 30th June, 1843.

Settlement Dept.

SIR,

As the revision of settlement in the Bhot mehals of Kumaon Proper took place two years ago, and as in the subsequent course of appeals and references, the revenue administration and tenures of nearly every village in the tract have come under your own notice and supervision, I have the honor to propose that the confirmation of the Board and Government be now obtained for the settlement.

2. Within a more recent period, the Deputy Collector has, under Puttee Mula Danpoor, your own eye, conducted the re-settlement on puttees Mula (or upper) Danpoor in the pergannah of that name, and in a great majority of cases your special sanction has been given to the arrangements made. Under these circumstances I have thought it expedient to forward with the final statement of the Bhot mehals, a similar one for Mula Danpoor in order that the revised juma of the latter country may obtain the confirmation of authority, at the same time with that of the former, from which it so little differs in its physical peculiarities and the manners and character of its inhabitants.

3. The southern division of the pergannah, comprising puttees Tula (or lower) Danpoor, and Mula and Tula Kuttoor, has, also, been subjected to settlement operations, and the revenue and other arrange-

ments have been completed, but, the revision took place after your departure from Bagesur, and, even though from the absence of appeals, there may be but little probability of the total proposed juma being altered by yourself, I would still wish for the satisfaction of myself as revising officer, that the transmission to the Board of the statements belonging to the puttees in question may be delayed for a few months.

4. As it is my intention to make my final settlement report on Future descriptions. Kumaon Proper so far resemble that on Gurhwal as to include a description of each division of the country, and as, moreover the publication in the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society* of Mr. Traill's account of the Bhot mehals, has almost rendered any other accounts of the same tract superfluous, it appears unnecessary on the present occasion to offer more than a very few remarks on the settlement itself and incidentally on the nature of the country.

5. To Mula Joohar, Beeans and Darma, my former description of the agriculture and climate of Mula Pyntees Mula, Joohar, kunda (the Nitee Pass) strictly applies. During Beeans and Darma only five months of the year, viz., from the middle of May to the middle of October are the villages in these passes inhabitable, and the products of the earth cultivated during this season, consisting of barley, buckwheat, *phaphur*, a little wheat, and turnips, are not always sufficient to supply the Bhoteas with food, much less to afford surplus for the creation of a land revenue to the State. Yet are the occupants of this dreary region and unkindly soil the most enterprising, and the most thriving of our hill subjects; and, as observed by me on a former occasion, the farther a Bhotea village is removed from a genial climate, from "the pomp of groves and garniture of fields," the nearer is it placed to the sources of its wealth. Melum, the uppermost of the Joohar villages, is situated some miles above the level of wood, and within a few hundred yards from the great glacier at the source of the Goree' river, while the juniper and furze bushes which grow on the mountain behind it, are religiously preserved, not only for the purposes of fuel, but as an obstacle to prevent or break the fall of avalanches which might bury the houses in ruin. Yet, Melum is the largest village in Kumaon ; and the Melmals, its inhabitants, only yield in wealth and prosperity to the first class of merchants in Almora. Traffic is the life and soul of a Bhotea : and, were the trade between the hills and Hoon Des to become closed, (though the wants of the Thibetans and their dependence on India for so many of the necessaries and luxuries of life may always be supposed to render such an event improbable), he would soon become an half starved savage ; or, abandoning altogether his present station at the outposts between human endeavour and the

extreme horrors of unconquerable nature, would rapidly merge into the common herd of Chinese Tartars, or of Khussia Paharees.

The uncivilized character of the people in upper Rewaien in western Gurhwal, and in some remote parts of Bisehr bordering thereon, affords an unpleasing contrast to that of the Bhoteas in Kumaon, and may in a great measure be attributable to the difficulty of communication with the lower mountain, and trans-Himalayan countries, the comparatively small extent of trade carried on, and the distance of good markets.*

6. Puttee Chondause situated below the Darma and Beeanse passes
 Puttee Chondause. at the junction of the Kalee and Dhowlee rivers, is deserted by the inhabitants during the severer months of the winter; but, it differs from the puttees described in the last paragraph inasmuch as in many villages, two harvests in the year are obtained, and agriculture is comparatively speaking, in a prosperous condition. The climate indeed of some parts of this tract is during the summer and autumn months extremely mild. The whole puttee consisting of 28 mouzahs large and small, is under the headship of one individual, Hurdo Boorha, and is likely to continue in a flourishing state under his management. The old juna of Rs. 210, which had been unaltered for three settlements, was retained as the Government demand, and may be considered as very light. But, as numerous waste villages occur in this part of the country, a mild assessment is necessary to increase the means of the people, and foster their agricultural industry.

7. Tula Joohar is the puttee immediately below the upper puttee
 Puttee Tula Joohar. in which lie the regular Bhotea villages, though an interval of 20 miles, of most difficult country, separates the two divisions. The fine slope from the Kallee-Moondee ridge to the Gorce river is occupied by Thullut, Sooring, Gorpata, and the other villages which form the tract, known by the name of *Moonsheearee*, the great entrepot of trade between the passes and Bagesur. These villages are remarkably good, and possess some of the largest and most substantial houses in the province. The Bhoteas by their superior means and influence, have succeeded in obtaining a large proprietary share in nearly all the villages in this tract and other parts, still lower down, of the puttee, and the original inhabitants have become in a great measure their dependants.

Except in the case of a few villages situated close to the snowy peaks, there are two harvests in Tula Joohar, and both the rubbee and khureef produce finds

* NOTE.—1849. In this report the word Bhotea is used to represent the inhabitants of the Kumaon Bhot mehals, or inter-alpine valleys of the snowy range, as opposed to the Paharree or Khussia on one side, and the Hoonia, or inhabitant of Hoon Des in Thibet, on the other. The hill people and the Desees or Natives of Hindusthan ordinarily include in the name Bhotea all the inhabitants of the trans-Himalayan country which they call Bhot.

a most remunerating market on the spot. The pasture tracts, also, are notoriously good, and the fine breed of sheep and goats used by the Bhoteas and hill zemindars for the carriage of salt, borax, grain, &c., is a main source of wealth to the inhabitants. In some of the villages, owing to the loss of population, bad situation, and other causes, it was found necessary to decrease the Government demand, and at Toorink, a mehal of 7 mouzahs situated near the great Punjchola peaks, which had fallen almost waste, a reduction of Rs. 42, *viz.*, from Rs. 115 to Rs. 73, was found necessary.

In Josa and Kunulka, also, Rs. 10 out of a juma of Rs. 21, were remitted from a like necessity.

These and other decreases were partially compensated for by small increments made in the juma of other lightly assessed mouzahs, but still a deficiency occurred.

At the time of the settlement, Deboo, the Government putwarree, and the principal men among the Bhoteas, willingly agreed to distribute the increase necessary to make up for this deficiency among the flourishing villages of the *upper* puttee; and accordingly the settlement of the whole pergannah of Joohar was, as in the case of Darma and Beeanse, completed by me without making any change in the *total* amount of the Government demand. However, the people subsequently became discontented with this arrangement, and on their complaint being investigated by yourself, the loss was allowed to fall on the Government, and the Bhotea villages were relieved from their additional burden. The total deficiency thus arising is Rs. 52 for the Tula and Rs. 15 for the Mula puttee. Though a friend to light assessments, I am still of opinion that the Bhoteas pay to Government a smaller share of their profits than the other inhabitants of the province; and that considering their increased and increasing resources, the reduction (consequent on the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and the introduction into the province of British principles of taxation) made in the revenue of the passes, as compared to that made in the revenue of the agricultural communities, was disproportionately large. Independent of revenue considerations, however, political reasons exist for depriving our frontier subjects of all grounds of complaint; and I am far from denying that the mere fact of people having in their appeals to you, objected to that part of my settlement which I am now discussing, was a very fair ground for directing an adherence in the case of the individual villages in the Joohar pass, to the ultimate Government demand, fixed by Mr. Commissioner Traill.

8. Mula Danpoor resembles in many respects the puttee last described, but parts of the country on the Pindur river reaching to the frontier of Gurhwal, are a

good way removed from any of the main routes to and from Thibet. However, the mart of Bagesur, where all the Bhoteas congregate during the winter, is not far distant from any part of the pergunnah, and with some few exceptions the Danpoorees may be considered a prosperous and thriving race. The new settlement conducted by the Deputy Collector appears to have been quite satisfactory to them, and I trust that here, as in the other puttees, the formation of rent rolls, and the general ascertainment and recording of rights and liabilities, effected during the revision, will tend to secure to all classes of people, the content and happiness which they now appear to enjoy.

9. The accompanying Tables* show at one glance the revenue statistics of the settlement under report; and the details of juma for which the sanction of Government is required.

KUMAON
SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
The 30th June, 1843.

I have, &c.,
J. H. BATTEEN,
Senior Asst. and Settlement Officer.

* NOTE—1849. Not separately printed as the details are more correctly shewn in the General Statements No. IV, No. V and No. VI.

M^{R.}. BATTEN'S LETTER,
 ACCOMPANYING THE
 SETTLEMENT STATEMENTS
 OF
 KUMAON PROPER.

No. 2 OF 1846.

To G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Kumaon.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward three general statements for Kumaon Proper, Nos. IV, V and VI; the latter being one Settlement. of my own suggestion, the former corresponding to the general pergunnahwar and jumabundee statements adopted by the Government, and Board of Revenue for the Regulation Provinces.

2. The whole of my revision of settlement has undergone examination by yourself in the course of appeals and references ; and you are aware how much I am indebted to Umra Dutt, the Deputy Collector, for the principal conduct of the settlement operations in the several pergunnahs, since their commencement in the latter half of 1842. This very circumstance, however, has led to the great delay which has arisen in forwarding the statements to higher authority ; for, I could only answer for the general principles of the settlement, whilst I have been dependent on him for most of the details of assessment, and for the preparation of the necessary papers. In communicating his reasons for the several allotments of revenue, and in putting into form the results of his work, the Deputy Collector has been extremely slow, and only now have I received his reports and statements. The utter novelty of the duties devolving on him in the record department, and his constant employment in the decision of disputes connected with the settlement proceedings, in addition to his usual business in the Summary Suit Court, are quite sufficient grounds, in my opinion, for the exculpation of the Deputy Collector from any charge of neglect or remissness in the execution of the merely formal part of the settlement business.

3. The revision of the assessment in the Bhot mehals, as Kote, Shore, Kotah, Chukata, Gungolee, Puldakote, and Dhunneakote, was either entirely, or in a great degree, made by myself. I was proceeding to report my work, pergunnah by pergunnah, but on the receipt of my report for the Bhot mehals at an early period of the operations, you in-

structed me to make one general report for the whole district *at the conclusion of the work*. To effect this, I must have before me the whole details, and, as before stated, these have only just reached me.

4. I had previously arranged my own information under the several necessary heads; and shall have no difficulty in condensing the facts worthy of record into a report even more full than that furnished by me for Gurhwal. Its immediate preparation is barred by more pressing duties in other departments.

5. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Sudder Board of Revenue and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, will find themselves able, on your recommendation, (which I respectfully solicit) to sanction the several jumas for the 17 pergunnahs of Kumaon Proper, as shown in the statements, and to fix the amount of revenue for the whole zillah, without further delay. The English report will be forwarded the instant that my return to the hills from my Bhabur encampments and my consequent greater leisure, shall enable me to draw it up with proper care and attention.

6. The rates of average assessment per beesee are, as you are aware, not trustworthy, and my remarks on this subject in the Gurhwal report are equally applicable to Kumaon. Nevertheless, I perceive an approximation to truth in the general results shown even in the column of rates; and the revenue statistics form a very fair test whereby to measure the general condition of the several tracts composing the province. In my report I shall take care to note particularly the cause of increase and decrease of juma in the several puttees, and to add to each explanation a geographical and general account of the localities. A map of the district be appended.

7. It will be seen by the Board of Revenue, that the actual net increase of juma in Kunion Proper (*viz*, Rs. 1,528) is only double the sum recorded as net decrease for Gurhwal, thus leaving for the whole hill part of the province a less net increment than Rs. 800. This fact of itself shews the moderation of the Government demand, when the great comparative prosperity of Kumaon proper is considered. As the *Mahomaree* fever or plague appears to be lamentably on the increase in Gurhwal, it is far from improbable that the Kumaon surplus revenue may all be required to meet the losses in the former district.

8. In conclusion I would beg to recommend the extension of the whole settlement period for the several pergunnahs to the year 1921 Sumbut, or 1866-67 A. D. as shewn in No. V Statement for Palee, the pergunnah last settled. The Kumaonese, without one word of murmur, continued to pay the quinquennial juma last fixed by Mr. Commissioner Traill, six or seven years after the completion of that period. I have no

doubt that now, too, the inhabitants of the pergunnahs first revised, will have no objection to the extension of their leases for four, three, and two years respectively beyond the 20 years.

I have, &c.,

KUMAON SETTLEMENT OFFICE,

The 6th March, 1846,

Camp Kalcedoongee.

J. H. BATTEN,

Senior Asst. and Settlement Officer.

**MR. BATTEN'S
FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT.**

No. 135 OF 1848.

To G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Kumaon.

Dated _____

Revenue.

SIR,

In the accompanying copy of a former report,* which was forwarded to your office in June 1843, will be found a

Introduction.

Former reports and statements. brief summary of my Settlement proceedings in the Bhot mehals of zillah Kumaon and for the

Mula or upper puttee of pergannah Danpoor.

Together with this report, I have also the honor to furnish for the convenience of reference, a copy of the letter No. 2 of 1846,* dated the 6th March idein, which was sent up by me with the general statement No. IV; shewing the fiscal results of the whole revision of settlement, and which was followed by the sanction of Government, received in orders dated 2nd June 1846, to the new jumabundee of the district; that is, to the highest juma fixed by me for each pergannah. A new copy of the general statements just referred to does not appear a necessary appendage to the present report, and I have therefore, omitted it. But as No. V shews the order of time in which the several pergannahs were settled,

and the period of each settlement, and as No. Statements forwarded with present report. VI represents in an abstract form the distribution of the increases and decreases, and the several heads under which the changes in the jumas were effected, I have thought it a convenient plan to reproduce these statements, on the occasion of laying before superior authority according to instructions the following more detailed observations.

2. As a general preface to these, a copy of the Statistical table furnished by me on the 12th May of the present Statistical tables. year for the information of Government will, I hope, be found an useful adjunct to the above, and I here take the opportunity of repeating the explanation concerning its preparation.

** Note, 1849.—Both reports are printed in this collection.

*Rough Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area and Population in
the District of Kumaon (inclusive of Turaee).*

Kumaon.	Division.	DETAIL.
Kumaon Proper.	District.	
3,484	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	
5,260	Area in Square Geographical Miles of 847.2 Acres each.	
44,55,572	Area in Acres.	
1,98,187	Cultivated.	
1,48,566	Culturable.	
17,443	Lakhiraj.	
40,96,376	Barren.	
1,54,794	Demand on account of Land Revenue, for 1846-47.	
<i>Rs. As. P.</i> 0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rate per Acre on total Area.	
<i>Rs. As. P.</i> 0 7 0	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	
<i>Rs. As. P.</i> 0 12 9	Rate per Acre on total Cultivation.	
1,54,618	Gross Collections of Land Revenue, 1845-46.	
34,452	Charges of full Revenue Establishment in Collection and District Offices.	
<i>Rs. As. P</i> 22 4 3	Percentage of Revenue charge on demand for 1846-47.	
6,881	Net Stamp Collections.	
1,450	Net Abkarry Collections.	
Unknown.	Agricultural.	Hindoo.
	Non-agricultural.	
	Agricultural.	Mahomedan.
	Non-agricultural.	
1,66,755	Total estimated.	
317	Number of Persons to each Square Geographical Mile, estimated.	POPULATION.

" It will at once be conceded that in a mountainous and wild country like Kumaon a great difficulty attends the preparation of a Statistical return, and that only a slight approximation to accuracy in the matter of area and measurements in general can be attained in the existing deficiency of detailed survey.

" The number of mouzahs recorded in the statement correspond to the number of mehals for which separate revenue engagements have been taken, and does not show the dakhilee holdings, many of which are without separate inhabitants, and a large proportion of which can hardly boast of more than two or three cottages. The area in square miles has been roughly calculated for the parallels of latitude and longitude, within which the district of Kumaon Proper, including the Bhot mehals, is contained, and from this the area in acres has been derived in accordance to the mode shewn in the heading of column 4.

Explanation of Statistical table.

" With reference to the number of cultivated culturable and lakhiraj " acres it is requisite to state that, in the hill part of the province, the sole " measurements known are those founded on the Nalee and Beesee, which " are areas calculated on measures of *capacity*, (having reference to the " seed required for sowing them) and on the actual *square* measure " which Mr. Commissioner Traill, after many inquiries and trials, deduced " therefrom. The account is as follows :

NOMINAL MEASURE.

" 2 seers of seed wheat,.....equals = 1 Nalee of land.
" 40 ditto of ditto, or 1 maund, ditto = 1 Beesee.

SQUARE MEASURE.

" 12 yards \times 20 yards = 240 square yards = 1 Nalee.
" 240 yards \times 20 yards = 4800 ditto = 1 Beesee.

" In the Bhabur or plains-pergunnahs the cultivated and culturable " is that of the actual survey made in acres of 4840 square yards in " 1845, and the number of actually measured acres in the low lands was " added to the assumed Beesee area of the highlands, as exhibited in the " settlement records and native books of measurements.

" The total area of the province having been calculated in the " manner detailed, it follows that the real contents in acres is very much " larger than I have stated it to be, my numbers representing the area " of the plain surface covered by the hills and answering to the base of " a triangle, while the actual area must be represented by the *superficial* " contents of the sides. It would, however, be vain to attempt any theo- " retical approximation to the truth ; actual survey alone can be depend- " ed upon ; but, with this explanation the area entered in the statement " will, I hope, be considered sufficiently accurate, the vast extent of " inaccessible mountain contained in it, being taken into consideration ; " and I have therefore merely deducted the cultivated, culturable and " lakhiraj from the total area of the province, and entered the result as " barren.

" The following allotment of salaries has been debited under the " head of *Charges of Revenue Collections, viz.:*

- " Half the salary of the Commissioner 'also Political Agent.'
- " Ditto ditto of Senior Assistant Commissioner.
- " Ditto ditto of Junior Assistant Commissioner.
- " Ditto the salary of Sudder Umla.
- " Whole salary of Deputy Collector.
- " Ditto ditto of Tehsildaree Establishment.
- " Ditto ditto of Canoongoe Establishment.
- " Ditto ditto of Government Putwarees.

" The time of the Commissioner and his assistants is chiefly occupied in " Civil and Judicial duty, and by placing one-half of their pay in the " 'Cost of Collection,' the charge under that head is more than is fair; " but as hitherto the whole of our salaries have appeared as those of " Revenue officers, I did not think it right to place more than half " against the Judicial and General Department; in the same manner, " it would not have been improper to have similarly apportioned the " pay of the Tehsildaree and Putwaree establishments, which are in a " great measure employed on Police duties.

" In the absence of any recent census, I have added only 10 per cent. " to that taken by Mr. Traill in 1824; but I am inclined to believe " that a much larger increase than this has taken place; and, as Mr. " Traill made his estimate only for the number of houses, I have attempt- " ed no detail of the distribution of the inhabitants. However, I may " here state that, in my opinion, the Mahominedan and non-agricultural " population do not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the whole."

3. I have also appended a small map of Kumaon and Gurhwal
extracted from *Rushton's Indian Gazetteer*,
Map. and I have in it numbered and marked off
the several pergunnahs of both districts. I hope that this sketch will
prove useful to those who may peruse the two Settlement Reports.*

4. Concerning the Bhotea mehals, with which Mr. Traill's paper in
the *Asiatic Researches* and the printed journals
Bhotea mehals. of modern travellers, have made inquirers ac-
quainted, and the physical peculiarities of which are at this moment under
careful examination, assisted by all the light of modern science,†—it is,
only necessary for me now to add a few words. The Jowahir or Joohar
Pass occupies the inter-Himalayan valley of the
Joohar. Goree, at and below the sources of that great
branch of the Gogra river. The eleven chief villages of the Joohar
Bhoteas are found at heights above the sea varying from 10,000 feet to
11,300 feet, and all of them lie between the northern sides of the high
snowy peaks, or *chain of greatest elevation*, on the one side, and the
water-shed or ridge which separates the rivers which flow to India and
Thibet respectively, on the other. Their position is thus extremely sin-
gular, and somewhat difficult to be understood by those who, only look-
ing at the great peaks from positions in the cen-
Bhotea mehals, McLum, Oonta Dhoora, &c. tral or lower mountains, and ignorant of the fact
that all the main rivers do not rise on their

* NOTE 1849.—This map with the MS. district map; and with the other materials in his possession and supplied to him, enabled the Deputy Surveyor General to prepare the sheet published in this compilation.—(Vide Preface.)

† NOTE.—Vide Paragraph 25.

southern or Indian aspect, cannot understand the existence of an inhabited Cis-Thibetan region, north of what they call "the snowy range," and yet within the British frontier. The ghât into Hoon Des from Melum is called "Oonta Dhoora," and though boasting of the greatest traffic, is an extremely difficult and even dangerous route. In all the passes, but especially in Joohar, the tract above the uppermost village, or where the route actually crosses the water-shed, is very rugged, impracticable and forbidding in appearance, while the villages themselves are for the most part situated in easy open ground. Again, the tract immediately below the inhabited part of the valley, or where the river breaks through or flanks the highest chain, and enters the region of forest vegetation, is characterized by scenery of the most beautiful, but stupendous character,—snow beds, precipices, and waterfalls, rendering the descent by the river side into the lower regions, apparently impossible. The inter-Alpine valley of the Doulee river (also called Goree from its *white* foaming waters,) is called Darma, and is separated from Joohar on its west, by the line of the great Punjchoola peaks.

The lower part of the valley which flanks the less elevated portion of the above range at Khela, Sealpunt, &c., resembles Choudanse and parts of Tula Joohar formerly described; and, the upper portion at Goh, Seeboo, &c., is quite Bhotea in its character. The ghât of the Darma Pass is known by the name of "*Neo Dhoora*," and there is also an inter-Himalayan route into Beeans, called Lebong Dhoora, but this last, like all other passes running east and west, is only open for a very brief period in each year. The occupants of the Darma villages, are the least civilized of all our Bhoteas. Losses from various causes, avalanches on their villages and roads,—murrains among their cattle and sheep—and casualties among themselves,—have tended to impoverish them, and to render them unable, (certainly most unwilling) to pay off the accumulated debt in which their dealings with the Almorah merchants have involved them. I found their land revenue assessed at Rs. 904, and I left it unaltered. The permanent collection of even this sum is already becoming a matter of doubt; and my remarks on the inadequate payments of the Bhoteas to the State, must not be supposed applicable to Darma, though its juma, previous to the establishment of the sole separate item, land revenue, amounted to Rs. 3,399. Darma is very little known to European travellers. The eastern most Bhot mehal of Kumaon is Beeans, a region recently rendered interesting by the passage through it of Lieutenant H. Strachey in his successful visit to the great lakes of Hoon Des. The two sources of the Kalee river are here found, and the vallies of the Koontee river (named from the uppermost village in its course) and of the more

sacred Kalee itself, form respectively the approaches to the two passes, Laukpya Dhoora and Lepoo Dhoora, the latter, (leading to Taklakhar,^{*}) by far the easiest of all the ghâts. In a tributary glen of the Kalee, called Tinkur from a village of that name, and on the eastern bank of the Kalee itself, there are situated a few Bhotea villages belonging to Nipal which are completely isolated by the snowy peaks on their east and south from all other parts of the Joomla and Dotee territory, and which, except politically, form a part of Beeans. The Beeans Bhoteas fall far short of the Jooharees in intelligence and enterprize, which qualities, added to the peculiar trading privileges accorded to them by the Thibet authorities,[†] enable the latter (notwithstanding the greater natural obstacles to their trade,) to far surpass the former in wealth and civilization. Many of the Beeaneses, however, during the winter, are found frequenting the Turacee marts at Brimdeo and Sunneah, where their own river enters the plains of Hindusthan ; and I have met some of their most active traders returning from personal visits to their Furruckabad and Bareilly correspondents. The land revenue belonging to the 6 pottahs and 18 separate inhabitanicies of Beeans, amounted to Rs. 291, and I saw no reason for altering that amount. In the year 1841, previous to its temporary disturbance by the inroad of the Sikhs into Hoon Des, I made a rough statistical calculation of the trade carried on by the Kumaon Bhoteas ; and, although it has found its way elsewhere into print,[‡] I here insert it for facility of reference, and with a view to show what commodities are

interchanged. The recent great increase in the
 Bhotea mehals. General town of Bagesur, the head quarters of the trade
 remarks on trade, &c. on the hither side of the mountains, would
 appear to prove the continued prosperity of the Bhoteas and those who
 deal with them, notwithstanding the gradual falling off in the price of
 borax, the main imported staple, in Calcutta and Europe. From all I
 can learn, however, the exports are largely increasing in quantity and
 value. Any liberal change in the principles and practices of the Thibetan (*i. e.* Chinese) Government in regard to the opening the communication
 between Hoon Des and India by the introduction into the markets
 of capitalists, *dealing directly on their own account*, would probably injure
 the Bhotea tribes of whom we have been speaking and reduce them
 to their original proper character of carriers, cattle and sheep breeders, and
 road-makers. Such an event, with reference to their monopolizing spirit
 and inhospitable attempts to keep up and increase all the existing barriers
 to international intercourse, would not, I think, be much regretted
 beyond their own circle.

* NOTE.—Also called Tuklakote.

† Vide Traill's printed account of Bhotea mehals.

‡ Vide " Pilgrim's Wanderings in the Himalaya," Agra, 1844.

Bhotea mehals.	<i>Juma of past Settlement.</i>								Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880.	1885.	1890.	Highest Juma.		
Rupees.	9,367	10,910	9,500	3,860	4,714	4,753	4,812	4,791	13,763	Khalsa. 8,645

Rs. 51 decrease.

(A.)

*Memo. of Imports purchased from the Bhoteas between October 1840
and May 1841.*

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate at which sold.
			JOOHAR PASS. Mds. Rs.
Tincal or unrefined Borax, ...	9000	45,000	The present rate is 5 Rs. per md. at Bagour formerly 7 and 8 Rs. per maund.
Salt,	2000	8,000	Sold at 4 Rs. per maund, and bartered for Rice in the proportion of 3 or 4 seers of grain for one of salt.
Chowrees,	10	1,600	3 to 8 Rs. per seer.
Zedoary Nirbisi	2	250	1-8 to 5 Rs. per seer.
Saffron,	1	500	8 to 12 Rs. per seer.
Tea,	2	200	2-8 to 4 Rs. per seer.
Pushm or Shawl Wool,	15	750	30 to 70 Rs. per maund.
Ponies,	60	3,000	30 to 150 Rs. each.
Shawls,	40 pair	1,500	20 to 60 Rs. per pair. 100 to 125 per piece, and the plain kind from 6 to 15 Rs. per piece.
Chinese Dragon and other Silks,	20 pcs.	1,200	
Blanket Clothing, Coarse Woollens, and Serges,	500 pcs.	2,000	2 to 12 Rs. per piece.
Goats and Sheep,	1000	1,200	1 to 1-8 each.
Mule Yaks (Jubboos,)	50	1,000	20 to 30 each.
Musk,	80 tolas.	200	1-8 to 3 per tola.
<i>Petangs.</i>			
Gold Dust,	1500 or 7-4 mashas.	12,000	8 Rs. per petang.
Ladakh Tunnashas or 3 anna pieces,	—	7,000	Exchange at 4 and 5 per Rupee.
Kuldar Rupees,	—	15,000	The sole cash return in India coinage.
Total Rupees,	1,00,400		

DARMA AND BEANS PASSES.

	Mds.	Rs.	
Tincal,	8000	40,000	5 to 6 Rs. per maund.
Salt,	3000	12,000	4 Rs. per ditto.
Orpiment,	40	700	20 to 28 Rs. per ditto.
Puahm,	7	400	30 to 70 Rs. per ditto.
Chowrees,	5	600	3 to 8 Rs. per seer.
Musk,	300 tolas.	600	2 to 3 Rs. per tola.
Coarse Woollens,	800 pcs.	1,000	1 to 1-8 per piece.
Total Rupees,		55,300	
Grand total Imports,		1,65,700	
Grand total Exports,		79,375	
Difference,		76,325	Rupees.

(E)

*Memo. of Goods exported from Almorah to Chinese Tartary, between**October 1840 and May 1841.*

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate at which sold at
			Bagesur.
		Rupees.	
Sugar candy,	70 mds.,	2,000	20 to 30 Rs. per md.
Goorh,	5,000 bhelees,	1,000	5 bhelees per Rupee.
Confectionery,	20 mds.,	400	15 to 25 Rs. per md.
Dates,	70 ditto,	1,300	15 to 20 Rs. per ditto.
Almonds,	25 ditto,	700	20 to 25 Rs. per ditto.
Cloves,	3 ditto,	400	2 to 2-8 per seer.
Chillies,	2 ditto,	100	12 As. to 1 Re per seer.
Nutmegs,	3 ditto,	500	80 to 90 Nuts per ite.
Cardamums,	1 ditto,	225	5 to 6 Rs per seer.
Camphor,	2 ditto,	250	3 Rs. per seer.
Indigo,	5 ditto,	500	60 to 100 Rs. per md.
Pewter and Salamoniac,	2 ditto,	150	1-8 to 2 Rs per seer.
Khm Khabas,	7 pieces,	300	20 to 100 Rs per piece.
Broad Cloths,	175 ditto,	17,000	2 to 12 Rs. per yard.
Moleskin and other Europa Cloths,	"	4,000	8 As to 2-8 p. yard.
Kharwa,	4000 pieces,	3,000	6 to 30 per corge
Coarse Cloths,	10,000 ditto,	13,000	1 to 2-8 per piece.
Pearls,	—	1,500	No standard rate.
Coal,	—	800	1-8 to 16 Rs per tola.
Miscellaneous commodities such as Penkuives, Buttons and Chinaware,	—	55	
Grain,	9,000 mds.,	12,000	Generally bartered.
Hardware,	—	1,000	1-4 to 2-8 per seer.
Tobacco,	200 mds,	2,000	10 to 16 Rs. per md.
Bectle Nut,	5 ditto.	200	15 to 50 Rs. per ditto.
Total Rupees, ...		62,875	

BEEAS AND DARMA PASSES.

Goorh, ...	7,000 bhelees,	1,500	5 bhelees per Rupee.
Cloth, ...	—	1,000	
Grain, ...	12000 maunds,	12,000	No standard rate.
Tobacco, ...	150 ditto,	1,500	10 to 16 Rs. per maund.
Hardware, ...	—	500	1-4 to 2-8 per seer.
Total Rupees, ...		16,500	
Grand total of exports Rs., ...		79,375	

(C.)

Rough explanation of difference according to the papers given in by a principal native merchant of Almorah.

EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS.	Rupees.
Sheep and Goats purchased for carriage,	... ... 10,000
Cotton Cloths purchased for apparel,	... ... 4,000
Coarse Thibetan Woollens, re-purchased for apparel,	... ... 4,000
Government Land Revenue,	... ... 4,849
Interest of Loans from Ahnorah Merchants,	... ... 15,000
Expences of Jubboos, Goats and Sheep for domestic use,	... ... 4,000
Loans advanced by Bhoteas,	... ... 4,000
Losses of all kinds,	... ... 6,000
	Total Rs.,.. 51,849

Profit balance in favor of Bhoteas,..	... .. 24,476
Difference between Exports and Imports,	... .. 76,325

(D.)

Memo. of Goods sold to the Bhoteas of the Joohar Pass, by Merchants of Almorah and other Traders, from the 15th May to 15th June, 1841, at Munsheearee, according to a rough Native calculation, made in the Settlement Camp of J. H. BATTEN, ESQ.,

Rupees.	
Broad Cloth, 4,000	
Moleskin, 800	
Satin Jean, 300	
American Drill, 450	
English Chintz, 300	
Do. Calicoes, Muslin, Linen, &c.,... ... 1,000	
Velvet, 400	
Indian Chintz, Calicoes, &c., 4,700	
Pearls, 700	
Coral, 400	
Indigo, 350	
Spices, 160 } Less this year	
Sugar, 150 } than usual	
Dehlee Valuables, Precious Stones, Jewellery,	
Curiosities, &c., 500	
	Total, ... 14,210

BROUGHT FOR SALE BY ZEMINDARS.

Grain,...	... ... ... ... 600
Tobacco and Oil,	200
	Grand Total,* ... 15,010

* In one month at one place, viz., Munsheearee, half-way between Bagesur and Melum.

NOTE. 1.—Payment for the above goods is rarely made in cash, but bonds are taken, made payable in cash and goods at the season of return traffic.

NOTE. 2.—1849. In the above account of the Bhot mehals of Kumaon the word *Hoon Des* or country of the Hoonias (Huns !) has been substituted for the former spelling *Hoon Des*, or snow country, the latter word being proved quite as incorrect as the "Oondes" or wool country of Moorcroft.

5. The pergannah of Danpoor in Kumaon (partially described in the former report) is in many respects similar to pergannah Nagpoor in Gurhwal. Though it cannot boast, like the latter, of celebrated shrines and sacred peaks visited *from afar* by a constant influx of pilgrims, yet it is something to possess in *Nundidevi* the loftiest spot of earth in the whole British empire*. At the base and from the spurs of this "giant of the Eastern Star," and its neighbour Nunda Kote, rise the three rivers which give a character to the pergannah and separate its eastern part into three great vallies, *viz.*, those of the Pindur, the Surjoo and the eastern Ramgunga; while its western half is drained by the Gaomutee and its affluents, uniting with the Surjoo at Bagesur. This last named holy, and at the same time, secularily distinguished place, and the ruins, of the most ancient seat of puharree power at Byznath,† render the western division, or Mula and Tula Kuttoor, locally illustrious; made still more so by a Hindu or hill tradition, that when the years of sanctity for Hurdwar and the Ganges shall have been accomplished, the river-virtue will be transferred to the Sardah, and be found chiefly glorified on the Surjoo at Bagesur.‡

The fiscal history of this pergannah is shown in the following table.

Danpoor	Juma of past Settlement.							Highest Juma.	Total appropriated. Beesees.	Total cultivated. Beesees.
	1872 Sunbut	1873 Sunbut	1874 Sunbut	1877 Sunbut.	1880 Sunbut.	1885 Sunbut.	1890 Sunbut.			
	Rs. 3,487	3,842	4,164	4,432	5,522	5,576	5,711	5,641	12,196	Khalsa. 6,697
							Rs. 70 decrease.			

Of the decreased juma at the revised settlement, Rs. 25 belong to Tula Danpoor and Rs. 53 to Kuttoor, while Assessment.

the junabundee of Mula Danpoor shows an increase of Rs. 8 partly owing to nia-abad leases. In the No. 6 statement will be seen what portion of the decrease is owing to the exclusion from the settlement of mouzahs recently fallen waste. Indeed, that statement accounts minutely for the whole junabundee of each

* Note.—Dwalaigiri, Kunchun, Jinga, Dhaibun, &c., are in Nipal and Thibet.

† Note.—For an account of the Kuttoora dynasty, and, indeed, for a general abstract history of the Kumaon Raj, *vide* my "Notes on the Kumaon and Rohilkund Turae," published in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. CLV, 1841.

‡ Note.—Probably the dwellers on the banks of the *Nerbudda* would reject this tradition with indignation.

separate puttee of each pergunnah, and it would be, I humbly conceive, an useless cumbering of this report, besides a waste of time, to make each item the subject of detailed explanation.

The agricultural prosperity of Danpoor and Kuttoor is not great ; where the soil is best, and where facilities for irrigation abound, there unhappily (as for instance in the hot glen of the Surjoo) the climate is inimical to the increase of population, and the exceeding heaviness of the jungle tends to perpetuate the animal scourges of the hills in the shape of tigers, bears, and leopards. Of late years, too, the fatal *Mahamarree* fever has crossed over from Budhan, and made its appearance among the upper villages of the Pindur and Surjoo ; thus diminishing the existing number of cultivators, and frightening away the surplus numbers of overgrown communities, and the surplus tenants of occupied lands, who would otherwise be available for breaking up new lands. In favorable

Mahamarree fever. contrast to this calamity, I may record the im-

Kuttoor described. proved state of Kuttoor, in the lower puttee of which at and towards Eagesur, the cultivation is fast increasing and the climate being proportionately bettered ; and in the upper puttee of which, where it has been always most difficult to understand the causes of unhealthiness, a visible addition to the land under tillage, and some restoration of inhabitants to deserted spots have occurred especially, I am happy to observe, since the conclusion of the settlement. Still the broad vallies of the Gurroor and Gaomuttee at nearly 4000 feet above the sea afford a melancholy spectacle to those, who at lower elevations in Palee and elsewhere, and in situations apparently far less favored by nature, are accustomed to see the whole level a sheet of cultivation

Kuttoor. surrounded by cheerful and populous villages.

At one time, too, from the citadel of Runchoola above their capital, Kuttoor, the ancient rulers of the hills must have looked down and around on an almost unbroken picture of agricultural wealth ; for, not only in the vallies, but up three-fourths of the mountain sides, now covered with enormous forests of pine, (especially in the west and south-west towards Gopal-kot and the other great fountain heads of the Gurroor, and Kosilla) the well built walls of fields remain in multitudinous array, terrace upon terrace, a monument of former industry and populousness, and only requiring the axe to prepare an immediate way for the plough.

The valley of Byznath being situated on the frontier of Kumaon with Gurhwal, and in the neighbourhood of Valley of Byznath. Budhan Fort, was often in all probability the scene of border conflicts and military exactions ; and the desertion of villages once having commenced, and no means of restoring the population

being at hand, the deterioration of climate, originating in the spread of rank vegetation and the neglect of drainage, &c., may be supposed to have gone on from worse to worse, till finally the heat and moisture were left to perform all their natural ill offices unchecked by the industry and efforts of man. Viewing, however, the present slight improvement in an hopeful light and remembering the less favorable situations in which nurseries are thriving, I am of opinion that the district of Kuttoor

(Byznath) would be found the one most deserving of selection for the future spread of the Kuttoor.

Tea nurseries proposed in Kumaon tea cultivation. Irrigatable unoccupied lands, at between 3000 to 5000 feet above the sea, abound on the lower slopes of the hills, while much of the good land in actual possession is occupied by migratory tenants at will (sirthan or paekasth assamees) unattached to the soil, in whose place the Pudhans of villages could have no reasonable objection to see profit-paying, wealth-planting *gardeners*. The very fact that at the present settlement (which took place before any discussion arose concerning the *extension* of the tea experiment) 17 pottahs of villages were in Kuttoor obliged to be made over to non-proprietary *moostajirs* or farmers, the richer or less desponding neighbours of the resigning Pudhans, shews that available ground was at our disposal. Both there and in pergunnahs Gungolee, Shör and Seera, the sole expense in securing the land, would have been (and even now in many places would still be) the wiping off the juma from the revenue books,

probably some paltry sum of less than 20 rupees per annum. Throughout Danpoor and Kuttoor,

Tenures in Danpoor and Kuttoor. the tenure of land among the old established communities, is almost entirely hissehdarree, or bhyacharah, each hissehdar holding in actual separancy has own fields and paying his quota of revenue to the elected Pudhan. Where the lands have often changed hands and where it is difficult to keep up a permanent tenantry, the Pudhan, who holds the lease may be considered as nominal proprietor of the soil, and at the next revision of settlement, all those who are now recorded as farmers, and whose farms of resigned or waste lands may then be found in a flourishing state, should, as a matter of course be allowed the full proprietary claim, only modified by the engagements, which they themselves may have made with the cultivators. These engagements will probably be found highly favorable to the latter class ; for, in the present demand for agricultural labor, only the very best terms, almost amounting to an absolute right in the lands allotted to them, will secure the location of assamees. In Danpoor, among the numerous representatives of villages, three principal Pudhans, Mulhuk Singh, Lall Singh and Futtch Singh, the former, the head of the Takolee tribe of Rajpoots, the two latter of the Korunga tribe, are found in possession of the *thokedar-ma* pottahs, privileges and influence. The first only entitle them, accord-

ing to custom every where, to three per cent. on the juma of each village, and to a fee of one rupee on the marriage of each Pudhan's daughter, besides portions of the goats and deer killed in festive occasions. But in upper Danpoor, where the habits and feelings of the people are simple and primitive, the thokedar occupies an almost feudal place in their estimation ; and while they would strongly resent the slightest interference with their actual hereditary hold of the soil, the smaller Pudhans and village hissehdars are found willingly paying to their thokedars (especially to Mulhuk Singh, a rough and coarse-clad peasant) an amount of dues and service, which head-men of the lower pergunnahs would in vain look

for from their more civilized and republican com-

Danpoor and Kuttoor^{*} munities. The wealth of Mulhuk Singh and his Thokedars, &c.

people in a great measure consists in flocks of sheep, for which the high ranges and meadows along the Pindur Surjoo, afford magnificent pasture ground, and for the purchase of which as pack-carriers in the salt, borax and corn-trade the Bhoteas are constant and near customers. In Kuttoor also there are only three thokedars, Muddum Singh Dosad, and Poona, and Gooman Singh both of the Puddear family ; but the poverty of the inhabitants, and the different character of the country and customs, preclude the extension of the thokedaree privileges beyond the ordinary limits. The influence, however, of the first named individual would probably be found highly useful in any arrangements connected with the tea-growing experiment in his district. Poona Puddear is involved in family disputes, and the case concerning his thokedaree pottah between himself and his connexion Gopee, is still before the courts. The latter litigant was, in my opinion, unnecessarily incited to ambitious views by the Deputy Collector and Tehsildar in the course of the settlement, and, as no greater stability in the revenue arrangements seemed attainable from the appointment of a new man without capacity, capital, or great popularity, and, as I had reason to suspect that Gopee had, by exciting intrigues at Jakhera and elsewhere, tended to bring about the general resignation of leases and separation of large into small Pudhanships, which impeded the settlement operations in Kuttoor, I have hitherto thought it advisable to continue my whole support to Poona, the member of the tribe whom I found in possession of the headship.

6. Pergunnah Gungolee.

<i>Juma of former settlements.</i>									Total cultivated Beesees.
1872 Sumbut	1873 Sumbut	1874 Sumbut	1877 Sumbut	1880 Sumbut	1885 Sumbut	1890 Sumbut	Highest new Juma,	Total appropriated Beesees.	
Rs. 1,820	2,035	2,120	2,698	3,273	3,538	3,806	3989	Khal ^{sa.} 15933	7742

Total increase Rs. 183.

This pergunnah consists of the lower half of the mountainous Doab between the rivers Surjoo and east Ram Gunga, Gungolee described. and is separated from the Phoongurh river-glen and adjacent parts of Tullah Nagpore by a range of hills breaking down on the west-side gently to Bagesur, and ending on the east-side in the high and abrupt peak of Kalec-Nag. The junction of the two great rivers takes place at Rameswur, whence the united waters under the name of Surjoo flowing to Pachésur and the Kali river, separate the two pergunnahs of Shör and Kali Kumaon. There are five puttees or sub-divisions, viz., Bel, Burhaon, Kumseear, Uttgaon and Poongraon, of which the first named occupies the peninsular tract stretching down from Gungolee Hâth to Rameswur, Burhaon the central and eastern division of the pergunnah, Uttgaon the western, and Poongraon the northern portions. In regard to the agricultural products, Poongraon is the best puttee, and the inhabitants find a ready and profitable sale for their corn among the Bhoteas. A few villages near the Ramgunga are hot and unhealthy, but less so than similarly situated places lower down the river. In Burhaon at a convenient spot above the Ramgunga, called *Thul*, is held every year

in April a great fair, at which all the trafficking transactions between the Bhoteas of the three passes and the hill people are completed, previous to the departure of the former for their own country. Of the increase of juma, viz., Rs. 238 in this puttee credited to nia-abad, Rs. 220 belong to

Assessment. 24 villages, the land revenue of which had been hitherto included in the copper mine mehal, but to which have now been granted, as in the similar case of Dhunpoor, separate mouzahwar settlements.

The mines at Rae and its neighbourhood now stand on their own

mineral capabilities, and the lessees are dependant on free labor* for the mining operations and the supply of fuel, &c. At present owing to the want of capital and means necessary not only for transforming the present

Copper mines. miserable burrows into galleries, but even for re-opening the ruined adits, and reaching the

last worked copper veins, the sayer revenue derived from these mines is only Rs. 101 per annum! There is no reason whatever for supposing that the mineral wealth beneath the soil is at all exhausted, and both in facilities for procuring fuel, and in salubrity of situation, I consider Rae to be quite equal to Pokhree in Gurhwal, to which however it must entirely yield the honor in regard to the character and manners of its

Jungly nature of the country. laborers. Except on the high table-land of Gungle Hâth itself the villages in Bel are, for the

most part, poor and ill situated. Those in Burhaon are generally better, but both these districts and a large portion of Uttgaon and Kumiscear are excessively jungly and harassed by the visitations of tigers. In some of the tracts near the rivers, notorious "man-eaters" are hardly ever absent, and at times the loss of human life is considerable—very few of the inhabitants are *Shikarrees*, and the Government reward of Rs. 10, given for each tiger killed, is found an insufficient inducement to create in

Tigers. Gungle a body of hunters, whilst the poverty, and also, I am sorry to say, the inhospitality of

the villagers, is such that, though they often apply to the authorities for aid against their brute enemies, they are almost always found unwilling to provide even the commonest supplies of provisions for the local sepoys and armed chuprases occasionally sent to assist them.

Owing chiefly to the addition of the mine villages to the rent roll, Assessment. the actual juma of pergannah Gungle shows an increase of Rs. 183 per annum, and a good

many of the waste mouzahs (principally resigned dakhilee lands) may be expected to become nia-abad within the period of the settlement, and thus somewhat swell the revenue. But, with reference to the sudden desertion and migrations for which Gungle has always been celebrated, I think we shall be fortunate, if we find the present amount of revenue stable and undiminished, until the 20 years expire. The sum total of Rs. 3,989 is distributed among 381 cases showing an average juma per pottah of less than 11 rupees; and, if the separate habitancies are taken into

Extraordinary low jumas. account, the payment per hamlet is only 7 or 8 rupees. Indeed pottahs of Rs. 2 and 4 are far from unfrequent, and in the whole pergannah Rs. 107 from the total amount of all the petty increments taken by the Deputy Collector and

* NOTE.—Vide my report dated 7th November 1842, No. 15, and your reply dated 4th December 1842, No. 126.

myself, even on such petty jurnas. In such a country, the Settlement officer is quite helpless. He must deal with the inhabitants and the resources of the country just as he finds them. He cannot import wealth or population, nor can he change idle Brahmins (who abound in Gungolee) into active agriculturists. His whole work, therefore, becomes a task of mere re-arrangement and re-distribution. Even in one case *viz.*, that of mouzah Mungur in puttee Burhaon, where I found more than 40 acres under cultivation (a large portion thereof irrigated) and where I insisted on the old juma of Rs. 4 not being allowed any longer to disgrace the books, I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a durkhast for Rs. 12! Once on a time three persons, all nearly related, had been killed in this village by a tiger, and hence the subsequent non-location of assames and the Pudhan's excuse that, though in some years his paekasth cultivation might cover an extent of 70 beesees, instead of 40 beesees, in others his land *might* be made from one accident totally waste. It is

with reference to cases like these, and to the general state of affairs in Gungolee, as above described, that I have named this pergannah as one of those most favorable for the tea-growing experiment. I do not fear the expulsion of well-armed, and, what is better, well-paid mallees from their fenced nurseries even by the combined efforts of all the *force natureæ* of Gungolee.

The tenure in this pergannah^{*} is bhai-bhaut or bhyacharah, though in one solitary case, that of Bula Turee in Bel, Gungolee tenures, farms, the Deputy Collector has recorded a *zemin-thokedars, &c., &c.* *darree*; because, though the inhabitants hold the lands separately in khaékwiee or old occupant possession, they pay to an absentee Pudhan, Gunga Bullub Punt Soobadar, at Almorah 1-8 per annum malikana, in addition to the Rs. 4 Government revenue and the ordinary Pudhancharree dues, and also carry his dandee for him, whenever he visits his estate! Besides the nia-abad malgoozarees, there were ten farm engagements taken at the settlement on account of pottahs resigned by their former Pudhans for which no proprietary hisschdars were forthcoming. In the whole pergannah, there are 19 thokedarees. Many of them, where the communities are Brahminical, are merely nominal in point of value to the holders, but not so in regard to their useful unpaid police and purveyance duties, the burden of which, even the most non-paying corporations take care to throw as much as possible on their headmen. Of the thokedars, Bhola Dutt, Patuk, Ootum Singh, Mahta and Gujai Singh, Baphila, are the most intelligent and influential.

There were no disputes of any note in this pergannah. Most of the quarrels were satisfactorily arranged by the separation of dakhilee from uslee mouzahs, rendering the former independent and enjoying the dignity of their own pottah. The *phurd phants*, or revenue and rent rolls, were

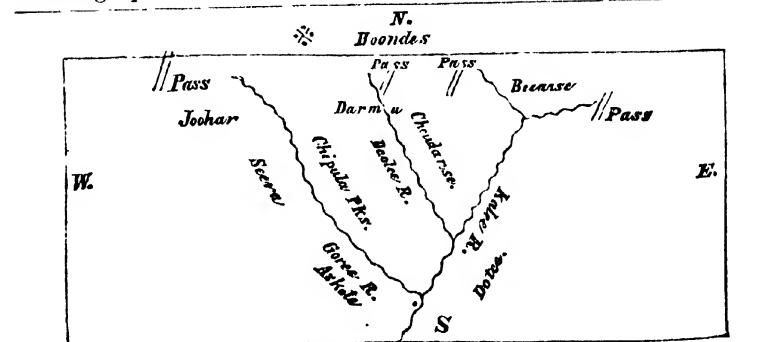
framed under the superintendence of the indefatigable Deputy Collector Umba Dutt, and in this easy record of their rights and liabilities the people are, I hope, beginning to feel a security against fraud and litigation, to which they were previously strangers.

7. Askote.

<i>Juma of former Settlements.</i>								
1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1890 Sumbut.	Highest new juma.	Total appropriated Beesees.
Rs. 709	852	915	996	1095	1095	1174	1174	Khalisa. Beesees.
								853

The talooqua of Askote, consisting of two zemindaree estates of 84 and 25 mouzahs respectively is situated on the Askote described. right bank of the Kaliee river below Chowdans

and north of the great Dhuj mountain which separates it from Shör. It is geographically a puttee of pergannah Seera, next to be described. The junction of the Goree river with the Kalee takes place immediately below the fine ridge on which Askote itself is situated. The portion of the talooqua which lies along the river is excessively low and hot, as proved by the forests of sal, sisoo, khyr, and other tropical trees with which it is covered. The slopes stretching down from the high southern hills, and the Askote ridge itself, are open and healthy, and the position of the tract is favorable for the sale of its products to the Bhoteas, large parties of whom winter within its borders. In a military point of view the ridge of Askote may be considered the key to the Darma and Beeans passes, for the great Chipula range which divides the Goree from the Daoee and Kalee can hardly be considered passable, even if the former river were no obstacle ; and thus the only entrance to the upper country is by following up the bed of the Kalec.*



The zemindaree of Askote has been held for many generations by the same family of Soorujbunsee Rajpoots, bearing the generic name of Pal and the title of Rajbar, and deriving their origin from the *Mull*, a younger line of the *Sahee* hill dynasty. Their The Rajbarry family. former seat was at a fort called Lukhumpoor between the Goree and the Kalee, but on the conquest of Seera then an integral part of Dotee by Rutunchund, Raja of Kumaon, through his partisan Poorkh Punt, the Pal Rajbars moved up to Dewul (Askote), and were placed in charge of the new frontier on the Kalee, the old frontier line between Dotee and Kumaon being the east Ramgunga river. Branches of the same family are still common in Dotee. The present head is Buhadoor Pal, who succeeded his nephew Duljeet Pal in 1840 A. D.

The estate had been divided three or four generations previously into two shares, of which the smaller one of 25 villages came by regular succession into the hands of three brothers, Pirthee Singh Lalla, Surjeet Singh Lalla, and Mokhum Singh Lalla. At the last settlement in 1889 Sumbut, Mr. Commissioner Traill allowed a separate malgozaree pottah for Helpea and its 24 dakhilee mouzahs, to Mokhum Singh, while Dewul and 83 villages remained in the Rajbarry pottah. The debts of these brethren soon after became very large, and they were involved in civil suits with their creditors at Almorah. Mokhum Singh absconded to Dotee, but Pirthee Singh was for some time confined in the civil jail. The final result was that in 1843, their estate was sold in satisfaction of decrees of Court, and the principal creditor Kishna Syall became the purchaser. His elder brother Hurloll Syall had, previously in the course

Recent disastrous history of the 2nd estates in Askote. of the litigation, mysteriously disappeared, and foul play on the part of the debtors and their friends had been suspected. The new settlement was made with the auction purchaser at the former juma of 273 rupees. On his afterwards in 1844, going formally to take possession of his estate, Kishna was himself murdered by the sons of Pirthee Singh and Mokhum Singh, and the murderers immediately fled across the Kalee, and have ever since been concealed in the Nipalese territory.

The heir of Kishna Syall being a minor, his villages were made over to the care of Buhadoor Pal the Rajbar, who accounted for the proceeds and management to myself as collector. But in 1847, the property was again sold in satisfaction of a decree of 1,600 rupees in favour of Toola Ram Sah. ('reasurer of the Almorah Collectorate) *versus* the estate of Kishna deceased; and again, the decree-holder became the purchaser. In February of the present year, the regular transfer of the villages was made to Toola Ram Sah, who is now the zemindar of that portion of

Zemindaree profits and dues in both estates. Askote. During the minority of the last owner, opportunity had been taken to examine into the

state of each village, and the condition of the tenantry. Many of the cultivators both in this and the Rajbars estate were found to be emigrants from Dotee. The recorded nikasee of the two estates is as follows :—

Name.	Total Government Juma.	Total Cash Collections.	Total Collections in kind.	Cash profit.
Dewul, &c.,	Rs. 901	Rs. 1,195	300 Rindees or local mauns of corn, .. } =	Rs. 294
Helpa, &c.,	„ 273	„ „ 343	18 Rindees or local mauns of corn, .. } =	„ 70

In addition to these the Rajbar has seer land to the extent of 11 tulaon or irrigated boseses in Dewul itself, and the whole profit which may arise from his location of new cultivators in waste lands. The customary *dunes* (*sâg-pât*, locally called *dalu duke*) vary in each village, but for the most part they consist of periodical offerings of ghee, oil, honey, phullcl, (vegetable butter) and goats. The extraordinary duties come under the head of *teeka bhet*, and consist of personal service in carrying dandees and loads, and occasional presentations of money. These last are of course, not en-

forced by the Courts, though alluded to in a
New proprietor of 2nd general manner in each village ikrarnamah.
estate.

Toola Ram Sah has not recorded the reservation
of any seer land, but in other respects, his claim to malikana resembles
that of the Rajbar. The migratory and unstable character of the assamees close to the frontier makes it the interest of the proprietors to treat their people well, and there is every probability that a considerable quantity of new land will be brought under tillage in the estates of Buhadoor Pal.

From my knowledge of Toola Ram Sah's character, I have very little hope of his making advances and otherwise improving his property with a view to distant returns. But, on the other hand I have no fear, bad as his name as a landlord elsewhere may be, that in this part of his property, he will attempt any irregular exactions. The particular benefit to its possessor of the Rajbarry distinction itself, the right to which has, like that in thokedarree, been always considered as derived purely from the will and pleasure of the Government and its agents, is the corresponding power of the Rajbar to make his own arrangements for the maintenance and provision of all members direct

The rights and privileges and collateral of his family, unfettered by fixed
of the Rajbar himself. laws of division and inheritance. The great

separation of the talooqua, which occurred for the benefit of the ancestors of Mokhum Singh, &c., received the sanction of a Raj-sunund, and extraordinary circumstances would again, according to this precedent, justify the interference of the State. But as a general rule, it has been hitherto assumed that, so long as the Rajbar provides decently and re-

pectably for his clan, he is himself entitled to the full enjoyment of all the profits and privileges accruing from the Rajbarry estate.

8. Seera.

<i>Former Jumas.</i>								Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
1872 Sumbut.	1878 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut. *	1889 Sumbut.	Highest new Juma.		
Rs.	2183	2356	2736	2984	3103	3207	3197	Khalsa.	8399
								Total decrease, Rs. 10.	

Seera is situated immediately below Tula Joohar, and opposite Gungolee, between the rivers Ramgunga and Seera described.

Goree. There are four puttees—of which Barabeesee and Athbeesee occupy the eastern portion facing the Kalee ;—Deendeechath the centre immediately under the great range of Bhaga Ling and Scerakot ; and Malee the western side towards the Ramgunga. The part that lies along the Goree glen is excessively jingly and savage and quite uninhabited. Indeed in Webb's map of Kumaon (No. 66 Indian Atlas) the course of the Goree below Moonshearee and above Askote is left blank. The Kalee and all its branches are very remarkable for the deep cuts in the country which their beds make, thus causing tropical scenes in the mid-Alps, and up to the very spurs of the snowy range, and opening a way for the Flora of the plains and some of their Fauna (the predaceous part especially) into the heart of the mountains.

The conspicuous fort of Seera-kot was once the seat of the Mull branch of the Sahee dynasty of Dotee ; and Deendeehath derived its name from the bazaar formerly existing there.

The separate *seer* of the *Ranee* in the adjacent tract was nominally represented by the fractional term *Athbeesee*, while *Barabeesee* formed the military and chowkeedaree appanage. After the disappearance of Seera-kot fort.

this petty Raj and the inclusion of Seera in Kumaon (as alluded to in the account of Askote) Seera-kot became the State-prison of the Chund rajas, and was finally infamous as the death-scene of the last legitimate raja of Kumaon, Deep Chund, who was there made away with under the orders of his

spuriously-descended cousin, the usurper Mohun Singh. Seera is celebrated for its copper mine situated at Agur in Thalgaon, puttee Barabeeec. There were no lands attached to the mining lease. The mine is at present under *kham tehsil* management, and yields hardly

Copper mines in Seera. any proceeds. The last farmer had great difficulty in paying the small juma of Rs. 85

per annum. This unprosperous state of the Seera mines, is chiefly owing to the want of population to work them. The ordinary Khusseas of the agricultural villages in Kumaon Proper, are averse to laboring in mines, and leave the task to low caste Agrees. These last are rapidly diminishing in numbers, from deaths and desertions, while the members of the surviving families are, in a truly frightful proportion, afflicted with

cretinism and goitre*. The prevalence of these diseases in peculiar spots,

Goitre and cretinism at sound hypothesis founded on philosophical induction. Dr. McLelland's theory of their origin

in calcareous fluids affecting the human constitution, has a superficial and even brilliant appearance of merit; but unluckily for its universality (one great test of truth) the exceptions to its facts are overwhelmingly numerous, and bronchocele is found to exist in melancholy vigour among clay-slate and other formations, and in districts where lime-stone rocks are utterly unknown. In Seera, however, the Agrees in their recklessness and apathy, appear to court disease and death; for, notwithstanding the existence of apparently wholesome springs at no great distance in their neighbourhood, they persist in drinking the water, which percolates from the metalliferous beds in the dolomitic and talcose deposits. I pointed out to them the blue cupreous stains on the rocks surrounding their well, and warned them of the poisonous nature of its water, but their laziness soon overcame their fears, and my cautions have, I fear, been long since neglected . . .

In Seera the petty changes in the jumas of villages, amounted to Rs. 45 decrease and Rs. 35 increase, and the general assessment there, as elsewhere, was regulated by the principles laid down in paragraph 6 of the Gurhwal Report, the commencement of which is here repeated.

"The jumabundee now forwarded for the approval of the Board and the Government, has been founded on Mode of assessment in Seera and elsewhere. "the past payments of each estate, or set of estates, viewed in relation to its present state of prosperity as shown by the state of cultivation, the number, character and health of the inhabitants, the locality of their possessions and their general resources, whether mercantile or agricultural, as fairly proved according to the opinion of their influential neighbours, consult

* Note. Vide McLelland's "Geology of Kumaon."

"ed in open punchayet on the subject." Especially in doubtful pergunnahs like Gungolee and Seera, it was found most important to avoid the ill effects of any attempt to fix *previously*, the whole juma of any puttee, and then to arrange its distribution without any really trustworthy data, according to some imaginary calculation of capabilities. The whole juma was only safely arrived at by the individual mouzahwar settlements. At the same time the loyalty and good sense of the thokedars and pudhans have been generally found by the Deputy Collector and myself sufficient of themselves to prevent any unfair and unnecessary loss of revenue to the State ; and there has rarely been any long concealment of the propriety of advancing or recurring to a higher juma in cases where Mr. Traill had suspended an increase or allowed a decrease, merely on temporary grounds.

Mouzah Duntola in puttee Barabeesee, formerly paying a small juma of Rs. 17, fell entirely waste before the new settlement, and this amount of revenue was, of course, obliged to be sacrificed, and a little nia-abad lease of Rs. 2 at Baina in Athbeesee was also abandoned. This loss, however, is just balanced by Rs. 19, recorded under the head of nia-abad in this pergunnah. The most flourishing part of Seera, if we except the beautiful upland valley of Deendeechath, is to be found in puttee Malee at Bulteer and similar villages above the Ramgunga, near the ghâts which lead to the three markets of Bagesur, Thul and Tejum. But in some parts of the Ramgunga valley, the villages are separated by belts of the deepest jungle ; (chiefly of sal and bamboo) and from these issue forth the tigers, leopards, bears and deer, which render agricultural operations in that part of Kumaon often so hazardous and the crops so precarious.

Farming leases were only had recourse to in five small mouzahs ; none Farms. of these deserve particular notice, as the total juma concerned in them, only amount to Rs. 15.

The land in Seera is held on the Bhai Bhut tenure, and there is only one case (*viz.*, that of mouzahs Seall and Bujolee Tenures in Seera. in puttee Deendeechath) in which the Deputy Collector recorded a zemindaree ; his reason being that the pudhan Golab Singh Duscela possessed no *huljote* of his own (except one beesee huck pudhance), and yet was entitled by prescription to the malgoozarree pottah. As the villagers hold each their own land as khaceekums, and pay their quotas of *Government revenue*, through the pudhan, who only collects in addition a few customary dues ; the term applied to Golab Singh's tenure of the villages in question is, of course, mis-applied.

The number of thokedars in Seera are eleven, and none of them are Thokedars in Seera. men of much note and influence. Khooshal Singh Busseera (deceased since the settlement) used to farm the copper mines, but his management was always bad ; and of the

rest, Chunchul Singh, Baphila, at Deendeehath, is perhaps the most intelligent. Some of the Seera puharees have latterly found it their interest to leave their jungles, and to take up the trade of coolies at Nainee Tal. Many parts of Seera are favorable for the growth of tea, as formerly mentioned.

9. Shör.

Former Juma.									
Name.	1872 Sumbut.	1173 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1881 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.	Highest new Juma.	Total appropriated Beesees.
Shör.	Rs. 3,481	4,004	4,589	5,492	6,134	6,620	6,666	6,700	Kha. Ist. 23,482 | 15,330

Increase^b Rs. 34.

The well known military outpost of Petoraghurh is situated in the centre of this pergunnah, just where a spur of Shor described. the Chundak ridge (dividing the affluents of the

Ramgunga from those of the Kalee river) enters the great upland valley of Senee* Shör. The whole tract, which is separated from Seera by the Beechil river and Dhuj peak, lies in the peninsula between the Kalee and Ramgunga, and the various ridges and spurs of the two great mountains Dhuj and Thakil demarcate these separate puttees. They are 6 in number, named from the tribes who inhabit or have predominance in each, and all radiating from the above named central plateau in Muhur. Sethee extends to the deep Ramgunga glen, and contains the beautiful upland vallies of Chana and Goreng. Sone runs along the Okul and Kalee rivers to Puchesur.—Raol is in the direction of Rameswur—Kuraët stretches up northwards to Sutgurh, whilst the villages belonging to Muhur and Waldea cluster round the broad bases of Thakil and Dhuj, and may be considered, especially Muhur, the fairest portion of eastern Kumaon.

In these last and in puttee Sone, sugar-cane, tobacco and cotton are far from uncommon products, but they are grown Products. for home-use and consumption, and can hardly be considered as agricultural staples. The cereal grains of all kinds are most abundant; in fact the country is a perfect garden.

* NOTE.—Level, lawny.

The inhabitants of Shör, though brave and active, are a fickle and factious* race; and their country, even more Character of Shör people —factions in Shör. than Kalee Kumaon, still continues to be the seat of the two hill parties or *Dhurras*, the *Mara*, and *Furtial*; which elsewhere in the province are fast dying out, and are being succeeded by factions deriving their origin from the opposition of *existing substantial* interests. It would be difficult for even the most determined *Mara* to state on what real grounds his *hereditary enmity* to a *Furtial* is founded, and *vice versa*; or, for either party to explain, in what differences their distinctive watch-words arose. Perhaps the clanship of the Scottish highlands somewhat resembles the Kumaon "Dhurrabundee," but the former has for some time ceased to interfere with the order and well-being of society, whereas the latter still causes constant violations of truth, peace and charity; and often renders an appeal to justice and law fruitless by superseding all the ordinary sanctions of evidence.

Previous to the regular revision, it was found necessary to make summary settlement in a few ruined and waste villages, such as Koonjolee in Sethee, Kouscearee in Sone, and Kutteeanee in Muhur; and in the jungly parts of the pergannah, some permanent reductions of the land-tax were found necessary. Some of the Shör mouzahs, too, as in Gungolee and Seera, were found paying extraordinarily small jumas; but much interference with these was found inexpedient in this border country, whence the desertion of cultivators, many of them emigrants from Dotee, is so easy. You are yourself aware that nearly every case of increase was appealed, and generally with

Assessment.

success to the Commissioner. Nevertheless, the

Deputy Collector, Umba Dutt, on his first visit to Shör after my summary settlements, was too forgetful of the fact that many of the jumas were almost pepper-corn rents, and on the representation of interested parties was too inclined to allow reductions even from sums of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per village! On a review of his proceedings, I thought it proper, in many of these cases to restore the land revenue to its original amount.

* Note.—The bad name of the Shör people for immorality and fraudulent dealings, is perpetuated in the popular songs, thus—

शॉर चराम खोर ॥ बाप भदुर देटो मै सोर ॥
भेर को नासी कपुर कौ मारो ॥ जीर्झ औरुली चमम जेननो ॥

Shör eats the bread of dishonor,
The fathers are Pandars,
The daughters remain in their fathers' house,†
The peck-measure of Shör,
Is the quart-measure of Kutpoor,
The wives of Shör are great characters
The husbands are small and of no account.

† That is, away from their husbands

The Bhoteas, and the troops both at Petoragurh and Lohoo ghât purchase the grain, &c., of the zemindars, but the extremely low prices prevalent, show that the surplus produce is very considerable, and that the agriculturists of Shör, prefer a sale at their own doors, to any distant

^{Jhool-ghât suspension bridge.} market. A fine iron suspension bridge over the Kalee, has been erected at Jhool-ghât at the joint expense of the British and Nipalese Governments,

avowedly with a view to benefit the trade between Dotee and Kumaon. But since its completion more than 10 years since, the bridge has been chiefly used as a military outpost for each district, and the number of traders who use it, hardly form one-fourth of the passengers. The imports into Shör and Kalee Kumaon from Dotee are principally ghee, honey, wax and *pholle*, while the exports are chiefly cotton clothes, metal vessels and similar articles, which the British rule has rendered commoner and cheaper on this side of

^{Trade} the river. These articles, however, are procurable by the Dotcâls in great plenty at their Bhabur mart of Looa Mundee opposite Birmdeo, which resembles our own marts in the same quarter, and which is crowded during the winter months. Except in the nia-abâd lands, and in five mouzahs where the hold of cultivating classes on the

^{Tenures.} soil is less fixed than ordinarily, and where the pudhans are found to possess a little more authority than their neighbours, the Députy Collector has recorded all the tenures in Shör as *bhyacharah*. The division of the population into Brahmans, Rajpoots, Khussia-Rajpoots, and Doms or out-easts, is much the same as in other pergunnahs; the Khussias being in excess of the other tribes. A few Goorkhlee pensioners also have taken up their residence

^{People.} in Shör. There are 18 thokedars in this per-

gunnah, of whom Dhunneec Muhur may be considered the head of the Furtial faction, and Tej Singh Muhur of the Mara faction. Tara Bhut an intelligent but intriguing brahmin of puttee Sethee is accused by all the Furtials of being the instigator of every quarrel and law-suit in the pergannah. But this habit of giving bad names to particular influential individuals, especially successful mookhtars in Court, is universal in Kumaon, and it is rarely found on investigation that the "*Mushoor Jhalee*"* is much worse than his neighbours. With much greater reason, Hurkishen Joshee, son of a later canoongoe and Moonsiff of Shör, and excluded by Mr. Commissioner Traill from his hereditary office, has formed the subject of numerous petitions from the inhabitants of Shör and Gungolee, that he may be prohibited from ever visiting their villages; so helpless do these people consider themselves against the insinuating influence of an educated bad brahmin. Indeed the efficiency of Gungaram Joshee, the present canoongoe of the

* Notorious rogue or "rascally attorney."

districts in question, was, in the course of the settlement, almost entirely nullified by the evil reputation of his uncle, who was supposed to share his counsels.

The fine mehal of Sutgurh in puttee Kuraët, fell almost waste before the settlement, owing, the inhabitants said, to the tyranny and exactions of Tara Dutt, the tehsil officer at Petoragurh. On this man's removal and punishment, the villagers still persisted in an attempt by resignations and desertions to force a reduction of their juma (Rs. 73.) Eventually it was found necessary to separate the dakhilee mouzah of Khutteegaon, from Sutgurh on a juna of Rs. 16 and to confer the pottah of the uslee mouzah, at Rs. 55, on a farmer, Sheo Singh Potela. In puttee Muhur, the farm of mouzah Chounda paying a juna of Rs. 61, which had been held for three settlements by Bubes. Khowas, an old Goorkha pensioner, was resigned by him and transferred to the thokedar Dhunnee Muhur with Rs. 57 juma,—the village hissehdars, still declaring themselves unable and unwilling to enter into revenue engagements. None of the other moostajiree leases, 6 in number, affecting only Rs. 61 revenue, happen to require any particular remark.

10. Pergunnah Kalee Kumaon.

Name.	<i>Former Junas.</i>								Total appropriated Beesees	Total cultivated Beesees
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.	Highest new Juma		
Kalee Kumaon.	Rs. 8970	9706	10907	12186	14101	15321	15633	15667	Khalsa. 41501	32079

Rs. 134, increase

The pergunnah of Kalee Kumaon is extensive. It is bounded on the north by the Punnar and Surjoo rivers, on the south by the Bhabur, on the east by the Kalee river, and on the west by the ridge which runs down from Deo Dhoora to the Kotegurh branch of the Ludheea river. The remains of Chumpawut, the ancient capital of the Chund dynasty, are situated in the centre of the pergunnah in the fine upland valley of Char-Al, and in the fort at this place are now located the tehsildaree and thanna of Kalee

Kumaon,* in the jurisdiction of which, Askote, Shör and Seera, are also included. The British Cantonments of Lohoo ghāt are situated on the banks of the Lohoo river, five miles north of Chumpawut and 15 miles from the Nipalese frontier, and are now occupied by two companies of the local Battalion. The high road from Bhote and Shör to the plains goes right through the pergannah which is also connected with Almorah by a high road 52 miles in length. A few summary settlements were first made by myself in Kumaon, but as the whole burden of the real revision fell upon Umba Dutt,^{*} the Deputy Collector, I think it fair to that officer to bring forward (here at least, if not elsewhere) the following *abstract* of his own remarks both on the pergannah and the several puttees.

PERGUNNAH KALEE KUMAON.

(After mentioning the above boundaries.) The extremities of the

Description of Kalee Kumaon by Umba Dutt, Deputy Collector.

pergannah on all four sides are jungly, but the centre is well inhabited and the people are prosperous. The soil, however, in a great proportion, is of the 2d or 3d quality, and there is a deficiency of the best kind. The climate is cold, and hence the productiveness is not great. Much surplus for sale does not exist. Nearly all the grain is required for home consumption. A great portion of the inhabitants repair, during the cold months, to the Bhabur. The chief trade there is the sale of turmeric, which is plentifully grown in the warmer parts of Kalee Kumaon. In the middle of the pergannah, waste culturable land is scarce. Therefore, the revenue has reached its proper limit. Where the waste lands are abundant (as near the Kalee and the Bhabur) there the climate is unfavorable to the spread of population. Towards Chowgurkha, however, (on the north-west) the cultivation has increased and is

Principal of his assessment.

increasing. With respect to the revenue, it may be observed that, where the assamees were found to be too few, or where the land had been lost by floods and landslips, or where great complaints of over-assessment were raised, there petty decreases of from Rs. 2 to 4 were granted.

In Pal-Bilon puttee, the juma of Deooree village, was Rs. 210. Increases and decreases of juma.

This amount was found to pinch the people, therefore Rs. 20 decrease, was allowed, and de-

sertions ceased in consequence. At Khar Ghor Kalee in puttee Tula Des, a landslip carried away half the village lands, and therefore, Rs. 15 or half the juma, were remitted. In puttee Besong

* NOTE.—The *whole* district takes its name from this place. Kumaon is said to be derived through Bhaka corruptions from Koorn Achul कर्नाचल "the Hill of the Tortoise". A mountain on the south-east of Chumpawut, where there is a shrine over the *pad* or supposed foot mark of that Avatar of Vishnoo.

the nia-abad mouzah of Ronj fell waste, and the juma of Rs. 4 was excluded from the jumabundee. In this manner the total decrease became Rs. 198. On the other hand, Rs. 20 accrued from nia-abad leases ; and where villages were found fully cultivated, where a marked increase of cultivation had taken place, where available hands existed for the work of extending the tillage to the boundary limits, and where it was proved that pudhans had been able to collect more than the fixed juma, there small increases were made, the total amount being Rs. 312. Thus, after deducting the decrease, an actual increase to the revenue of Rs. 134 was secured by the settlement operations.

PUTTEE CHAR-AL.

A few villages of Char-Al are high in the mountains, and a few in the forest, but the greater part are on a level. The

Description of puttees by Umha Dutt. cultivation is extensive and climate excellent.

Char-Al. The people sell their grain, ghee and milk at

Lohoo ghât and Chunpawut, severe frosts occur in the winter, and men and cattle are nearly all obliged to leave their homes and repair to the Bhabur. On this account the rubbee crops are neglected and poor. The four tribes of Turagee, Bora, Chowdree and Karkee are called Boorha, and their headmen, or special Boorhas, were in former days counted great men and held their lands rent-free in jageer. Up to 1873 Sumbut their homestead villages remained maf, but they also were then placed in the Khalsa. The head Boorhas of each tribe were honored with booracharree, as well as thokedarree pottas ; their brethren, though having no other means of livelihood, still from family pride are averse to personal labour in the fields, and to load-carrying, and many of them have become poor. In this puttee, the surrounding hills are fast coming under cultivation.* The *statements*, show the changes in the jumabundee effected by the settlement and their causes.

PUTTEE RIGROOBAN.

The villages of puttee Rigrooban, situated between Char-Al, and the

Rigrooban. Surjoo are, for the most part, situated on high ridges and slopes. From the goodness of the

climate, the inhabitants are well to do, though the coarse grains, mundooa, &c., are more plentiful than rice, wheat, and the like. In some places the juma appears high with reference to the quantity of land ; but there the profitable turmeric and ginger are grown. In some villages too, hill† paper is made and is a source of gain to the people.

* Chiefly of the kind called *vijur*, that is periodical tillage in the jungle once in 4, 5, 7 or 12 years, called in Gurhwal, Keel and Kutoola. The spade and hoe are used, the plough seldom. The crops are all of the poorer grains, and oil seeds.

† Made from the fibres of the Set-Burooa or "Daphne Cannabina."

PUTTEE TULA DES.

This puttee extends between Char-Al and the Bhabur, and is intersected by the Ludheea river and bordered by the Tula Des. Kalee* many of the villages near the latter river, are inhabited by families related to the people of Dotee on the opposite side. Hence, although the heat and excessive jungle of the valley prevent much extension of cultivation, the emigration of discontented persons from the border mountains keeps up the requisite population, whose profits from the sale of their ginger and turmeric are considerable. One great inducement which brings over Doteals to Tula Des is the acknowledgement by the British Government of *hereditary* shares in occupied land, whereas, on the other side, the State considers the property in the soil as *entirely* its own. The upper villages in Tula Des do not produce much surplus grain, but on account of their profits in trade, owing to their favorable position in regard to the turaee markets, the whole tract is famous in Kalee Kumaon for the comparative wealth of its inhabitants. Two causes, however depress the land revenue. The danger and uncertainty of agricultural pursuits in the hot and unhealthy tiger-jungles—and the facility of desertion across the border in case of the least pressure on the assamees.

Thus with Rs. 39 decrease, 41 increase, and Rs. 6 on account of matabad, the whole addition to the juma has been only Rs. 8.

PUTTEE GOOM DES.

This puttee and Rigrooban and Tula Des, form one line along and above the Kalee. Three fourths of the villages Goom Des. some of them very fine ones, lie on the hills and slopes, and one-fourth of them in the Kalee valley. Most of the remarks for Tula Des, apply also to Goom Des.

PUTTEE PAL BILON.

Pal Bilon is west of Char-Al and Tula Des, and extends to the Bhabur. A great part of the puttee is high and Pal Bilon. hilly, but not too much so for the growth of turmeric, whilst in the lower slopes and in the vallies, all the best grain crops are grown in addition to the turmeric. There is, however, very little surplus corn.† Most of the villages are prosperous, and Rs. 16 increase

* The famous shrine of *Poonagirree*, much visited by pilgrims, is situated on a precipitous rock over the Kalee two miles above Birmdeo in this Puttee. That part of the puttee which belongs to the Bhabur, has been fully reported on in the Bhabur Settlement Report.

† This remark is inserted by the Deputy Collector in every puttee, with a view I know, to relieve the people from the burden of forced supplies to the Military at Lohoor

has accrued on the whole juma. The particular decrease of Rs. 20 in mouzah Deooree has been mentioned in the pergunnah remarks.

The present high road to the plains, kept up by Government, is on a bad line. The Ludheea river at Belkhet is too broad to be bridged, and constant accidents are occurring in consequence in the river. Higher up on the stream there are good fords and a spot fit for a bridge ; and the route to *Sunneah* Mundee from Chumpawut is much more frequented by Kela ghât, Dhoora and Busteea than by Birmdeo, and is much shorter. It would be a great blessing to the inhabitants and also a benefit to Government and travellers, if the road were made this way.*

PUTTEE SIBTEE GUNGOL.

This puttee is due west of Chumpawut towards the Ludheea, and is well inhabited and with a good climate. Quantities of spare arable land exist, and *ijjir* cultivation is frequent ; rice and wheat are not very abundant, but in Kalee Kumaon the common mundooa crops are as profitable and sell as well as the finer products elsewhere. In this puttee, on account of the increase of cultivation, a total increase of Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (of which Rs. 4 are for nia-abad) resulted from the settlement.

PUTTEE SOOEE BISONG.

Sooce Bisong is near Lohoo ghât, and produces very fine crops on its upland vallies. The people, however, are great *traders*, and when the weather becomes cold, repair with their cattle to the plains. When they return, they bring back large quantities of cloth for sale. The tract is small and the population large and not addicted to agricultural pursuits. Hence it is not uncommon for the people to buy their own food elsewhere, the pro-

ghat, and to account according to the version given by the inhabitants, for the great difficulty that has always been experienced in feeding the sepoys at the outpost in question. My own opinion is, that there is some truth in the assertion, that in Kalee Kumaon, grain, especially wheat, is not grown very *much* in excess of the wants of the inhabitants, but that there is a *surplus*. else how could the pergunnahs, too cold for ginger and turmeric, continue to pay their revenue in cash ? I also think that Military interference with *prices* has mainly contributed to the dearth in the Lohoo ghat bazar. At present the troops there are few in number, and all coercion and interference have been put an end to.

* Note 1848.—In these remarks of the Deputy Collector, I quite concur. I brought the subject officially to the attention of the executive department 5 years ago, but there was no result.

Note 1849.—During the ensuing winter there is every probability of a bridge over the Bullelah and a new road to Sunneah being constructed.

duce not being sufficient even for themselves. The fort of Kootulgurh (Fort Hastings,) is in the midst of the puttee. In the time of the Chund rajas, the people were nearly all sepoys and belonging to the five tribes *Mahra*, *Furttal*, *Devo-Dek*, and *Kuraet*, with the *Boorhas* of Char-Al, as their sirdars. The inhabitants are famous for still retaining all their old hereditary pride and prejudices. They disliked the Goorkha rule and many left the country ; but at an early period of the war, they joined Major Hearsey* and the British side. Even now the inhabitants of Kalee Kumaon are fond of wearing arms, and in the Bhabur, originally to guard against robbers, and now in the pursuit of game, nearly every man is found carrying a matchlock. In case of necessity, these habits might be turned to account by Government. A decrease of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ took place in the juma, of which Rs. 4 belong to the waste mouzah of Rouj.

PUTTEE USSEE CHALSEE.

This puttee forms the extreme west and north-west portion of the Ussee Chalsee. pergannah and extends towards the ridge of Deo Dhoora and the valley of the Punnar. The villages are numerous and the inhabitants prosperous. On the high ranges, that highly useful plant, hemp† is grown. In the west part the soil in Ussee Chalsee is poor. Hence notwithstanding the numbers of cultivators and the extension of tillage, only Rs. 20 increase on the total juma accrued by petty increments in a few villages, after deducting Rs. 20 decrease.

In addition to these observations of Umba Dutt, I may mention, Additional remarks by Settlement officer on farms, thokedarees, kedaras and tenures. that in the whole pergannah of Kalee Kumaon, only two farming leases were found necessary, one on the death of an old and unsupported pudhan, in mouzah Kota, Ussee Chalsee ; where a reduction of the juma from Rs. 11 to 6 induced the taking up the lease by Himmut Singh Sutwal ; the other at mouzah Kotsarree Tunalreea in Goom Des, which, on the death of Dola pudhan and the resignation of his son, was made over for Rs. 10, to Joohar Singh Boorha.

In all Kalee Kumaon there are 50 thokedarees, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ belonging to the Boorha clan, and 36 to ordinary pudhans scattered through the country.

* And, be it said, allowed that officer to be surprised and taken prisoner.

† In many parts of Kumaon, hemp might be largely grown as in Gurhwal, but there exists a prejudice against its cultivation. The manufacturers of hempen cloth (Barrigela) are *Kolee* outcasts. No castes, however, are above using the intoxicating drug. *Churru*, derived from the inspissated juice of the leaves and flowers.

In Sooec Bisong, 44 villages are quite independent of any thokedar. Among the Boorha head men, Puddee Turagee, Rugghonath Bora, and Jewut Sarkee are the principal representatives of the Mahra faction, and Rugghonath Turagee, Umur Singh Turagee, Dhurm Singh chowdhree and Bishna Bora of the *Furtial* faction. The Boorha is not always the thokedar, and the Boorha-charee honor is often almost nominal. For instance, in mouzah Muntandi in puttee Ussee Chalsee, juma Rs. 53, the land is held in severalty by the resident coparcenary hissehdars (putteedars) and the revenue is paid through three elected village pudhans. The pudhan-charee dues are Rs. 3 cash per annum from the whole community, 1 rupee on each marriage of each hissehdar's daughter, the breast of every goat killed and 1 *beth* per annum, that is, one day's unpaid labor by all in the pudhan's fields; each hissehdar pays these dues to the particular pudhan of his own *thoke*, or division in the village. The thokedar is Seta Bunola. The pudhans pay him together Rs. 2 per annum, 1 rupee on the marriage of each of their daughters and one haunch of each goat killed by each pudhan. The Boorha is Puddee Turagee, and he takes in all from the village 1 rupee per annum. Selakhola near Chumpawut is the family village of the Kalee Kumaon Joshees, who afford a canoongoe to the pergunnah. They also possess 4 mouzahs in Ussee Chalsee, recorded by the Canoongoe's village Deputy Collector as zamindaree. The Government revenue in one of them, Umolee Doorgakot, is Rs. 65. Formerly its assamees paid miscellaneous dues, - turmeric, ginger, oil and even cloth, articles useful to the Brahmin proprietors at Almorah. At the present settlement, for all these contributions, Rs 15 cash malikana was substituted, payable through the village pudhans, also joshees.

In this mouzah (as in many other Brahminical mouzahs) the payment of thokedaree dues to the thokedar is not made.

11. Pergunnah Dheeance-row.

Name.	Former Jumas.								Highest new Juma.	Total appropriated Beesees	Total cultivated Beesees
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut	1880 Sumbut.	1888 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.				
Dheeanee-row.	Rs. 4101	4320	4902	5456	5768	6047	6128	6212	9434	Khalwa	7783

Total Rs. 84 increase.

Tulee Chobhynsee ; the lower part of this pergannah has been described in the Bhabur Settlement Report. The Dheeanee-row described. three hill puttees are upper or Mullee Chobhynsee, Muhee Row, and Tulee Row. The whole high land pergannah forms the basin of the Ludheea river. It extends from the ridge of Deo Dhoora on the north, to the Bhabur on the south. Chobhynsee occupies the high ranges, which separating Dheeanee-row from Muhrorree and Chukhata, and the tributaries of the Gola river from those of the Ludheea, in fact connect the Gaghur chain with that of Beroor Choola and Deo Dhoora. In this puttee the chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in large herds of cattle, for which their mountains afford admirable pasture grounds and which they take down in the winter to the Bhabur. Some of the villages, such as Dindee and its dakhiles mouzahs, Mythee, &c., Mujealee, &c., are large and populous, but the cold climate is adverse to agriculture. *Hill Chobhynsee.*

rice even is quite ungrown. The majority of the people accompany their influential puhans, Chundree Bangullee and Buchee Bangullee, to their Bhabur possessions at Chorgullea and its neighbourhood, and are thus enabled to reap all the advantages both of the hills and the plains. The land revenue of upper Chobhynsee itself (now Rs. 949) has almost reached its proper limit, with reference to the character of the soil, and the occupation and separate payments of the people in the lower country. Mullee' Row and Tulee Row, are both highly prosperous puttees, and the latter could well afford to yield a higher revenue than it does ; but with reference to the constant additions to the juma in past settlements all the increase that could now be taken, amounted to Rs. 66, distributed over the 41 separate leases, and reduced to Rs. 42 by the petty decreases. This puttee yields most abundant crops of rice and wheat, as well as of the courser grains and turmeric ; (the Bansmuttee rice of the Seera or irrigated land being very famous, but it is not favorably situated in regard to markets ; Sunnear and Hul-

Want of a near turaee market. dwannee in the turaee ; and Almorah and Lohoo-ghât in the hills, being all distant. The establishment of a large intermediate hill Mun-

dee at Joulasal, or some other point east of the debouche' of the Nadore (Deoha) river at Chorgullea, would be highly advantageous to the Dheeanee-row puharrees and also perhaps to the Desees of Kilpooree and Nanukmutta. The Seera lands at Chounda, and Koolleal, &c., which form so beautiful a tract on the banks of the Ludheea, belong chiefly to the three tribes of Bora, Muhta, and Kolcal, and their head

Valley lands in Tulee Row. men are accounted wealthy, though their two most influential members Peeta Bora and Seona Muhta have died since the settlement was concluded. In Mullee Row, there is also much

Mullee Row villages.

valley land as at Pytna Soonkota, Kuchul Kote, &c., and the upland (Ooperaon) villages are also large and well cultivated. Mula and Tula, Okhul Doonga with their dakhillas (each mehal paying Rs. 225,) are especially prosperous. They belong to the Sumul family, of whose numerous pudhans *Jynta* thokedar and Kaloo pudhan are the most influential. The former has valuable possessions in the Bhabur at

Triles. Luchmunkee mundee, &c. The Kairha Bora, and Deo tribes are also flourishing communities in Mullee Row.

The jumna was increased by Rs. 35, in this puttee. The total demand of Rs. 3,090, may be considered fair. In Farms. the whole pergunnah only two *moostajiree* leases exist, and the revenue affected by them is but Rs. 14. There are iron mines in Dheeanee-row at Munglalekh, of which the ore is said to be the best in the province; certainly the iron made from it, is most

esteemed by the plains traders. The revenue is included in the one lease of Rs. 2,274, for all Kumaon Proper. Copper ore is also found at Kemoo Khet on the east bank of the Ludheea river, but it has only recently been worked, and the individual who discovered the small deposit, is at present allowed to hold the lease at Rs. 13 per annum. The tenure of two villages in Dheeanee-row, is recorded as approximating to zemindaree. Doolouje in Mullee Row belongs to Kuloomunnee Pandeh

Tenure in Dheeanee-row. who after collecting the Government revenue of

Rs. 18, receives malikana Rs. 3 cash and $\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of grain, and the ordinary periodical presentations and services. Such is a hill zemindaree! Yet many so called zemindars in the plains are far poorer, dress less well, and live in habitations, which the well lodged puharrees would consider wretched cowsheds.

12. Dhunneea Kote.

Name.	Former Jumas.								Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivation Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.	Highest new Juma.		
Dhunneea Kote,	Rs. 2767	3603	4061	4465	4743	4738	4783	4839	5544	Khalsa. 5325

We now leave the tehsildaree of Kalee Kumaon and again enter the Dhunneea Kote described. pergunnahs attached to the Huzoor tehsil, which we left at Gungolee. Of these, Dhunneea Kote

Rs. 56 increase.

and Phulda Kote were entirely settled by myself in 1843, and Ramgurh, Kotah and Chukhata, in 1844 A. D.

The small district of *Dhunneea Kote* lies along the northern slopes of the west Gaghur, and on both banks of the Kosilla river, while the puttee from which it derives its name, occupies the basin of the tributary Khyrna. This was once a retired corner of the district; now it is one of

New market at Nainee Tal. the best known, owing to its proximity to the new sanatorium at Nainee Tal, the bazar at

which place is fast superseding that of Almorah, as the market for the Dhunneea Kote produce. Some of the upper villages near the Gaghur are badly situated in regard to soil; one of these, Chorsa, the head of the Khyrna valley, was found to be paying Rs. 93, and the few resident worn-out inhabitants declined to re-engage for the revenue, except at a decrease of Rs. 40. The thokedar Kishna Jullal offered Rs. 67. As the village

Particular settlement. had formerly paid Rs. 103, as the cleared arable

lands were very extensive, the climate excellent, and a market quite near, (it being easy for the people to pay a much larger juma merely from the sale of milk, ghee and wood at Nainee Tal), I thought it right to treat the temporary absence of confident and industrious assuees, as an accident, and I accordingly accepted the offer of Raja Pertab Singh to *farm* the village at the old juma. He has since let it in *kutkinna* to the above named Kishna Jullal, and the cultivation is again nearly up to the old mark. The Brahmins of Boodla Kote, a village similarly situated, and with a much less favorable soil, complained that owing to their reputation for wealth, derived from their possessions in the Bhabur, they had been for a long time over-assessed. On inquiry I found that with reference to their payments elsewhere, and in comparison to their neighbours, they were paying much more than was fair for their hill village. I accordingly reduced the juma from Rs. 151 to Rs. 131. If founded on strictly agricultural assets; their juma ought to be much less, as that of their neighbours ought to be much more; but with the present deficiency of correct data on this point, and with the overwhelming preponderance of casual and miscellaneous capabilities taken into the estimate of hill resources, I thought it imprudent to make any greater change, and I allowed the large amount of population to remain as the main asset in Boodlakote.

In Kishna Jullal's own mouzah of Tula Kote, one of the most prosperous estates in the province, and beautifully situated on a terrace overhanging the Kosilla valley, I raised the juma from Rs. 52⁵ to Rs. 550. The assessment is still light. This influential thokedar and his brethren, however, are daily extending their beneficial clearing operations in the Kalecdoonjee Bhabur, and it would be highly undesirable to

Cultivation in the Bhabur by the Dhunneea Kote people.

disturb their minds and reduce their resources by any fiscal proceedings at their hill homes founded on theoretical Hill assessment.

attempts to equalize the land tax. Other decreases and increases were made as circumstances demanded, after my acquiring a minute knowledge of the tract under settlement; and the result in puttee Dhunnea Kote is a total increase of Rs. 39. In Oncha Kote, a tract of 30 or 40 acres of the best tulaon or seera land, known by the name *Choke*, was proved to have been immemorially in the possession of 7 villages, but never to have been included in the recorded assessable area of any. I might have taken a separate farming lease for this tract, and so punished the dishonest concealment on the part of the several puhans, but endless disputes and heart-burnings would have been the consequence, and I thought better to leave possession and management as I found them, and in the estimation of decreases and increases of each village to add or credit a proportionate amount

under the latter head for its share of the Choke Reservation of Seer Bharree Seera. The total addition to the juma in puttee for tea cultivation.

Oncha Kote is Rs. 21. In this puttee, the valuable mehal called Seer Bharree is farmed to Mootee Chukraet for Rs. 125 under an express condition that he is to relinquish it at any time, if required for tea cultivation. The tract was one of the Raj-Seeras or crown-lands of the province, and Mr. Commissioner Traill had ordered its sale by public auction. But the order remained unfulfilled, and I thought the present arrangement the best for the interests of Government.

Puttee Semulkha suffered severely from the heavy floods of the Kosilla in 1840. Though the fields have partially recovered the deposition of gravel, and the Loss by diluvian in the Kosilla valley. loss of valuable soil, which then took place, a permanent injury to the valley lands may be considered to have occurred. It is well that only a decrease of Rs. 14 on the whole 8 mehals was found necessary.

Down the river, the villages of Chowthan are large and flourishing, though few in number. The inhabitants in addition to their trading, and agricultural pursuits in the Bhabur, and their profitable employment along the Kotah road, as carriers of goods between Chilkeea and Almorah, also benefit by the pilgrim road from Budrinath passing through their country, which it enters at Raneebagh. Thus, for some months of the year, they are enabled to dispose of their grain, ghee, &c. to foreign visitors at their own doors.

The juma of Chowthan was only increased by Rs. 10, and no particular remarks thereon are necessary.

The whole pergannah is rich in an agricultural point of view, and its orchards of mangoes, plantains, oranges, &c., show the general mild temperature of the district. But the frosts in winter are extremely severe, and the people are glad both for the sake of pasturage and climate to repair to the Sunnee Bhabur.

The only two *moostajiree* leases have been mentioned. The *bhyacharah* tenure prevails, but two zemindarees Farms and tenures. occur; one at Mullagaon in Ooncha Kote, the purchased estate of Mootee Chikraeet, the other at Tungeora in the same puttee, the property of Jaimull and Jeewa Muhra, acquired by orders of the Court since 1880 Sumbut. In the former, the zemindar takes as his share one-third of the produce in the Ooperaon, and half in the Tulaon lands. In the latter, the proprietors keep a large proportion of the land in their own hands in *Nijjote*, making their own arrangements with their several Sirthan assamees and Halees, and taking from the old khaekur or occupant cultivators, besides quotas of the Government juma, slight cash malikana, and the usual occasional nuzzurana.

The iron ores of Dhunnea Kote (chiefly red haematite) are found in numerous localities, the mines being all Iron mines. included in the one general lease of the district.

With reference to the plenteousness of the deposits, abundance of fuel, and vicinity to the plains, these mines might become very valuable in case rail-roads should be formed in Northern India. As it is, they are so neglected that, our Executive Engineers sent to Bridges.

Calcutta for the iron of three suspension bridges erected in their immediate neighbourhood, and an attempt at home manufacture of the necessary metal was not even thought of. There are ten thokedars in Dhunnea Kote of whom *Kishna Jullul*, previously mentioned, is the only one, possessed of any great activity or intelligence. He is a fair specimen of a puharree head man both in his good and bad qualities, and in the openness, and perhaps roughness of his manners. Prem Nidhee, the maafedar of Lohalee, and other five estates in this pergannah will be mentioned in his proper place.*

13. Phulda Kote.

Name.	Former Jumas.							Highest new Juma.	Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.			
Phulda Kote }	Rs. 6,324	6,524	7,191	7,475	7,919	7,889	8,044	8,042	Khalsa. 13,169	12,540 Ra. 2 decrease.

* Vide —Maafees, paragraph 24.

This pergunnah commences on the east at the peak of Seabee Dehee, opposite Almorah, and thence occupies the Phulda Kote described. It occupies the southern slopes and base of the Jhoola Deoridge (or water-shed between the tributaries of the Ram Gunga and the Kosilla,) as far as Chowmou peak and Byna ghāt. Westward of these, the range of mountains is included in Palee, but at puttee Kosean, there is a prolongation of the pergunnah along the banks of the river to Sethee, where it adjoins Kotah. This country was the especial scene of the successful military operations in Kumaon, which preceded the taking of Almorah in 1815. With the exception of a few places in Kosean there is no great extent of level or seera land; some fine valley land along the Koonj-

Diluvial losses. gurra, which unites with the Kosilla at Bojain, was almost irreparably injured by the above-mentioned flood of 1840.

All the upper puttees are so much alike and are so intermingled that, especially after such a full report on the similar districts of Dhunneea Kote, it is quite superfluous to describe each se-

Assessments. parately, while statement VI, can be examined, for particulars of the jumabundee. The Rs. 4,

on account of waste recorded in puttee Kosean, belonged to a Nia-abad lease of the last settlement, which was abandoned at this. The total decrease of Rs. 2 on the whole pergunnah, might have been avoided,* if any attempt had been made to form a general scheme and thence to deduct particulars. As it is, this item stands as a proof of the settlement being, as asserted, *strictly mouzahwar*, and, if its appearance is thought discreditable to the operations, the Nia-abad leases issued since their conclusion, and hereafter to be reported on, will enable us to absorb the petty decrement in the next pergunnah statements.

The villages are for the most part large, well-inhabited and thriving,

Soil. but the soil in the upper parts is not very favorable for the production of the best grains.

The Phulda Kotees, however, are great traffickers, and with their neigh-

Traffic. bours of Dhunneea Kote, almost monopolize the trade in borax, &c., between Bagesur and

Chilkea, as also the cloth and sugar trade between Almorah and Cashee-poor. The principal refining furnaces for borax at Chilkea itself also belong to puharrees of Phulda Kote.

The Pandés of Pandé Kota, &c., are a principal tribe in Mulla People of Phulda Kote. Dotee, unaddicted to mercantile and carrying pursuits, while they afford putwarrees, sepoyes and chuprassees to Government. Jeewa Muhra of Tanda, and Dhurma-

* Vide—Remarks on this subject in pergunnah Seera, para. 8.

nund Belwal of Seoon Tula, are well known capitalists, the former, the great money-lender and litigant of the pergannah; the latter, the lessee of the jungle farms in the turacee. Jeona Koomai of Selingee, Jeona Muhra of Toonakot, and Buchee Sono of Kuggear, are the remaining most influential members amongst the thokedars of Phulda Kote."

Disputes of various kinds were brought forward at the settlement.

Disputes, tenures, thokedars. Those referring to the sub-division of pottahs,

the separation of dakhilee mouzahs, the appointment of pudhans and the recording of the rights and possessions of the cultivators, were decided in the course of the operations. But the hissehdarree disputes between the different members of the dominant families, were nearly all left to the ordinary course of law in the Civil Court. The rate of thokedarce dues found to be generally prevalent, is $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna or 6 pie per each rupee of the Government juma, in addition to the usual fees on marriage, &c. In two villages, *viz.* Binkote and Hulsone, the tenure is not strictly bhyacharah. The proprietary right in the former is at present vested in three members of the Bisht tribe. The Government rent is Rs. 120 on 200 beesees; of these, 147 beesees are in the occupancy of the village khaekurs holding in severalty, who pay Rs. 107 of the total revenue and the ordinary occasional nuzzurana, and offerings, but nothing more in cash or kind. The remaining 53 beesees, remain undivided in the hands of the hissehdars, or so-called zemindars, one of whom, Dhurmanund Bisht, is the lumberdar, and they equally divide the proceeds after paying Rs. 13, the portion of the Government juma still remaining due. The khaekurs made loud complaints against this arrangement, but, unfortunately for themselves, they were induced to set up claims to the proprietary right which were disproved by sunnuds and decrees, &c., and after investigation, the profits of the Bhists and the burden of the occupants were decided not to be excessive.

Hulsone was a maafee village, resumed in 1835, after the last settle-

Resumed maafee. ment; as none had a better claim, revenue en-

gagements were taken from the maafecdars as

proprietary hisschdars, *viz.*, Muddun Bullub Punt, Gunga Bullub Punt and Doorga Dutt. At the present revision, an increase of only Rs. 3, was laid upon the first juma of Rs. 35, though putting aside considerations of the reduced means of the owners and only looking at the pergannah rate, the juma on the land will not eventually be unfair at double that sum. In the dakhilee or Seera lands, the hissehdars take $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce from their assamees. In the Ooperaon lands, they collect Rs. 55, and they make themselves entirely responsible for the Government juma and hold a joint pottah. A recourse to new farming leases was not found any where necessary in Phulda Kote.

14. Pergunnah Ramgurh.

Name.	Former Jumas.							Total appropriated Beesas.	Total cultivated Beesas.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1890 Sumbut.		
Ramgurh	Rs. 1944	1946	2317	1969	1859	1886	1862	1864	Khal'sa. 1517
									1302 Rs. 2 increase.

The little pergunnah of Ramgurh lies between the Gaghur and Lohakote ranges, both uniting on the east at Ramgurh described. the great Moteswar peak, which is the source of the east Khyma. Thus the scene in many parts, is quite amphitheatrical. The well known glen of Raungurh on the high road between the plains and Almorah, belongs to the three villages, Naekana, Borha Kote and Jooteea. The upper and northerly parts of the district belong to puttee Agur, and only in one or two spots along the river bank below Soopée and Meearoe, is any tulaon land found. The villages of Agur,

whence the inhabitants are called Agurees, belong to the tribe of *Sones*, whose especial avocation is the working of the iron mines and preparing the ore, not only of the Lohakote ridge itself, but throughout the province. They are Soodras by caste, and will not labor at the *actual* work of *lohars* or *blacksmiths*. They are, also, employed in the Bhabur and elsewhere as road-makers and excavators of water-courses (*bildars*), and during late years the *Sones* have become the principal contractors for all roads and buildings at Nainee Tal, and have been found highly useful to the settlers at that sanatarium. The several villages, 20 uslee and 16 dakhilee, are all favorably situated in regard to climate, but the soil is not generally good. The Agurees remain at home from May till November, and, during the rest of the year, they and their families, are to be found at the several mines, some of the best of which are in Ramgurh itself. The main body, after sowing their wheat and barley, however, collect at Khetsanee in pergunnah Palee, where the mild climate and the cheap food, besides the plentiful ores, hold out great attractions. Viewed as a land tax or as "the State share of the produce" the

Remarks on anomalous land revenue in Ramgurh. juma of puttee Agur has always been very high; for it certainly could not be paid out of the surplus proceeds of agriculture. The case of Ram-

gurh resembles that of the Bhot mehals, inasmuch as the inhabitants pay revenue village by village according to their general means and resources. In fact, as they must in some way or other contribute to the support of the State, they are taxed for the healthy air and secure position of their homesteads. As the terms on which the theekadars of the mines are obliged, in the *absence of competitors*, to engage the labor of the Sones, are highly favorable to the latter, it may also be considered that in their village tax, they also pay the revenue, which is lost to the State by their monopoly of the mines. I therefore, left the total juma Rs. 792 as I found it. Similarly in puttee Ramgurh, mouzah Naekana is, with reference to the juma paid, but poorly off for land. Its inhabitants, however, are Paturs and Naiks, the former, the dancing girls of Almorah and the latter, the race

Peculiar races. originally springing from that corrupt source, and afterwards by intermarriages with other inferior tribes, becoming a separate tribe only occasionally recruited by Naiks.

births from Paturs. The daughters born to Naiks, however, themselves recruit the numbers of the frail sisterhood. The Naiks have, during the British rule, been the chief clearers of the Chukhata Bhabur, and as shewn in the report for that tract, their villages of Huldwanee, Mookanee, &c., are highly flourishing and still under-as-

Cultivation of Bhabur by the people of Ramgurh. sessed. Under these circumstances I felt no scruple in maintaining the juma of Naekana at

its former amount, Rs. 105; more especially as, in the earlier settlements, the juma had reached Rs. 140. The people of Borha Kote (Rs. 215) and Jootea (Rs. 250) also possess fine tracts of land in the Bhabur and pay highly, (but not perhaps too much so with reference to what has been above urged) for their mountain homes. Two doubtful cases are left in puttee Ramgurh *viz.*, those of Busgaon, &c., Rs. 171, and Pabree,

&c. Rs. 51. Here the inhabitants have no well-known resources beyond their homes, except

Doubtful poor villages. from their Brahminical profession, and their lands are for the most part poor and steep; yet the jumas, which I retained after full inquiries and receipt of farming offers, were the lowest they have had since 1877 Sum-but, when their quotas of revenue were 178 and 73 respectively. Two

Disputes, assessments in Ramgurh, perhaps unstable. great puttedaree disputes in Jhootea and Nae-kana, were settled by the election of four pudhans in the former and six pudhans in the

latter in addition to Bhuggee thokedar and Puddee Naik. For this per-gunnah generally, I may remark that, if at any time labor can be supplied to speculators in the Kumaon mines, on purely free-trade principles, and, if also, an assessment of the Bhabur should take place founded strictly on land measurements and estimates of produce, &c., then it may be found necessary entirely to remodel the fisc in this hill pergunnah

and to calculate a proper amount of land tax. The same necessity would occur at Milum, if customs duties were established in the Joohar pass.

15. Mula Chukhata and Mula Kotah.

Names.	Former Jumas.							Highest new Juma.	Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1890 Sumbut.			
Mula Chukhata }	R.s. 1715	1625	1741	2024	2231	2527	2595	2620	2828	2620
Mula Kotah }	2183	2367	2136	1962	1986	2315	2317	2295	Total Rs 25 increase. 2591	2154

Rs. 22 decrease.

These are the *hill* puttees belonging to pergunnahs Chukhata and Kotah, the account of which formed a part of Account of Chukhata. the Bhabur report. They immediately overhang the Bhabur, and, with the exception of the north-western extremity of Kotah, they may be generally stated to cover the southern or plainsward slope of the Gaghur range from the Golah river on the east to the Kosilla river on the west. The upper villages accordingly, partake of the ordinary mountain character, the lower of the climate and productiveness of the Bhabur. Chukhata said to be a Bhäka corruption for द्विखात or, country of the seven lakes, may also be correctly described as occupying the entire basin of the Golah river; for, the whole drainage of the district finds its way into that river before it leaves the hills at Bhamource. The largest lake, Nainee Tal, occupies the source of the Bulleah branch.

Lakes. The next in size, Mulooa Tal, forms part of the bed of the Golah itself, and was evidently produced by a landslip. Bheem Tal and Nowkoorchia lakes, on an intermediate table land, send forth each a small stream uniting to form an affluent of the Golah. The four smaller lakes and adjacent ponds, called by the natives Sat Tal, lie between Bheem Tal and the Bulleah, and contribute to the latter river. The central plateau near Bheem Tal, is rich in fine villages. The extremes of the pergannah are more jungly and the part adjacent to the Bhabur, is sadly infested by tigers. On the

People. whole, however, the inhabitants of Chukhata

Muhra and Sone Bisht families, who first ventured to push their possessions beyond the Bora-ke Rao pass into the Bhabur (carrying with them

to their clearings the name of their hill pergunnah), are, under the present secure Government, reaping the fruits of their enterprise, and are gradually increasing in wealth, retarded somewhat in the case of the Muhrs by their family quarrels and divisions. Some of the best land in the high land valley alluded to, belongs to the Pandé and Punt Brahmins, who do not accompany the annual migration to the Bhabur. It is unfortunate that the tea nurseries have been principally planted in their lands under the pressure of authority, and that thus the zeinindars have

Unfortunate choice of Chukhata for the tea nurseries.

become accustomed to associate the tea experiment with present complaint and injury, instead of with visions of future wealth.

There are three principal thokedarees in Chukhata, held at present by
Thokedars.

Nur Singh, Bohra, Luchmun Singh and Kishun

Singh, Mulra, and Khurk Singh and Deb Singh,

Sone Bisht. They collect the ordinary dues from the several pudhans whose villages are included in their pottahs; but in their own hissehdaree mouzahs, or where they have also the malgozarship, such extra dues are withheld. The tenure in Chukhata is bhyacharah, but in mouzah Bijrole,

Tenures. non-proprietary assamees occupy all the land, except 5 beesees seer and 4 beesecs huq-pudhane,

and pay $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce to the five proprietary hissehdars of the Punt tribe. These, with their pudhan Lutchmee Kant Punt, share the same equally among themselves. In the Muhra villages, the lands are actually divided among the hissehdars, but the richer members of the tribe let out their fields to sirthan and paekasht cultivators, and also employ the labor of their own domestic hâlees. The revenue arrangements at the revision

Assessments. of settlement, resulted in Rs. 25 total increase to the juma, of which Rs. 14 are due to nia-abad.

The Chukhata people present a contrast to their neighbours in Phulda Kote, in being singularly averse to the labor of carrying loads, however profitable. They themselves account for this feeling by saying that their agricultural toils involving, besides their puharree tillage, the sowing and reaping of a crop (and sometimes two) in the hot Bhabur, quite incapacitate them for physical exertions of the kind. The Kotah people in a less degree affect the same distaste. Under these circumstances, the voluntary coolies necessary for Nainee Tal and Kaleedoongee, are rarely, if ever, natives of the immediate neighbourhood.

Farm in Chukhata. One little mouzah in Chukhata, viz., Jheolee, Rs. 7, on the Bulleah, was let in farm, to the thokedar Nur Singh, Bohra.

There is nothing particular to describe in upper *Kotah*. The small village and fort of that name, with the ruined royal residence of Deheepoora adjacent, occupy the mouth of the Dubka pass, where the river enters the central plain of the Kotah Doon. The sources of the Dubka, the Bhola or Bhore, the Nihal, the Buhmunnee, and the Kukra rivers, are all situated in this pergannah; while the Kosilla river passes through one portion on the north of the Gaghur range, before it enters the Bhabur puttee at Chookum. To the lower and upper villages, the remarks for the similar parts of Chukhata apply, but in Kotah there is no central level tract like the beautiful valley of Bheem Tal. The main roads from Almora to Chilkeea and from Kaleedoongee to Nainee Tal, pass through this puttee, but no large villages are near the passes. The majority are scattered about the mountain forests without connection. The best and largest mehals, Jhulna, Bhagnee, Dola, &c., are situated between the heads of the Dubka and the Buhmunnee rivers on the spurs from the great Budhan Dhoora peak of the Gaghur. There are also a cluster of good clearings, Bagär, Muhrree, &c., at the head of the Bhore between the Budhan—Bennak Pass and *Cheenar*, the well known monarch of the Nainee Tal mountains. Petty decreases of jumia to the extent of Rs. 36 were found expedient in the mouzahwar settlement, but after allowing for the petty increases and nia-abad, the total decrease was only Rs. 22.

Assessment.

Of the 55 pottahs, 5 are moostajiree. Dola, Rs. 84 the largest village let in farm, was transferred to Rajah Sheoraj Singh of Casheepoor by the voluntary act of Farms. the pudhan and hissehdars. Khyralee, Rs. 72, fell almost entirely waste from the want of sufficient hands, and on the re-signation of the remaining shareholders, Jeet Singh Putwal and Nur Singh Bohnal enganged the village at the old juma and it is being gradually restored. The other farming leases are for petty amounts. Ram Singh Bhelia the enterprising pudhan of the Kaleedoongee clearings, and Kaloo Sone the well known Thokedars. zemindar of Rampoor in the Doon, and Jewa Koonketee, whose villages are situated near the Kosilla, are the three thokedars of Mula Kotah.

Some trouble was experienced in preparing the record of rights and Disputes settled in Kotah. liabilities in Bhagnee and Julna and other villages, where Kaloo Sone had been accustomed to allow no authority but his own. However, the disputes ended in the election of village pudhans, the formation of revenue and rent rolls (phurd phant) and the determination of all other necessary matters, here as elsewhere, much to the content of the several communities; and to the chagrin of their former master.

16. Pergunnah Chowgurkha.

Names.	Former Junas.						Highest new Junna.	Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.			
Chow- gurkha. }	Rs. 4,118	4,515	5,123	6,817	7,714	7,736	7,884	8,110	Khal sa. 20,753 15,883

Rs. 226 increase.

Chowgurkha is bounded on the north and east by the Surjoo, which river continues to divide it from Gungolee Chowgurkha described. as far as the junction of the Punnar river. The latter and its tributaries drain all the southern portions of the pergannah. On the west it approaches the capital, Almora, while the drainage in this direction by the Sowal river flows into the Kosilla. Thus in the centre of the tract on the Shemdeo ridge, or off-shoot of Binsur and Jagesur range, spots are frequent where affluent springs of the Ganges and the Gogra are within a few yards of each other. Puttees Khurhai and Reetagurh occupy the northern extremity in the direction of Bagesur, Rungor and Daron the eastern parts, while Salum forms the southern, and Lukhunpoor the western division.

The name of the pergannah is derived from the four principal district-circles last mentioned. Salum and Lukhunpoor are highly cultivated and thickly inhabited, the tulaon or valley lands, especially in the former, being famous for their crops of the very best rice ; the ooperaon or uplands being generally blest with an excellent soil, while hemp is

Assessments in Salum and Lukhunpoor. grown in numerous places both high and low. In these puttees, notwithstanding the increases

at the present settlement of Rs. 106 and Rs. 54 respectively, which the people themselves willingly agreed to pay, the assessment is still very moderate, but with our present knowledge it can hardly be called too low. Many good villages belong to Brahmins, and

Resumed maafees. others are resumed maafees ; and in these last the system of periodical increases was in some measure abandoned by Mr. Commissioner Traill, in order to keep the old families affected by his resumptions, from falling into poverty and discontent. Among the Brahmin villages of Salum, Nega Sungrolee with its dakhileos (Rs. 146) belonging to Gungaram Pandé and his breth-

ren is the largest. Of the Rajpoots, Mahendra Singh Bohra is the principal thokedar and pudhan, and his mehal of Neery (Rs. 187) is situated in the midst of plenty and population. There are six other thokedars in Salum, but none of any note. In Lukhunpoor, the Joshees of Digolee still

Large Khalsa villages. retain their estate in maafee tenure. The largest Khalsa mehals are Khola, &c. Rs. 113, Banj-takha, &c., Rs. 80, Chanee Rs. 73, Soopee Rs. 64, and Chanee Rs. 65. *Tribe.* They chiefly belong to Bisht, Bunola and Deooree Rajpoots. The Tewarree and Pandé

Brahmins are numerous in Lukhunpoor. The high road from Almora to Petoragurh passes through this puttee, crossing the Sowal river at Soopee Chanee. One small nia-abad pottah of Rs. 3, at Therola was abandoned at this settlement, and hence the entry under the head of waste in statement No. VI.

Puttee Daroon is noted for the great temples of Jagesur, Deendeswur, &c. at its northern extremity. Twenty one villages are held on *goont* or religiously assigned rent-free grant for the support of these establishments. The Jagesur temple and range. noble scenery of the Jagesur range is well known to travellers, and the glen in which the temples are situated is beautified by the largest grove of Deodar trees* now remaining in central Kumaon. The puttee itself is on the whole poor and inferior, and the portion near the Surjoo is very jungly,—Daroon and Rungoor are alike, and both resemble in many respects the neighbouring district of Gungolee. Some of the villages, such as Dhunneea

Villages of Daroon and Rungoor generally poor. Rs. 85, (belonging to the well known Dhunneea Joshees,) Doogra Rs. 106, Gyrar Tula Rs. 57, &c. &c., are large and well inhabited, but for the

most part no great amount of prosperity is visible. In both puttees together, the number of separate leases (malgoozaree pottahs) is 87, comprising within them 62 dakhilee mouzahs and *lugga* lands; as the whole tract yields Rs. 1,909, the average juma per pottah is not quite

Assessment. Rs. 22. In Rungoor Rs. 13 under the head of decrease are due to five petty mouzahs which

fell waste from the abandonment of their owners. On the whole puttee, however, there is an increase in the juma of Rs. 23. The Deputy Collector reports that both puttees have reached their proper limit of taxation, as the high ranges on their north and west, and the low jungly valley on their east, subject these villages to loss and injury from the visits of wild beasts and deer. Reetagurh occupies the deep glen of the Jaigunnea stream at the back of the Binsur and Jagesur mountains. The lower part towards

* Note.—“*Pinus Deodara.*”

the Surjoo is covered with the most exuberant vegetation of a tropical type, the resort of tigers, and is extremely hot and unhealthy. The upper part at Kurela, Pasdeo and Chowna-bilouree, where the Bagesur road crosses the valley, is more salubrious in climate, and presents a fine spread of cultivation. Here, therefore, we are not surprised to find some influential members of the Jhijjar tribe of Joshees in possession of the land.

Chowna-bilouree belongs to Rotela Rajpoots, whose ancestors were connected with the Chundela or Royal race in Kumaon. The mehal known as Nowgaon, with its dakhilee lands, comprises a large portion of Reetagurh, some of which is admirably adapted for the production of rice, sugar-cane, turmeric, &c. The increase of the jungle, in some measure owing to the bad government during the Goorkha rule, has rendered this valley less and less habitable. Notwithstanding the immense extent of his culturable lands in square miles, both high and low, and a recorded amount of cultivation at 822 besees, the zemindar Dowlut Singh Bisht was with the greatest difficulty induced to allow his revenue payments for the 20 years' settlement to be enhanced from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100, an amount which he could with ease defray from the sale of the oranges for which Reetagurh is famous. His relative and enemy Roop Singh Bisht, made an offer of

Rs. 164; and under all the circumstances I
thought Rs. 100 for seven miles of hill and dale

Its assessment. a not immoderate amount to be taken from the pudhan. However, on his urgent appeal to yourself as Commissioner, an increase of Rs. 15 was declared to be sufficient, and Rs. 85 is the revised jumna of Nowgaon. It is unfortunate that the tempei of Dowlut Singh Bisht (a foujdar of the Goorkha times and otherwise mixed up with the later native history of Kumaon) is that of a soured and proud old man, and that the character of his sons is not altogether unexceptionable, while the hatred and jealousy on the part of his own relative abovenamed shows no signs of abatement; and the Joshees and other neighbours who consider him an upstart, are too happy to aid in fanning the flame of discontent. Thus there is, I fear, little present hope of any improvement in Reetagurh by moral

Prospects of Reetagurh. instrumentality, even if any great change for the better were not forbidden by the climate and situation. Very great difficulty was experienced in preparing the Settlement records (phurd phant, ikrarnamah, &c.) of this estate. They have only now been completed after great personal trouble by myself. Eleven

Goonit mouzahs in Reetagurh, chiefly situated in the upper part, are excluded from the Khalsa area, and belong to the Jagesur and Deendasur temples. Puttee Khurhai, probably so called from the large deposits of steatite there found, occupies the high ridge,

Khurhai described.

and its northerly slopes which intervene between Reetagurh and the Surjoo at Bagesur. Large forests of *pinus longifolia* Mines and quarries. (cheer) here characterize the scenery, and the copper mines and limestone and soapstone quarries throw its agricultural features into the shade. Three-fourths of the villages are found paying jumas of the smallest amount Rs. 9 per pottah, being the average. Nevertheless a strenuous attempt was made at the settlement to reduce the total demand even below the former sum Assessment.

Rs. 308. This was vigorously met by the Deputy Collector, and he succeeded in finally raising the juma to Rs. 341 with the introduction of only one farming lease, viz., that of mouzah Khurhai itself (Rs. 15) let to an Almora Buuneea, Purma Sah. Although it is true that the villages are all surrounded by forest, and that those having the best Seera lands near the Surjoo, are in insalubrious situations where only paëkhast cultivation can be introduced, still the people of Khurhai possess a market for their produce close to their homes at Bagesur, and amongst the Bhotias, who in the winter pasture their cattle and sheep in their forests; and they have no grounds whatever to complain under their present fiscal burden. Their two thokedars, Bhowan

Thokedars in Khurhai. Singh, and Kullean Singh Negee are men of no weight in the country, and the best thing for this puttee would be the introduction of a few more capitalists from Almora, and Bagesur, like Purma Sah, above-mentioned, and like Kurree Sah and Damoo Sah Khurhai. Capitalists required in the (nia-abad) proprietors of Billone,—Seera, &c. (Rs. 40) on the banks of the Surjoo.

The copper mines in Khurhai at present yield Rs. 15 to the state, and they are now being abandoned by their Copper mines. lessees who are only the Negee thokedars just named. From the report of Captain Drummond on the quality and extent of the ores, it would appear that capital and skill would render the Khurhai mines valuable and important. The nature of the soil—(steatitic and talcose mud with springs) in which the cupriferous deposits occur, render the efforts at working the mines of the neighbouring zemindars a constantly recurring and nugatory labour, and the results the most

Iron ores in Chowgurkha. puny and contemptible. The ores of iron are plentiful in various parts of Chowgurkha, and are worked at thirteen different spots, at one of which (Jhirratolee in Daroon) magnetic ore is found. Goitre prevails to a great extent in Chowgurkha, especially in Rungoor and Daroon, with its usual occasional accompaniment of cretinism.

In all Chowgurkha there are 29 thokedars, and of the numerous Thokedars and farmers in all Chowgurkha. pudhans belonging to the 292 malgoozarree pottahs, 13 hold their mehals at the present

Settlement on a moostajiree or farming lease.

17. Pergunnah Baramundel.

Name,	Former Jumas.								Highest new Juma.	Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.				
Baramundel.	Rs. 9,300	10,219	11,194	15,044	17,344	17,381	17,877	18,172	Khal s.a. 19,026	17,732	

Rs. 285 increase.

Baramundel, as its name implies, comprises twelve puttees, or subdivisions, and from its situation in the centre of Baramundel described. the district, and from its containing the capital, may be considered the heart of the province. The little puttee of Khaspurja surrounds Almora. Oocheeoor and Beesodh lie to the east of the town, and border on Chowgurkha; Bora-ke Rao, Khyra-ke Rao, and Mula and Tula Seeondra extend to the north and north-west; while Mula and Tula Teckhoon, Reoonee, Dewaseoon, and Uttagoolce form the western division of the pergunnah. Baramundel occupies the whole upper basin of the Kosilla above the great turn of that river to the westward below Almora. In Khyra-ke Rao and Uttagoolce, which alone are west of this basin, are found the sources and main upper course of the Gugas river, a large tributary of the Ramgunga; and these are separated from the Kosilla region by the Bhutkote, Aree Deo, Reoonee, and Seeahee range east, and by the Jhoola Deo on the south.

The whole tract is richly cultivated, and thickly peopled, with the exception of the highest mountains, and these are by no means difficult of access, nor, do they present any stupendous features in the landscape. Almora itself is situated on a low flat ridge emanating from a main spur of Binsur, and the site of the capital appears to have been selected not only on account of its being centrical, but also for its inexhaustible stone and slate quarries, and the number of its springs.

The climate of Baramundel is for the most part very fair; the height of the villages above the sea varying from 6,000 feet to 3,500 feet; the main valleys however rarely falling to the latter level. Perhaps in no part of the hills can any thing more beautiful be seen than the valley of the Kosilla in Bora-ke Rao, especially near Someswur. The mixture of the natural scenery of wood and water; the care-displaying fertility of innumerable fields, and the sprinkled human habitations remarkable for

Climate and scenery of Baramundel.

their pretty architecture, make up a picture which it would be difficult to equal in any part of Asia. The cheerfulness and abundance, too visible in the neighbourhood of Almora itself and Huwulbagh are well known, and make up for the absence of grander natural features. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that on the north-west face of the Almora hill from ridge to base there is not a yard of land uncultivated.

It is pleasing to reflect that much of this plenty is the fruit of peace and protection, the gifts of the British Government, and that, in all human probability, a very contrary spectacle would have now met the eye if Goorkhalee rule had continued at Almora to the present time.

Products. The cereal grains form the chief productions of the soil, and in Bora-ke Rao, Khyra-ke Rao and

Uttagoolee, sugar-cane, cotton and linseed, are also frequently seen. The two former, however, are (as elsewhere mentioned) not grown as profitable staples, but for home use; nor is there any manufacture of saleable *goorh*, &c. Throughout the whole pergannah, but especially in Mula

Orchard. Secondra, the fruit of the hill pomegranate trees (dharim) is a most plentiful and valued produc-

tion, the extracted juice being sold in the bazaar as a fine acid, and the outside *rind* taken in large quantities to the Terrai Mundees under the name of *naspal* as an important article in the dyeing and tanning trade. Walnuts, oranges, lemons, and plantains also, are very abundant. This orchard wealth is daily increasing, whereas, under the late Government, from the mere wantonness of the Goorkha soldiers in cutting down garden wood, the villages were becoming more and more denuded of fruit trees.

The statement No. VI, shows the detail of the present revenue assessment in regard to the total changes made. In all the puttees, the mouzahwar settlements resulted in a total increase. In none is there any record of waste on the one hand, or nia-abad on the other.

Farms. Only 14 mouzahs were leased to non-proprietary farmers, of which the revenue engaged for amounts to Rs. 323.

The total junnabundee of Rs. 18,172, shows an increase in the pergannah of Rs. 295. The Deputy Collector viewing

Opinions on the land revenue. the statement of assessable area as accurate, records his opinion that Baramundel has reached its maximum of land tax, the correctness of which opinion his successors may perhaps be inclined to doubt after regular surveys shall have taken place. The removal of the Line corps from Almora has undoubtedly lessened the demand for agricultural produce, and there, at present, appears no prospect of enhanced consump-

tion within the pergunnah. In this state of affairs we ought perhaps to congratulate ourselves that the existing amount of revenue is paid in cash so easily, and check any rising feeling of cavil, at what has been sometimes called the Lilliputian results of Kumaonese fiscal operations.

18. Palee Puchaon.

Name.	Former Jumas.								Total appropriated Beesees.	Total cultivated Beesees.
	1872 Sumbut.	1873 Sumbut.	1874 Sumbut.	1877 Sumbut.	1880 Sumbut.	1885 Sumbut.	1889 Sumbut.	Highest new Juma.		
Palee Puchaon. }	Rs. 20,902	20,911	25,593	31,246	32,597	32,639	33,139	33,799	Khal sa. 30,593	27,828 Rs. 660 increase.

To the greater part of Palee Puchaon, the description just given of Baramundel applies. This large pergunnah is

Palee described.

the most westerly of Kumaon Proper, and its

puttees of Mula Chokote and Sulut border on Gurhwal, and this last tract also overhangs the Bhabur; on the east Mula Dwara adjoins Baramundel; on the south Silore and Kuklasone meet Phulda Kote; and the central part is occupied by Geewar, Tula Chokote, Tula Dwara and Nya. The two broad vallies through which the Ramgunga and its main branch,

Fine valley of the Ram- the Bino, take their course, meeting at Boodha gunga. Kedar, and the fine lateral glens of Khutsarree, Nagadh, Kotlar, Gareeon, Deghat, &c, form a remarkable feature in Palee, and to a traveller coming from the west suggest the idea that he is leaving the mountains altogether. Not less surprising is the aspect of many of the smaller ridges of the hills themselves, especially in Mula and Tula Dwara, covered from base to summit

Highly cultivated hills and with villages and terrace-fields, and separated table lands, &c. from each other by a succession of highly cultivated table lands and vallies, both small and large. Of these last the course of the Gugās river and its affluents presents favorable examples. Of the former Dwara Hāth and its neighbourhood is a grand and well known illustration.

The tributary Nyr from the west also reaches the Ramgunga through a fertile and populous country, but less flat than the tracts above named.

Khutsarree* in Geewar owes its redemption from waste and a fatal climate to quite recent times; the zeal and industry of the principal pudhan, the late Theproo Negee, and his cultivators having been fostered

* Note.—“The Valley of Crime” formerly a royal *Seera* and only resorted to by criminals fleeing to this place as to a “City of Refuge,” and allowed pardon on their tilling the soil of the Crown-lands.

and encouraged by Mr. Commissioner Traill. It immediately borders on the Gurhwal puttee of Lobha, the fort of that name overhanging the frontier line. The iron mines are the most extensive and productive in the province.* The pilgrim road from the northern shrines here enters the pergunnah and leaves it again at the points where the narrow ridges of Butronje-kanh and Kat-ke Rao form the only barrier which separates the waters of the Ramgunga and Kosilla. The name of the pergunnah is derived from the petty town of Palee which is situated on a low spur of the Ny-thâna ridge above the Ramgunga, and which was formerly the residence of a Ghorkhalee Foujdar, and, in the earlier part of our rule, of a British tehsildar.

The least continuously-inhabited and cleared part of Palee is to be found in puttee Sulut at the south-west corner of the division; but there the ginger, turmeric, and capsicum cultivation is very profitable, and the remunerative market of Chilkea is within a day's march. The high portions of Mula Chokote adjacent to Joonia Gurb, &c., are also less fertile and more jungly than the more central districts. There, too, the fine climate and pastureage compensate for the deficiencies of soil, and some of the largest and best villages of the district are found in the Chokote highlands. Indeed the finest tulaon lands are the most precarious, owing to their liability to floods, such as those of 1840, which at Tamadhone, Bikake-Syn, Silore, and other places, committed great injury to the arable soil, and would have seriously affected the revenue, if the existing payments had been at all accurately proportioned to the quality and quantity of land. It appears from the Deputy Collector's remarks on his readjustments of juma in Palee Puchaon, that in some few places he allowed a slight decrease in the Government demand on account of diluvium (durrea-boord,) but that in general the loss to the village communities under this head was compounded for by the *pretermittting of increases*. Twenty moostajiree durkhasts in Palee, affecting a revenue of Rs. 852,

Farming leases. were accepted; none of these were owing to resignations of proprietors on account of high

juma. Most of the pottahs were transferred by mutual agreement, or were retained in the absence of hissehdarree claimants. In the whole

Assessment in Palee. pergunnah an addition to the juma of 2 per cent. Rs. 660 (the remainder after deducting

* NOTE.—There is a small copper mine (also in puttee Geewar) recently opened,—Juma Rs. 35.

Rs. 91, the total of all the petty decrements) occurred, and Umba Dutt takes particular care to state that in the *open*

Opinions of native Deputy Collector. assemblies which surrounded him at the time of settlement, the feeling of the people, with

reference to the constant past *quinquennial* increases of Mr. Traill, preponderated in favor of a moderately enhanced juma for 20 years, and that he might have produced a still better Revenue Roll, if he had not been checked by fear of disapproval, quite as much as by suspicions of possible imprudence. He points out puttee Sulut as full of capabilities for extension of cultivation and inhabitancies. He also brings forward the instance of *Lakhora* or the high forest district attached to the Jaspur estate in Chokote, as likely to present in a few years a wide display of new villages, whereas hitherto on account of border warfare in native times, boundary disputes in our own, and the fear of periodical new assessments, the attempts at clearing the forests in that direction had been few, ill-directed, and isolated. Nevertheless, in these two instances at the northern and southern extremes of the pergunnah, the Deputy

Opinions of Settlement officer on the land revenue in Palee. Collector has, I think, almost exhausted his record of future capabilities. I am myself of

opinion that, although Palee Puchaon more re-

sembles a plain than a hill pergunnah, that district has already sufficiently paid for the reputation of superiority; and, it may be, has borne a burden which, if equalization had been possible of attainment, ought to have been more generally distributed. After all, in a mountain pergunnah, where nearly every village has been cultivated to the utmost, where the population is increasing without many outlets for its surplus numbers, where the most productive soil is most precariously situated, whence the markets for produce can only be reached by personal human labor without any artificial means of transport, and, finally, where the wages of labor earned at Nainee Tal and elsewhere, or of service by sepoys and chuprassees, are considered by the heads of villages as far more certain assets than the prices of produce, Rs. 33,799 is a large amount to be yielded *year after year*, and its

Opinions of Settlement Officer still further explained. regular realization in *hard cash* of the Company's coinage has sometimes struck me with

astonishment not entirely without misgivings. I cannot help thinking that the abolition of the Kumaon Local Battalion and any sudden reduction in the establishment of Mujkooree chuprassees at Almora, would increase the number of dustuks necessary in Palee to an extent that would alarm not only the peshkar of the huzoor tehsel and his putwarrees, but the late* Deputy Collector himself. Be that as it may, with the present fiscal result of the Palee operations the Government may well be

* NOTE 1819.—Now Sudder Ameen of Sreenuggur.

content, and the absence of appeals from the settlement and of subsequent current balances other than the results of procrastination, extravagance and quarrels, may be taken as a proof that the people acknowledge the fairness of their taxation.

19. It would swell this report, already too large, to an inordinate size, if in pergunnahs Barumundel and Palee I General observations on the settlement and the disputes brought forward. should attempt the minute illustrations given of men and affairs in the preceding pergunnahs.

For those, at least known, as most especially puharree, and as involving short yet complete descriptions, I have not rejected even trifling details. I have also taken care in the several divisions of my subject to make incidental allusions to nearly every matter of interest affecting the provinces generally, and to mingle with the local history, instances and examples illustrative of general customs. In these districts last past under review, I have therefore, confined myself to a geographical account of the country, and to topics connected with the revenue. Our successors in the province will require no written English reports to make them

Litigation in Central Kumaon. rapidly acquainted with the people of Baramundel and Palee. Three-fourths of the litigation in the Court belongs to these pergunnahs, and but a short possession of the judicial chair and the smallest experience of its responsibilities, will bring any Kumaon Civil officer into contact, not only with the thokedars and pudhans, but with a great portion of the agricultural inhabitants of all ranks.

Such being the case, too, with ourselves at the present time, a large proportion of the disputes which elsewhere were Disputes at time of Settlement. disposed of at the settlement camp, were in these pergunnahs left to the *arbitrium* of the Civil Courts, and my diligent and intelligent assistant Umra Dutt, was obliged to content himself for the most part with the decision of only those matters, the clearing up of which, was absolutely necessary for the leasing of estates to responsible parties,—the determination of revenue liabilities,—and the exemption of the cultivating classes from uncertain demands; in short the creation of what is called the *phurd phant*, that is the best attainable separate village record in the place of—nothing but a durkhast and a pottah.

These decisions were greatly aided by the copies of decrees and orders already in the hands of the contending parties, and by a prudential avoidance of *all* interference, constantly enjoined by me, wherever real and not very recent possession of one party, was proved. A most valuable

Settlement decisions useful to the Civil Courts. assistance has been given to the Civil Courts by the settlement operations. It is notorious that in Civil suits half the case is over when the

"point at issue" is known. Indeed, from the highest judicial tribunal in the country, constant instructions have been issued to the subordinate Courts to make the establishment of *this* point the first preliminary object of all proceedings. Now in Kumaon, I am happy to say, it has become quite an established rule for parties to preface all suits concerning rights and liabilities in land, with the presentation of the copy of some order passed by the settlement officer, declaring that the particular matter in dispute had been left for the Courts to decide, and shewing what points were to be considered as proved and determined data.

In the concluding paragraphs those subjects will be discussed which appear to require more particular elucidation, and the illustrations will nearly all be drawn from the two pergunnahs, the detailed account of which has been omitted. In the meanwhile the general result of the whole fiscal operations under report, and of the miscellaneous proceedings connected therewith, is given below in the two following statements :—

REVENUE STATEMENT.

Two general statements
for the whole district.

No. 1.

Kumaon Proper.	District.	No. of Khalasa pergunnahs exclusive of Bhabur.	Former Jumas, Land Revenue.							Total appropriated Khalasa Beesees.	Total cultivated Khalasa Beesees.
			1872	1873	1874	1877	1880	1885	1889		
		No. of Puttees	17							Total highest revised, new and confirmed Juma 1848.	
		76	32,979	89,563	99,199	1,08,888	1,19,989	1,23,164	1,25,581	Rupees	1,27,112 2,27,123 1,72,913

Total increase Rs. 1523.

*Miscellaneous Statement of the Settlement Proceedings conducted by the Settlement Officer and Deputy Collector,
from 1841-42 to 1845-46.*

No. 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	No. of cases connected with Burdaspur Levy of Colles, Supplies, &c.
376	4755	516	3350	Total number of Pudhans appointed under the Settlement.													
3350	516	32	314	No. of Thokedars confirmed by the Settlement.													
516	32	Settlement.	No. of Thokedars appointed Potahas granted at the Settlement included in heading 3.														
3350	32	No. of separate Melahals leased at the Settlement.	No. of cases connected with Thokedaree Potahas.														
376	32	No. of Thokedaree dues.	No. of decisions of disputes connected with the remuneration of Pudhans.														
376	67	No. of decisions concerning the separation of darkhile from usele Muzahs.	No. of decisions concerning Pudhans proportional quotas of Government Revenue.														
376	67	darkhile from usele Muzahs.	No. of decisions of claims of parties to be recorded as Khalekurs or old occupiers.														
376	1437	No. of decisions of claims of parties to be recorded as Hissehdars or Proprietors.	No. of decisions in cases against Pudhans for con- cealing names or Hissehdars or Assemblies.														
376	260	Governmett Revenue	No. of decisions of claims of parties to be recorded as Hissehdars or Proprietors.														
376	677	No. of decisions concerning Pudhans proportional quotas of Pudhans.	No. of decisions concerning Pudhans for con- cealing names or Hissehdars or Assemblies.														
376	277	No. of decisions concerning Pudhans for con- cealing names or Hissehdars or Assemblies.	No. of decisions of old occupiers.														
376	23	No. of decisions of claims of parties to be recorded as Khalekurs or old occupiers.	No. of decisions concerning Malikana.														
376	103	No. of decisions of claims of parties to be recorded as Hissehdars or Proprietors.	No. of decisions concerning Nia-abad disputes.														
376	115	No. of decisions concerning Nia-abad disputes.	No. of decisions concerning Boundary disputes.														
376	151	No. of cases connected with Burdaspur Levy of Colles, Supplies, &c.	No. of cases connected with Burdaspur Levy of Colles, Supplies, &c.														

20. In paragraph 24 of the Gurhwal Settlement Report, which being in print, can easily be consulted, the description of the hill tenures by the late Mr. Traill is fully copied. I would respectfully refer on the present occasion to that extract, as embodying my own opinions on the same subject and as being equally applicable to Kumaon Proper. In attempting to comply with my instructions, founded on section 4 of the "Directions for Settlement Officers promulgated under the authority of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, in September 1844," the Deputy Collector Umba Dutt (to whom, on account of my own urgent judicial and general duties, the carrying out of the settlement in Kumaon Proper in a great measure devolved), fell into frequent mistakes. I soon became convinced that the introduction of the terms used in paragraph 86 and following paragraphs of the valuable Circular in question, would only lead to doubt and confusion; and that the preparation, in accordance to those terms, *viz.*, zemindaree, putte-daree and bhyacharab," of a three-fold list of tenures, instead of being useful might be actually mischievous. It is also quite *unnecessary* for the Kumaon Civil Courts. In all the co-parcenary estates, the joint responsibility of all the proprietors for the payment of the Government demand is thoroughly undisputed and undoubted, whether the person or persons holding the malgoozaree pottah enjoy that distinction by election or by prescriptive right. Even in village communities where in addition to the

pottahdar and proprietors holding the land in severalty, some portion is occupied by old occupant cultivators to whom the former deny the nominal right in the soil; these last will, if called upon by the proper authorities, pay up without cavil any deficient quotas of revenue, the only claim to irresponsibility being the proof of previous payment through their own nominal superior, or directly to the malgozar. The term moostajiree or

farming leases mentioned in each of the preceding paragraphs, is, as a general rule, applied to those mouzahs, where this state and feeling

of responsibility do not exist among the cultivators, and where the person engaging with Government is considered solely responsible. In many cases the *farmer* is so called, because notwithstanding a continued possession of the pottah for some time, he can prove no acquired hereditary or prescriptive right in the soil. *Here*, as Government is the only claimant opposed to him, he may be considered as really owning both the lease-hold and free-hold. In other cases, however, the acquisition of the lease is notoriously recent and temporary. *There*, the villagers themselves, though unable or unwilling to take upon them any direct revenue engagement, are bound to submit to his terms in regard to their respective quotas of revenue payment, if they fully occupy the land; or, failing to do so, they

Explanation of moostajiree
or farming leases.

must resign their rights by a "*laddava*" in order to make room for paying tenants; or, where this necessity does not fully exist, they must permit the malgozar to make his own arrangements for the undivided (*unbânta*) lands, and for such portions of the divided lands as they do not *beneficially* occupy. Having explained the character of a *moostajir*, not unfrequently also called *theekadar*, I refer to the glossary of hill terms in my Appendix for a more full explanation of the peculiarities of tenure among the Kumaon village communities, as well as for the interpretation of names of things and persons used in this Report.

21 Comparing the *hill terms* with the definitions of *tenures* contained in the "Circular Directions" alluded to in the last paragraph, we may class the different holdings in Kumaon as follows:—

First. "*Pure Putteedaree*."—All hissehdaree mouzahs in which the bânt or division of the land has actually been made, in *regard to the whole community*, among the Thâtwân proprietors, each rath (clan) or mao (family) holding its own lands either in severalty by the rules of hereditary *Bhai-bânt*, or *un-bânta*, pending a division among themselves; and each paying its quota of Government revenue through a pudhan.

Second. "*Imperfect or mixed Putteedaree*."—Those hissehdaree mouzahs in which the land is held, in regard to the whole community, both in hisseh-bânt and in *Sunjayuthee*, the pudhan having the first right to the proceeds of the common land, until the Government revenue has all been collected.

Third. "*Co-parcenary Zemindaree*."—Hissehdaree mouzahs in which the whole land belongs to the hissehdars in common, but of which the proceeds in cash or kind, after paying the Government revenue, are divided among the proprietors according to the hereditary share of each.

Fourth. "*Simple Zemindaree*."—Mouzahs or parts of mouzahs possessed in absolute proprietary right by a single Thâtwân, the thât being derived from a sunnud, from the first nia-abud pottah, from purchase of crown lands, or from public or private purchases and forfeitures, which have absorbed all other claimants.

These tenures are here placed in order according to their proportional numbers in the district. The *first* class is un-disputes in pure Puttee. measurably the largest. In mouzahs belonging thereto the disputes which arise are chiefly external, that is, concerning boundaries with their neighbours, and concerning land belonging to other mouzahs included within their own limits, or to their own land included within foreign limits. Permanent transfers and exchanges of such *Thokes** were occasionally attempted with success at

* *Thokes* are the different local divisions in each village, named in the measurement books.

the settlement, much to the benefit of the people, but puharree pride and spite ("zidd") too often opposed such an arrangement.

In this class of estates the *internal* disputes generally have reference to the election of the pudhan, and to the *family* quarrels of the several hissehdars.

In the *second* class, where the existence of undivided land is owing to the long absenteeism, or minority, or idiocy, or poverty of some hissehdar, or to a hissch falling vacant by a family becoming *nāth* or extinct, or to the apathy of the villagers, there is always a tendency to the self-aggrandizement of the pudhan, and finally to the absorption of some portion of the punjayuttee land, into his own share.

Disputes in mixed Putteedaree villages

When sued on this account, a clever pudhan generally contrives to produce a long bill for expenses (*lagut*) incurred by him in cultivating the land, or for losses (*toot*) incurred by him through his responsibility for the Government jumna, his profits (*goonjaish*) per contra in the absence of village-accountants, being concealed and not admitting of easy proof. Where the common land owes its existence to its distance from the homestead, its being a valuable plot of Seera or irrigated land difficult to divide,—or to paēkhast cultivation,—there, want of honesty or bad management, or refusal to produce accounts on the part of the pudhan, often lead to his loss of the appointment and the election of a better representative. These cases were brought to light by the settlement wherever the people were at all intelligent or careful of their own interests. In co-parcenary zemindarees,

Co-parcenary zemindarees. mouzahs are generally managed by one of the oldest assainees under the name of *ghur pudhan* who in remuneration for his trouble is allowed to hold part of his land rent-free, and is exempted from personal services, &c., (*cooly godam*) These mouzahs are not very numerous and chiefly belong in Chowgurkha and Baramundel to Joshces and other principal Brahmins, the descendants of jagleerdars (maafeedars.) In the villages near the capital, instances

Mixed tenures near the capital and elsewhere. of all these classes of tenure can be found in one mehal owing to some of the thokes or internal sub-divisions having fallen into the hands of bunneeah mortgagees, auction purchasers, brahmin grantees and their heirs, &c., while some have remained in the hands of the original community; mouzahs Sitolee, Naekhola, Mutela, Rylkote, Bukh, &c, afford examples of this kind.

Again amongst the great Seancharee families of Palee Puchaon we find the hissehdars of the whole mehal jointly responsible through their pudhans for the Government revenue, but the several mouzahs which com-

prise the estate of which the Seeana is the nominal head, shewing in their internal arrangements instances of every kind of tenure. Thus amongst the Bishts of Timlee in Tula Chokote (of which Muddun Singh Seeana is the head, and Ruttun Singh Soobadar a principal puthan) it is still a matter of dispute in the Civil Court, what mouzahs of the four *raths* shall be held in severalty;—what mouzahs shall be left in the hands of the assamees with a view to sharing the common profits;—and in what mouzahs an actual distribution of assamees rather than of lands shall take place; while the claims of Ruttun Singh the monied-man and mortgagee or purchaser of all procurable lands within the mehal, add greatly to the confusion. With the means and time at our disposal, it was found impossible to decide all these matters at the period of settlement. All that could be done was by a temporary phurd-phant to secure the cultivators from double collections, and to fix the principal revenue liabilities.

22. In Baramundel, mouzah Bansoolee Seera, Rs 232, and Eera Seera—Rs. 170, are instances of simple zemindarie estates obtained by purchase of crown lands. In the former, the owner Tooliram Sah (the Almora treasurer) collects from his assamees Rs. 199 in *sirthee*; and 320 maunds of grain in *koot*; besides fees on all marriages the annual “wulug”* at the ghee sunkrant in Sawun, &c. He keeps 11 beesees seer in his own hands. The area of the estate is 135 beesees, all irrigated tulaon.

An instance of purchased crown lands
He paid Rs. 1,156, purchase money for the mehal which was sold by public auction in 1829 A. D., (1885 Sumbut.) In Palee Puehaon, puttee Geewar, mouzah Dhondmuhavia, &c., (Rs. 471), is a zemindaree by private purchase. The original Thātwāns of the mehal were of the Muhra tribe, who fell into revenue balances, and were obliged to make over their “*thāt*” by *lādāwa* to Bhowan Singh and Goman Singh—Uswal, from whom Laljee, the father of the present owner Motee Chukrait, obtained the villages through the forfeiture of a mortgage. At present, the zemindar collects altogether Rs. 515

An instance of private purchase.
rent and the customary dues, but has no recorded share of the produce. As the total area is 307 beesees, the profit to the owner is not likely even much to exceed the present amount of Rs. 74. This accounts for the small sum Rs. 1,200, for which the Uswals gave up the property, and proves that Mr. Commissioner Traill treated the sovereignty of Government in the soil as any thing but a fiction in this mehal. The present juma only equals the average demand of 5 settlements; but, with such a burden on the estate, the zemindar can hardly be considered, except with reference to the exclusion of all the claimants, as better than

manager or farmer on the part of Government. The estate lies in the richest part of the Geewar valley. In mouzah Sowal, puttee Oocheeoor, pergannah Baramundel, we have an instance of a zemindaree derived

An instance of resumed from a resumed jagheer. The maafee of Ram-kishen Joshee was resumed in 1876 St. As jagheer.

the terms of the original grant shewed that the *thdt* was included in the *jagheer*, the settlement was made with the maafeedar; and his heir Râdhakishen is sole proprietor of the mouzah. The Government juma is Rs. 25 on 70 beesees. The assamees pay $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of all produce to the zemindar, and he has also 1 beesee seer.

Very few instances are found in Kumaon of the Thâtwân being other Maafeedars than the maafeedar, nor, has it ever been thought necessary or proper in this province for the Revenue on the part of Government on the occasion of resumption or lapse of a maafee, to disturb possession and *search for claimants* to the pottah, on the theoretical principle that the maafeedar only represented the Government in the village, and ought therefore, to be considered as the mere recipient of the Government rights, alienated in his favor. In regard to

Nia-abad tenures the nia-abad tenures throughout the district it is only necessary to observe that the rights of parties other than the original conqueror of the soil, or what is not infrequent, the first taker up of abandoned leases, are never recognized, except where it is thoroughly proved that the first holder of the pottah admitted any one to a proprietary share in order to ensure aid in his operations and lessen his own revenue responsibilities. The proof of such share is either a *likhut* or written agreement between the parties, or indubitable documentary evidence in the books of measurement and settlement, and by receipts of tehsil officers that the claimant has regularly paid a quota of the Government demand, as *bond fide* revenue and not as private rent. An instance of mingled tenure occurs in mehal

Instance of mixed tenure. Juspoor, puttee Tula Chokote ; the malgoozarce pottah of which, comprising 1 uslee and 19 dakhilee mouzahs at Rs. 688 juma is vested, with the thokedarce also, in Ruttun Singh Rajbar. In the uslee village, Juspoor, all the members of the Rajbar family are Thâtwân hissehdars. In all the dakhiles, Ruttun Singh is sole zemindar, owing to their being nia-abad and other causes which invested his father Kullean Singh with that character, to the exclusion of his less influential brethren. Of co-parcenary zemindarees, mouzah Nyal Jhoola (a resumed

Instances of co-parcenary maafee) in puttee Bora-ke-Rao, pergannah zemindaree. Baramundel affords a very fair specimen. The

Government juma is Rs. 62. The two hissehdars Poorkotun Punt and Teekaram Punt possess 8 beesees, of which they give 1 beesee

rent free to their ghur pudhan Nur Dev. The cultivating community, 5 Khaëkurs and 24 Sirthans, pay collectively the Rs. 62 Government demand, and 40 maunds in all for both harvests, but each according to his possessions and engagements, and the hissehdars divide the profits equally, as well as share in the dues, fees, service, and other advantages. In mouzah Bujel in Baramundel (Rs. 63), the co-parcenary hissehdars and pudhans Bishen Narain Joshee and Hur Narain Joshee receive 259 maunds of grain per annum in koot (besides sâgpât, wulug, &c.,) and themselves arrange for the Government revenue. In mehal Ullai, puttee Lukhunpoor, pergunnah Chowgurkha, the Government jumna is Rs. 31. The proceeds of the estate to the five or six heirs of the original manfeeder Ruttun puttee Joshee are only Rs. 24 cash, 12½ maunds of grain, and the customary dues and service, including fuel, these last the most valuable to Joshee *amla* proprietors, and (with occasional grumblings on the part of some republican assamee) for the most part not unwillingly bestowed. From mouzah Sula also in Lukhunpoor puttee, this same family derive the means of paying the Government revenue by collecting Rs. 45 in cash, 20 maunds in grain per annum, and 20 loads of wood for fuel per mensem; and for all land newly taken up in *ijjur* cultivation they charge 2 nales of grain per plough. Luckily for themselves, the joint hissehdars of this mouzah have not yet quarrelled among themselves, and

can therefore, make the common stock go farther
Instances of mixed bhyâ- than if it were parcelled out in petty lots.
chârdi tenure.

Close to the station from which I am writing (Nainee Tal) I find an example of a mixed bhyacharah holding. In

mouzah Bilooakanh in Chukhata the jumna is
Bilooakanh, &c.

Rs. 52. The appropriated malgoozaree area is 72 beesees. The hissehdars Nur Singh pudhan, &c., divide 30 beesees in severally between them, paying their shares of the Government demand thereon; while 32 beesees are cultivated by the Khaëkurs, who pay nothing beyond their own proportionate quotas of the jumna and marriage fees to the pudhan. He also holds 2 beesees, huq-pudhannee. The remaining 8 beesees of measured culturable waste, and the waste tract included within the boundaries, are at the disposal of the malgoozar, the same who claimed Nainee Tal in zemindaree right.

In this case the Khaëkurs are called *sunjayuthee assamees* because they assist to make up the revenue for which the hissehdars are responsible, and because in case of any of their land becoming vacant by default of heirs, abandonment, &c., it would belong in common to the hissehdars. In the same neighbourhood we have the mehal of Muhragaon, notorious for its intestine disputes. This consists of one uslee and 7 dakhilee mouzahs for which the Government demand is Rs. 250. The pudhans are two brothers, Luchum Singh and Kishen Singh Muhra; their

tenure of the dakhilee mouzahs would be zemindaree, if there was any thing to possess except the responsibility for the Government revenue.

The tightness of their circumstances in the hills
Muhragaon, &c., has drawn them to the Bhabur, where they
have become rich and influential.

The uslee mouzah is the homestead of the tribe, who there divide 37 beesees in severalty among themselves, and are responsible for Rs. 37 junia. The arrangement of the liabilities shown by the settlement record is as follows :—

Returning to Palee Puchaon, we select the following specimen of village tenure.

Mouzah Umearee-Chumearree—beesees 55. The number of hissehdars (all Pandé Brahmins) is 14. The whole Umearee-Chumearree, &c. land is divided in severalty among them, and they are severally responsible for the quotas of the Government demand, amounting in the whole to Rs. 57. Of the hissehdars, 5 pay through Kishna Pandé pudhan and 7 through Hurkishen Pandé pudhan, both pudhans being also hissehdars, and receiving no remuneration from their coparcenary brethren. Such is the hissehdaree phant.

The abstract *assameewar* phant of this mouzah is in this wise, for that part of the land, 8 beesees, which is not in *nijjote* of the hissehdars.

Specimen of *assameewar* phant.

Numbers Name of Hissehdar.	No. of Assa- mees.	No. of Bee- sees.	Government demand.	Amount of Sirthe.	Total Collec- tions.	REMARKS.
	Bx. Nos.					
1 Tara Puttee and Dhur- manund, ...	5	1 0	1 3 3	1 8 10	2 12 1	
2 Bande and Sreekishn Pandé, ...	5	0 18	1 2 3	1 7 10	2 10 1	
3 Omaputtee Pandé, ...	3	0 11	0 11 0	0 12 6	1 7 6	
4 Dhummanund and Nara- in Pandé, ...	2	0 2	0 2 0	0 4 1	0 6 10	
5 Kishna Pandé, ...	1	0 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	
6 Kishna and Dhunneeram Pandé by purchase, ...	7	2 17	4 14 10	7 1 0 11	15 10	
7 Kumalputtee Pandé, ...	2	0 4	0 4 3	0 7 1	0 11 4	The actual number of assa- mees is 13, but the same man cultivates land for each hisseh- dar, and in the actual phant has payments per share averaging less than 1 rupee
8 Hurkishu Pandé, ...	3	0 14	0 12 9	1 0 7 1	13 4	are all recorded.
9 Myhesur Pandé, ...	3	0 6	0 6 4	0 9 0	0 15 4	
10 Jai Pandé, ...	3	0 4	0 4 4	0 5 1	0 9 5	
11 Ram Kishn and Ram- chunder, ...	3	0 5	0 4 10	0 6 7	0 11 5	
12 Minouth and Hurree, ...	2	0 4	0 3 10	0 5 7	0 9 5	
13 Hurkishu Pandé, ...	3	0 6	0 6 9	0 12 7	1 3 4	
TOTAL, ..	42	8 0	11 3 2	15 6 9	26 9 11	

The hissehdaree dues from the assamees are 1 rupee on each marriage of their daughters, one haunch of every goat killed, and a wulug of *dhai* and *gubah* (leaf of edible arum,) in Sawun. From that portion of their hisseh which came to them by purchase and which is cultivated by one assamee, Kishna Pandé and Dhunneeram Pandé, also derive one load of grain at each harvest and 4 annas *teeka* at the Dusserah.

In this place I take the opportunity of mentioning that the *assameewar* phant throughout the district is an entire creation of my own as Settlement Officer. In

Phurd-phants in general a new creation in Kumaon.
Mr. Traill's time on the occasion of any urgent

dissension concerning the distribution of the *revenue* burden arising, a measurement was ordered to be made of possession, ("kubzawar paimaish,") and according to the statement furnished by the local putwarree or canoongoe; as the case might be, there was drawn up in the *Sudder Office* the proper comparative roll of payments, of which a copy was given respectively to the pudhan and disputant party. Sometimes these statements were hissehwar, as well as a kubzawar, but all had reference to the *Government demand* and not to the general rental of the estates. We have not yet quite overcome the difficulty of procuring true rent rolls, in addition to the revenue rolls. But the fault of concealing the real status

Concealment of hissehdars
and assamees in the phurd
plants.

of the tenantry brings with it its own punishment in case of a dispute arising, as it effectually shuts the door of the summary suit Court

against those guilty of it, and before they can remedy the evil, subjects

Effects thereof to those
attempting it especially in
Gurhwal.

the offenders to disgrace and risk of fine by their necessity to confess before the revenue au-

thorities the wilful falsity of their records. In

Gurhwal the concealment of hissehdars even to the extent of a whole *Mao* in order to hide capabilities, when perpetrated by the pudhan, and to evade "cooly-godâm" and other liabilities, when permitted by the hissehdars themselves, has been discovered in cases since the settlement, and generally remedied. But, in other cases the actual loss and absorption of the concealed share has been, it is well known, the consequence where the distance of the Court, the dread of litigation and its consequences; and the ignorance and poverty of the people, have conjoined to assist the fraud of the headmen. The Kumaon settlement had the advantage of following that of Gurhwal, and both officers and people could benefit by the examples in the earlier operations, which had become discussed and

notorious. No fear of extra *burdaish* will now

Kumaonees more alive to
their own real interests.

induce a Kumaonee peasant to abstain from

suing the concealers of his name, possessions

and liabilities, for even the minutest fractions of his rights.

The large village of *Masee* (Rs. 221) on the high road, between Almora and Sreenuggur in puttee Geewar Instances of mixed puttee- affords a very good illustration of a mixed put- darsee tenure and pure put- teedaree. Of simple bhyacharah tenures

every puttee presents numerous instances, none perhaps better than the well known village of Kuttearee (Rs. 130,) the main suburb of Almora. But, there is no space left for further minute details; I, therefore, conclude this chapter of examples with the following account of mehal

Bhursoolee, &c.

Bhursoolee in Tula Chokote, pergunnah Palace Puchaon. There are one uslee and 21 dakhilees mouzahs. The mouzahwaree area of all collectively is recorded at 70

estimated (nuzzur undazee) beesees, of which only 40 are placed under the head of "culturable waste." The pudhans are four in number, viz., Shere Singh *Seeana*, and his brother Goman Singh, and Mahendar Singh *Seeana*, and his brother Mohun Singh, of the Rawut tribe of Rajpoets. These are also the sole Thātwān hissehdars. They reserve 41 beesees, dispersed throughout the mouzahs, as rent-free, huq-pudhanee and seer. The remaining land is divided among numerous Khaēkurs, from whom by quotas, the *whole* Government demanded is collected. From these also, the *Seeanas* collect one rupee per family, once in every three years—one pice per family every Dusserah, the breast and one leg of every goat killed, one seer of ghee, besides dhai and gabah per family as *wulug* at the ghee sunkrant in Sawun, and as *beth* they take two ploughings at the

rubbee and two at the khurreef harvests for the
Seeancharee dues. seer land, from every assamee. These are call-

ed "Seeancharee dustoor" and supersede all other thokedaree dues. At present, the two younger pudhans share every thing with their brothers. In case of a dispute arising they are entitled to call for a division of the villages according to hereditary right; to obviate the inconveniences of which, (entailing also a separation of the thokedaree dues from the hissehdaree dues now all united in the *Seeancharee* receipts,) it would be better to include all four names in the thokedaree as well as in the pudhan-charee pottah.

Finally, from the entire settlement records, I gather that the number
Number of zemindaree tenures in Palee Puchaon, Bara-mundel and Chowgurkha. of mouzahs in the pergunnahs last described in
which the tenure is zemindaree or approximates thereto, is 43 in Chowgurkha, 21 in Baramundel, and 97 in Palee, or one-ninth of the whole 1305 mehals.

There are four Seeana families represented by the two Rawuts above
Seeana families in Palee. named at Bhursoolee; by Muddun Singh and
Munral at Khaigraon, and Narain Singh Munral at Tamadhone. These
two last are fast being ruined by debts and extravagance.

In Baramundel there are 35 thokedars and in Palee 112, of whom
List of principal thokedars in Palee and Baramundel. the following are well known principal men; mentioned by name because those of the smaller pergunnahs have been so distinguished.

<i>Name of Puttee.</i>	<i>Name of Thokedar.</i>	<i>Name of principal Village.</i>
BARAMUNDEL.		
Bora-ke-Rao,	Sobhun Singh Bohra,	Phullea, &c.
	Nathoo Bohra,	Bhynsore.
	Tilla Bhynsora,	Nowlakote.
Khyra-ke-Rao,	An Singh Bohra,	
	Jewa Bohra,	Bint.
	Gujai Singh Kairha,	Buthore.
Uttagoolee,	Mohun Singh do,	Doogora.
	Teg Singh,	Bundaree.
	Gooja Bhundaree,	Mutela.
Tula Secondra,	Buchee Airara,	Muhut.
	Bhowan Singh,	Pakra.
	Nur Singh,	Busolee.
Mula Secondra,	Muddun Singh,	Lolma.
	Dhurndutt,	Patia.
	Lutchmee Bullub Pandé,	Chounda.
Mula Tikoon,	Heem Singh Bohra,	Punkote.
	Gopee Chilwal,	Reoneo.
	Dowlut Singh,	Dinda.
Reoonee,	Lutchee Moolia,	Lât.
	Puddee Lutwal,	Koomatee.
	Heera Koomatia,	Ooneona.
Boesoodh,	Jewa,	Seerarh.
	Shaibaz Negee,	Phuphua.
	Muddun Singh,	
PALEE.		
Mula Dwara, ...	Sheor Singh,	Merai.
	Bijey Singh,	Sulna.
	Dhurn Singh Bisht,	Era.
Tula Dwara, ...	Kishn Singh Negee,	Pythanee.
	Jeit Singh Rotela,	Tepola.
	Puddum Singh Khatee,	Sangoorn.
Silor,	Khurk Singh Negee,	Kotharh.
	Lutchum Singh Kutait,	Keera.
	Ujub Singh Negee,	Kutsarree.
Geewar,	Munnoruth Maseal,	Masee.
	Moteeram Chukrait,	Dhond Mahra.
	Seroop Singh Rawut,	Upnone.
Mula Chokote,	Himmut Singh Kunonia,	Utteegaon.
	Ruttun Singh Rajbar,	Juspoor.
	Heera Singh Bisht,	Pythana.
Tula Chokote,	Kunaul Singh Rawut,	Cheeanes.
	Hurruk Singh Gosaen,	Hurnolee.
	Jeet Singh Munral,	Syn Manoor.
Kaklaseon,	Bhowan Singh Rawut,	Mulharree.
	Kullean Singh Bohra,	Bonolee.
	Bishna Sone,	Bhone.
Sulut,.....	Mehur Singh,	Sokuttee.
	Seroop Singh Rawut,	Punnakote.
	Gunputtee,	Nynwal Palee.
Nya,	Hurruk Singh,	Timla.
	Puddum Singh,	Nowla.
	Narain Singh,	Jaindul.

The majority of the thokedars in *these* pergannahs are only entitled by law to the fees allowed by Mr. Traill, *viz.*, Ordinary thokedaree fees one rupee per each marriage of the pudhans' and dues. daughters, and a leg of each goat killed by pudhans, and the following percentage on the Government juma of their thokedaree villages.

From 1 to 100 Rupees,	... ... ... ...	3 Rupees.
„ 100 to 150 „	... ... ... ...	4 „
„ 150 to 200 „	... ... ... ...	5 „
„ 200 to 250 „	... ... ... ...	6 „
„ 250 to 300 „	... ... ... ...	7 „
„ 300 to 350 „	... ... ... ...	8 „
„ 350 to 400 „	... ... ... ...	9 „
„ 400 to 500 „	... ... ... ...	10 „
„ 500 to 600 „	... ... ... ...	12 „
„ 600 to 700 „	... ... ... ...	14 „
„ 700 to 800 „	... ... ... ...	16 „
„ 800 to 900 „	... ... ... ...	18 „
„ 900 to 1000 „ and more,	... ... ... ...	20 „ maximum.

Where the thokedar and pudhans are in agreement among themselves, custom has substituted many modifications and compromises of the above rule, and all these have been carefully recorded by consent of the parties in the settlement record. Where thokedaree dues have *never* been paid, the mere inclusion of a village in his pottah does not entitle a thokedar to draw any thing from it. It has however, generally been found difficult for the pudhans "to prove the negative" in such cases.

23. In regard to the general rules adopted for the leasing and management of mehals, and the appointment of pudhans, the boundaries of villages and settlement of disputes concerning them,—the right to waste lands, pasture grounds and forests,—the assessable area of estates and measurement of lands—and, finally, the record of settlement,—the report for Gurhwal (paragraphs 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 26) equally applies to Kumaon; and contains in an abstract form all the information on the subject of the settlement which it has been my aim to distribute throughout the several divisional descriptions attempted in the present report for Kumaon. The only repetition that appears necessary is that the *remuneration of pudhans* in land, money or dues, are all these combined, was in Kumaon settled by the mutual agreement of the parties, and failing that, decision of punchayet; and that the allotment of *huq-pudhunee* land recorded in the new settlement statements is that *actually shown by the Additional remarks on pudhans and boundaries.*

Settlement Misl, and not that of the old nominal records. The only additional remarks requisite, are, first, that at an early period in the Kumaon operations it was found expedient to drop all attempts at actual demarcation, by means of canoongoes, putwarrees, &c., of boundaries in *undisputed* waste tracts nominally included in village areas;—that it is now a general rule to lease waste lands in nia-abad tenure to the nearest villages, or to offering members of those communities rather than to strangers,— and that in the Settlement Misl,—though still less a declaratory record, than *a miss of cases affecting the interests of each mouzah and showing a certain state of men and things at a certain period*,—will now in the majority of instances be found an abstract proceeding or roobacarree of some kind by the Settlement Officer.

It now only remains for me state how far the document called the *phurd phant*, the actual practical record in the hands of each pudhan, can be rendered *continuously* useful. This is a most important subject,

Continuity of village record discussed.

and fortunately for the avoidance of farther prolixity in the present communication it was fully discussed on a former occasion. The accompanying file of English correspondence* belonging to the year 1840,

Letter of Settlement Officer to Commissioner of Kumaon No. 13, 1st June 1840 and its enclosure.

Letter of Sudder Board to Commissioner No. 28, 10th July 1849.

owes its existence to the Circular Letter of the Sudder Board of Revenue dated the 18th June 1839 on the subject of Khewut papers. The superior authorities, with the detailed descriptions of the Kumaon pergunnahs before them, can now be able to judge how far the system of

periodical mutations in the village record to meet the various changes by deaths, successions, transfers, decrees of Court, descretions and the like circumstances, can be enforced, the separate

Circumstances opposing authoritative changes in record.

village communities being scattered over so vast an area in square miles;—(the several divisions removed from each other almost as much by moral differences as by physical distances, and “by fell and flood,”) the centralization of all things in a Collector's Office at the Sudder station being as yet practical unknown to the people;—there being no village accountants;—the pudhans being generally illiterate;—and finally, the authorities equally with the inhabitants protesting against the uninvited visits of native officials to the hill villages for purposes of investigation unconnected with crime.

Opinion of Settlement Officer.

I still retain my opinion, recorded in the correspondence alluded to that the working of the summary suit Court—the itinerary mode of conducting their duty found necessary by the European officials;—

* See Appendix 1849.

and the growing sense of the importance of village records among the people themselves, will *in time* effect the important objects contemplated by the Board and Government, and bring about changes in the records of possessions and liabilities, *whenever and wherever found necessary*. To enforce by authority a regular system for this object, whether thought necessary or unnecessary by the subjects, would be to change by legislative measures the character and habits not of one race or tribe, but of many, and its impracticability may, therefore, be assumed. In the meanwhile, if it is feared that the zeal of the local agents of Government may be flagging in regard to their saving the inhabitants as much as possible from the miseries entailed by uncertain tenures and their consequence,

Instructions required. litigation; the future instructions of superior authority founded on a more extended knowledge of local circumstances, would doubtless be a salutary and I may add, an acceptable, stimulant to greater exertion.

I cannot, however, close this subject without offering my humble protest against increased employment of Government Putwarrees. of Kumaon, who, now on the miserable pittance of Rs. 5 per mensem, perform a large proportion of the duties elsewhere undertaken by tehsildars, thannadaras, nazirs, ameens, and chuprassees.

The five canoongoes of the district are certainly an available body, and, hitherto that full use has not been made of Canoongoes available but suspicious agents. their services which is usual elsewhere, especially in the department of tehsildaree accounts. But, on the other hand, with our small establishments, their employment in other duties would still more impair the efficiency of the department alluded to, while, owing to the hereditary nature of their offices,* their employers are deprived of the advantages of a large choice of agents, and the danger of adding to family and caste influences, already thought too great and ill-exercised, becomes imminent.

24. The zillah and pergunnah statements, compared with the registers prepared at different times in the separate Goont maafee and sadaburt maafee departments itself, shew that the goont or religiously assigned rent-fee land appropriated in Kumaon Proper amounts to 13,455 beebees, of which 2,230 are contained in the area of villages otherwise khalsa or revenue-paying, and

* Note.—Their pay in exchange for resumed Nankar lands is fixed at Rs. 25 each. In Garhwal the amount is Rs. 81-8.

11,225 beesees, belong to separate entire mouzahs. Of these last, 60 mouzahs or pergunnah Kutolee, and 31 or per-gunnah Muhrroee, belong to tracts near the capital granted by the late Gorkhala Government in sudâlburt tenure to the respective temples of Budrinath and Kedarnath in the great Himalayan chain. Their whole *fiscal management* is now by orders of Government left to the Rawuls of those *establishments*, interference in that matter being only permitted to the district officers, in cases of urgent complaint brought to the notice of the Commissioner, and made over for investigation by him.

In all other affairs, the ordinary course of law takes effect in the sudâlburt pergunnahs as in the khalsa, but the two Putwarrees are paid by the Rawul, and not from the Treasury. The *maafee* lands still held rent-free by individuals, amount to 2,913 beesees of which 531 form alienated parts of malgoozaree village, and the remainder are contained in 93 separate mouzahs.

The chief maafeedars in the province are the two brothers, Prem Nidhee Shastree and Rama Puttee Shastree who succeeded their father Gungaram Shastree, the original grantee of the Goorkha Government about ten years ago, and whose tenure has hitherto, therefore been considered, hereditary.

Their possessions principally lie in Dhunneakote, but they have villages in Seondra and Kuttoor, &c. All the other maafeedars, except Dhun Singh* and Hurdeo Borah* in the Bhote nichals, are also Brahmans of the Joshees, Pund, Pandé, Tewarree and Oopretee families. A good deal might be said on the subject of the extensive resumption of maafees by Mr. Commissioner Traill, and the consequent creation of a class of educated men looking solely to the *public service* for support, and whose *unpopularity* with the people is in a measure thrown also on the Government which employs them; but I refrain from increasing the magnitude of this Report by discussions altogether foreign to the revision of settlement.

25. All has, I humbly conceive, been now told of Kumaon Proper and its several hill divisions, in regard to matters of revenue and land, the narration of which can fairly be expected from the Settlement Officer.

* * NOTE.—At Melum and Choudanee.

The Bhabur division has been previously described in the Reports and Appendix forwarded with the settlement statements in the year 1846-47 A. D., while the outline of Kumaon history can be found, as above-mentioned in my "Notes on the Turaee" published in the *Asiatic Society's Journal* in 1844. The valuable printed Reports of the late Mr. G. W. Traill have also been referred to as existing among the "Researches" of the same learned Society. To fulfil the requisitions of the Honorable the Court of Directors contained in their despatch, No. 67, June 3rd, 1846, and to furnish, for the two hill districts, (the revenue arrangements of which for twenty years have been made through my

Statistical data not procurable by one individual.

agency,) a full and accurate reply to their statistical enquiries, would demand an amount of information and accomplishment not likely to be

found in one individual. The want of a geographical and general survey complained of in the Turaee is happily about to cease under the operations soon to be commenced in *that* region. A revenue survey of the

Revenue survey not expected.

mountain pergannahs, to complete the information not supplied by the existing maps, and founded on the principles adopted and proved

useful in the plains-Provinces, can hardly be expected, after the Government has been informed by its district Officers that such a survey, however beneficial in determining existing agricultural possessions, would not favorably affect the total amount of revenue in the State; and, if permitted to modify the distribution in regard to the inhabitants, would perhaps end in seriously injuring the budget. For, would not its *tendency* at least, be to equalize the payments strictly derivable from the gross produce of the soil; to fix a Government share of that produce founded on experience elsewhere; and to exclude from the fiscal capabilities, assets which the people have been hitherto content to consider available for the nominal land tax?

Fortunately for the objects held in view by the Hon'ble Court,

Scientific commission now at work under Lieutenant R. Strachey, Engineers.

opportunity has recently been taken of the presence in this province of competent individuals,

and their intimacy and constant communication with others still more competent employed elsewhere, to engage the services of Lieutenant R. Strachey, (of the Engineers) and his friends in the cause of Himalayan science. Thus, not only are the geology, botany, and meteorology of these interesting regions finding at last their long due development, but there is also every probability, if time be allowed, of the main geodetical date of the great Trigonometrical Survey being usefully applied to the separation of circles of facts within certain fixed points and to the filling up of each of these circles with topical and even ethno-

graphical* details. In this work my own part is only that of a pioneer and assistant laborer, and in this capacity whatever miscellaneous knowledge my long experience in these mountains has enabled me to attain has been, and will be freely placed at the disposal of the accomplished Officer just named.

In concluding, therefore, this report, I content myself with offering the following practical observations.

First. In regard to *economic geology*, I yet hope to witness a marked improvement in the method of working the mines, reducing the copper and iron ores, and manufacturing the actual metals into a form better fitted than now for the forge and melting pot.† Nevertheless, with our present and prospective means of carriage, our local want of capital, its more profitable investment elsewhere, and above all with the overwhelming *cheap* productiveness of the English and, we may now add, Australian export market, the much talked of metallic wealth‡ of the Himalaya must I fear, be considered the shadow of a shade, "a thing to dream of, not to see."

Second. No great increase of the land revenue under the present system need be expected. In opposition to the prevailing opinion, I think I may safely say that Kumaon is over assessed rather than under assessed; that is, a large portion of the rent of land in the old occupied tracts is now taken by the state as both *de jure* and *de facto* landlord, and that though no actual hardship is experienced; though pauperism is unknown: though a puharree coolie is always better lodged and often

Land revenue not impro-
able.

better fed and clothed than a desee ryot; and though a general feeling of content and loyalty exists, still, I can perceive in the present status of affairs, no elements of increasing wealth, of which revenue will be the future sign and expression. In the ill-inhabited tracts, the low assessment is owing to causes which, except in the most insalubrious vallies, may give way before the march of population. But, as I fully believe that in the well-inhabited tracts the revenue is paid by the people themselves more in the way of a *capitation tax*§ than any thing else, in the same

* NOTE.—In this report no account of the several classes of inhabitants has been attempted, but both the philology and ethnology of Kumaon are engaging my attention. In the meanwhile, the division of the people into Brahmins. (1) Rajpoots, (2) Khussia Brahmins, (3) Khussia Rajpoots, (4) Soodra Khussias, (5) and Doms or outcastes, is now mentioned as being well marked and notorious.

† NOTE.—The Gypsum and Alum beds of the saliferous series of rocks at the foot of the hills, may also some day, it is hoped, be brought into economic use.

‡ NOTE.—This is quite a different thing from the quantity and good quality of the metalliferous deposits of which I have very little doubt.

§ NOTE.—It is far from uncommon for a man to request a decreease of his "rukum" because of the death or desertion of his wife or daughter.

degree that the fisc improves in Kuttoor and Gungolee, will it in all probability decline in Palee and Baramundel.

Immigration from the plains is unknown. Disease within the hills thins and weakens the population much more than is generally known; while the badness of the Goorkhalee Government on our frontier affords the only *foreign* cause and source of supply.

Under these circumstances, those who look to the spread of the cultivated tea plant over these mountains as likely to change their financial position to the State altogether, and to convert them into treasures of surplus revenue, may not be far wrong. If this extension of the China herb be at *first* carried on in the way, I have pointed out in the preceding report, without disturbing present possessions, and thus exciting, more

than the ordinary and normal native disgust at
Tea a probable valuable staple product. the novelty, the present generation may yet behold the now jealous occupants of rice and wheat fields, humble applicants for tea seeds.

Third. It would be out of place here to *enlarge* on the extreme impracticability in every point of view of *isolating* General European colonization or the hills impracticable and unadvisable. Europeans of the less educated classes on scattered points in the mountains. This much, however, may be asserted, *viz.*, that, although *horticultural* pursuits at elevated situations can be followed with pleasure and profit, *agricultural* labor out of doors, *cannot* be performed by Europeans with safety to their health in any part of the hills, where (supposing the lands were not already occupied) agriculture could be made a means of livelihood and gain: also, that in the case of *families* having the children European on both sides and placed in solitary *mountain homes*, any additional physical strength of the offspring would, but poorly compensate for the mental degeneracy entailed by the loss of all christianizing, educating and civilizing influences. I forbear to dwell on the spectacle of degraded manners and morals which would in too many cases be presented to the surrounding native population, where the influence even of *family* and *home* would be wanting.

Fourth. I wish to add, that, after all, in my humble opinion, cold air, cold water, and facilities for healthy exercise Real benefits of the hills to Europeans. Sanatoria, schools, cantonments. and innocent amusement, are the best resources of these mountains which the European rulers of India, can open for their own benefit; that in endeavouring to procure these blessings for our countrymen of all classes, combined with those of religion, education order, we shall best secure our object by increasing the number of sanatory stations, and cantonments, and by the formation of schools, and invalid colonies, under military discipline and management, on all the higher ranges, *which may be*

conveniently situated in regard to access from the plains, and consequently to cheap and plentiful supplies.

In the interior of the hill provinces, at the several mines and tea plantations, a few active intelligent Europeans at mines and tea-nurseries might perhaps find beneficial employment, and important. prove themselves of use to the natives as instructors and as examples of skill and industry. It would, however, be a matter of the most vital importance that the selection of these men should be made with the greatest care by their employers, whether Government, public companies or private capitalist, (should any such be found venturing on Himalayan enterprize;) in fact, (and I cannot say more,) with as great care as was taken by Captain H. Drummond in his choice of Mr. Wilkin, the excellent cornish miner, formerly employed at Pokree in Gurhwal.

26. I have been enabled through the kindness of my friend Major Madden of the Artillery, to append to this Report a list of the principle agricultural products grown in Kumaon Proper.

CEREALIA, LEGUMINOSÆ, AND CRUCIFERÆ.

Rubbee Crop.

1. <i>Triticum, vulgare,</i>	Wheat, two varieties, ...	... { a. "Lalgehoon," bearded, b. "Daoodkhanee;" beardless, (grain white)
2. <i>Hordeum hexastichon,</i> ...	Barley, ...	"Jow" several varieties.
3. <i>Hordeum Cœleste,</i>	Celestial barley,	"Ooa Jow."
4. <i>Pisum arvense,</i>	Field pea,	"Kulon."
5. <i>Ervum lens,</i>	Vetch,	"Musoor."
6. <i>Cicer Arietinum,</i>	Gram,	"Chunna."
7. <i>Sinapis dichotoma,</i>	Mustard,	{ "Lelita," "Luhota," "Juria."
8. <i>Sinapis glauca,</i>	(Roxburgh) ditto,	"Rara."
9. <i>Sinapis glauca,</i>	(Royle) ditto,	{ "Daeen," "Dyin." "Laee."

The last three, especially No. 9, which is not included in Roxb: Fl. India, are largely grown as oil seeds.

10. <i>Sinapis ramosa,</i>	(Royle) Mustard, ...	... "Burlaee."
11. <i>Sinapis rugosa,</i>	(Ditto) ditto,	... { "Badshahes" or "Bhotiya" "Laee."

Both cultivated as vegetables.

12. <i>Sinapis erijsimoides,</i>	(Roxb.) Mustard, ...	... { "Race," "Mukura Race," "Bunarusee Race," much grown as a condiment and medicine.
13. <i>Linum usitatissimum,</i> ...	Flax, ...	... "Teesee," "Ulsee."
13. <i>Raphanus sativus,</i> ...	Radish, ...	... "Moolies."
14. <i>Foeniculum pannorium,</i> ...	Fennel, ...	... "Somp" "Sont."
15. <i>Coriandrum sativum,</i> ...	Coriander, ...	... "Dhuniya."
16. <i>Anethum sowa,</i>	Dill, ...	... "Soa."
16. <i>Papaver somniferum,</i> ...	Opium, ...	... "Posht."

Khurbee or Khurreef Crop.

17. *Oryza sativa*, ... Rice, ... "Dhan," many varieties.
 18. *Panicum italicum*, ... } "Konee," "Kungnee."
 19. *Panicum frumentaceum*, ... } Millets, ... "Mandira," "Jhoongura"
 20. *Panicum miliaceum*, ... } "Cheenna," "Gandra."
 21. *Eleusine corocana*, ... "Mundooa," "Murhoa."
 22. *Zea Mays*, ... Indian Corn, ... "Mukaye," "Bhottta."
 23. *Amaranthus farinaceus*, ... Amaranth, ... "Chooa," "Mursa,"
 of Bisschur.
 24. *Fagopyrum, vulgare*, ... } Buckwheat, ... "Ramdanu," "Bhuttoo."
 25. *Fagopyrum tataricum* and... } "Ogul," "Phaphur,"
 emarginatum, ... "Bhe."
 26. *Perilla ocimoides*, ... } Oilseed, ... "Bhungura,"
 27. *Sesamum Orientale*, ... } "Till."
 27. *Sorghum, vulgare* ... "Jowar," "Jeonoolee."

Solanaceæ, &c. &c.

28. *Capsicum frutescens*, ... "Koorsanee."
 29. *Solanum melongena*, ... "Baingun."
 30. *Solanum tuberosum*, ... Potato, ... "Albo."
 31. *Saccharum officinarum*, ... Sugar-cane, ... "Rikho."
 32. *Colocasia Himalensis*, ... Two varieties of edible Arum, "Ghweeya."
 a. "Pinduloo" ... (white) Leaf called, ... "Papur"
 b. "Gudeeree" ... (red) ditto called, ... "Gabah."
 33. *Dioscorea*, ... { 2 species yet undetermined } "Genthee" and "Gujeer."
 of yam, ...
 34. *Cannabis sativa*, ... Hemp, ... "Blung."

Cucurbitaceæ.

35. *Monardica charantia*, ... "Kurela."
 36. *Luffa acutangula*, ... "Torye."
 37. *Luffa pentandra*, ... "Gheea torye."
 38. *Cucurbita pepo*, (Roxburgh.) ... "Petha" "Bhoonja"
 } "Kumhra."
 39. *Cucurbita maxima*, ... "Gudooa" Kudoo."
 40. *Cucurbita citrullus*, ... Water-melon, ... "Turbooz."
 41. *Trichosanthes anguina*, ... "Chichinda."
 42. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, ... several kinds, ... "Loukee," "Toomree," &c.

Pulse, &c.

43. *Dolichos sinensis*, ... "Lobia."
 44. *Dolichos uniflorus*, ... "Guhut" "Koolthee."
 45. *Dolichos catjang*, ... } "Ree-ensh" 3 varieties
 } black, white and yellow
 } "Souta."
 46. *Lablab purpureus*, ... "Shgemes" in gardens.
 47. *Soja hispida*, (Dolichos Lignosus, Roxburgh.) ... } "Bhut" (Soy, Dolichos
 } Soja of Roxburgh.)
 48. *Phaseolus Radiatus*, ... } "Ord."
 (Roxburgh.) ...
 49. *Phaseolus Mungo*, ... "Moong" (rare.)
 50. *Phaseolus torosus*, ... "Goorounsh."
 51. *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, ... "Methee." Sâg.
 52. *Abelmoschus esculentus*, ... "Ram-toray."
 53. *Gossypium herbaceum*, cul- tivated in Bora Rao, &c., up to about 4500 feet, ... Cotton, ... "Kupaa."
 54. *Hibiscus cannabinus* (in Bhabur), ... "Sunn."
 55. *Phytolacca decandra*, ... "Jirrug."
 56. *Zingiber officinalis*, ... "Ada" "Adruk."
 57. *Curcuma Kuchoor*, ... "Huldee."
 58. *Papyrus pangorei*, ... } "Motha," cultivated for
 } the durable mats made
 } from its culms.
 59. *Punica granatum*, ... } "Darim;" the pomegra-
 } nate: the rind of the
 } fruit is much exported.

APPENDIX.

FROM J. H. BATTEN, Esq.,

Settlement Officer.

TO G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of Kumaon,

Dated Kumaon, the 1st June 1840.

SIR,

In reply to your letter and its enclosure from the Sudder Board, on the subject of the Khewut papers in this province, I have the honor to inform you that I have attentively considered the matter, and if the Sudder Board had not stated it as their decided wish that some definite rule should now be laid down, as to the mode of recording changes which may occur in village holdings and liabilities, I should certainly have coincided in the opinion given by yourself to the effect that we have no means available in this province for the periodical record of such changes.

2nd. As, however, I have now been called upon for a distinct opinion on this subject, I beg leave in the first place, to forward the translation of the pottah which under my new settlement is given to every village pudhan of a bhyacharah village, and to remark that much may be done towards effecting the object in view, if the district Collector shall act up as far as possible to the rules therein laid down; enforcing them whenever he may discover that they have been neglected or violated, I may at the same time observe that many of the pudhans in Gurhwal have protested strongly against the injunction which compels them to keep a village account-book. I have no reason to suspect that the majority of those who have thus protested, have any sinister objects to gain by this rule being neglected,—the real fact being, that they cannot read and write; and, that in the absence of village accountants corresponding to the put-warrees in Hindooosthan, they have no adequate means of procuring substitutes for that kind of village functionaries. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say, how the keeping of village accounts can be enforced, save by the district Collector rigidly refusing to listen to any claims preferred in the summary suit Court by any pudhan who cannot produce than in some shape or other, or who has obviously violated or disobeyed any of the rules laid down in the pottah upon which he makes his suit.

3rd. In Gurhwal, where, on account of the contracted state of the population and the general absence of any money collections beyond individual quotas of the Government revenue, and certain fixed dues to pudhans and thokedars, the only Khewut papers are rolls of payments, the sum total of which make up the Government revenue demand. Where, too, it has been found impracticable to prepare any field map, or other record, (save one merely nominal) of actual possessions, we have merely to determine in what manner the *phurd phants*, prepared by the communities and officially attested at the settlement, shall be periodically altered to meet the circumstances as they occur. You have yourself informed the Board of the objections which stand on the way of any record being allowed to be made merely through the agency of a thokedar, a village pudhan, or an official district putwarree. I see no way of removing these objections (founded on the general simplicity and ignorance of the hill people, and also on their clanship and jealousy, as affecting the thokedars and pudhans, and their hatred of all native officials, as affecting the putwarrees), save by fixing that the European district Officer, be the immediate director in all *public* changes of the record. I would suggest that annually between the date of the last rubbee kist, and that of the first khurreef instalment (a period, at the least, of 5 months) the Collector should proclaim that in all villages where the pudhans and the people are agreed, and where no disputes exist, save what may be at once settled in the villages by themselves, the pudhans must take an opportunity to confirm the phants of the past year, or to make such alterations therein as the state of their communities may require, and to prepare new ones, without destroying the former ones, so that both may be produced, in case of a dispute arising during the following year. In either case, that is, whether the old phant be confirmed, or a new one be adopted, the signatures of the village shareholders, or the greater portion of them, must be affixed to the paper, and the pudhan may also, if he likes, add to this document any "*Likhut*" or written agreement given to him by the people of his village showing their consent to the arrangements for the next year. The Collector should also proclaim that in all villages where disputes exist, or where there are contending factions headed by different pudhans, the old phant will be considered binding, unless before the first khurreef kist, on petitions being presented in the Court, the Collector shall have ordered the preparation of a new phant, and such newly prepared phant, shall have been sanctioned by him, (because made in accordance to his orders passed on the petitions) and entered in his office before the date above-mentioned. In case that date shall arrive before the settlement of the matter, the old phant must be considered binding for the whole khurreef kist, and the new phant must take effect from the next rubbee kist. The kind of order passed in accordance to the above plan in cases of disputed villages, should, I think, be entirely left to the discretion of the

district Officer : for, his knowledge of the people, in any tract, and of their native officials, will enable him to judge whether the preparation of the new papers shall be left to the village punchayet superintended by the putwarree, or a chuprassee,—whether the putwarree or chuprassee shall superintend the election of arbitrators among the neighbours of the disputants, and take proper ikrarnamahs and moothulkas from the parties disputing, and also attest the decisions made by the arbitrators ;—whether a canoongoe, or other official shall be deputed to the spot to investigate the matter, and bring the dispute to a conclusion ;—or, whether the Court itself shall try the case summarily as between plaintiffs and defendants, and pass its own decisions. In the case of *non-disputant* villages, I would not recommend that any copies of phants, be sent to the tehsildaree or to the Collector's office. On a case afterwards arising, the settlement phant (of which copies exist in both offices) with the newly agreed to and attested roll, or the "*likhut*" produced by the pudhan, will be quite sufficient documents on which to found the decision of any summary suit. If the villagers in any case should wish the putwarree to attest by his seal and signature their own agreements of this nature, he should be enjoined to do so, waiting for orders, but in no way to interfere unless called upon by the people. But, where the villagers are at peace with their thokedar, *his* signature should always be affixed to the new phant. In the case of disputant villages, the Collector will keep one copy of his sanctioned roll, in his own office, send one to the tehsildaree, and give one with his seal and signature to the pudhan.

4th. In the above proposition you will perceive that my plan is to make a distinction between a private and a public alteration of village records ; and I do most decidedly deprecate any system which shall compel the village communities *who are agreed among themselves* to any publication of their internal changes, previous to the occurrence of any dispute. In Kumaon, and the south eastern parts of Gurhwal, there are, I fear, but very few mehals in which the direction of the Government Officer in the manner above proposed (*i. e.* after presentation of a petition) will not be found necessary. But so fully convinced am I of the impolicy of official interference with the villagers in the greater portion of the Gurhwal district (save what may be found actually necessary for the collection of revenue from the pudhans) that rather than impose upon any community the absolute duty of registering their periodical changes of holdings and liabilities (consequent on deaths, resignations, transfers, &c.) in addition to the interruption of ordinary pursuits, excitement, and production of perhaps otherwise latent disputes, which the new settlement has unavoidably occasioned, I would prefer the total absence of all enforced records whatever, and that the injunctions contained in my pottah should remain altogether a dead letter. Mr. Commissioner Traill must have been well aware of the difficulty of settling suits of the kind which we now call

summary without rent rolls of some description or other; and yet it was only upon the petition of a well ascertained majority of the shareholders in any estate, that he ordered a measurement of possessions and a recorded distribution of liabilities. Such petitions were on the whole very rare, considering the number of small villages under separate leases throughout the province, and in Gurhwal certainly not more than one village in 100 possessed what they call a "surkaree phant." In the preparation of one such phant Mr. Traill often changed, on the representation of the people, the superintending officer (generally a putwarree) three different times! You are aware that in the "great measurement" of 1880 Sumbut, individual holdings were not recorded but only an attempt was made to ascertain the quantity of land in all the nominal *thokes*, which made up the whole area of monzahs. I am now convinced that Mr. Traill dreaded a greater degree of inconvenience and injury in the employment of native officials among the village-communities than he saw in any difficulties of the Courts, arising from their non-employment, or from the absence of any regular system of record. If, however no greater excitement of disputes, nor official interference shall be hereafter allowed, than what naturally arises from the change of events, and the character of the people, I am of opinion that good and not evil will arise from the present settlement having enforced the first preparation of a village record, forming as it does the basis on which all future enquiries will be founded, and generally superseding the necessity of investigations into records of a prior date. But, I would really anticipate great evil, if any system is introduced which by bringing the people into a *compulsory* contact with native officials, or even with the Court of the European Officer, *and by affording periodical opportunities of dispute*, shall foster rather than discourage that unfortunate spirit of clanship and mutual suspicion, which already prevails among the hill communities.

5. In many parts of Kumaon, especially the Palee district and Baranundel, I shall, I believe, be able to procure the filling up of that column of the settlement phant headed "Fractional Share," which in the Gurhwal papers has been unavoidably left blank, for, in the former district many of the villages are fully cultivated, the whole lands being in the actual possession of parties, *who know their rights*; or, decrees of Court exist to shew what portion of a mehal belongs to each sharer, according as the lands, or, assueees, or the profits may be divided among the holders. I expect, too, that the phant which records the amount of land opposite the amount of juma payable by each shareholder, will be prepared by the people *themselves* in Kumaon much more accurately, than it has been by the Gurhwalees, with all the aid of canoongoes and putwarrees whom I instructed in the business of their preparation. As, also, there are in that district a

large number of villages held under a zemindaree tenure, a real *assameewar* phant, (not one merely of khaëkur, or resident permanent assamees) will often be found among the settlement papers, and I shall take care to provide rules by which the cases of *sirthan* and other moveable assamees shall be met, for the time of settlement, and also with a view to future changes and contingencies.

6th. My account of the Khewut papers in Gurhwal must, I am aware, be considered unsatisfactory by the Board of Revenue, if, after a consideration of the remarks which I have offered the necessity of a *self-continuing system of officially attested record* is still insisted on, the disadvantages thereof being in their opinion counterbalanced by its benefits. Therefore, before closing this report, the principle of which is to recommend a large reliance on the discretion of the European district Officers, and on the good working of the summary suit tribunals, rather than on any specific rules of practice previously laid down for general and continual adoption, I would most respectfully request that, in your own communication to the Board, you would support my statements by pointing particular attention to the following facts, quite independent of the moral character, and habits of feeling of the people, which last have, perhaps, been sufficiently represented and discussed.

1st. The absence, generally, of actual land measurements in this province.

2nd. The existence of a fictitious measurement record, the offspring of official guess-work.

3rd. Consequently, the record of possessions (elsewhere one of the best prepared Khewut papers) here being, in general, merely nominal, and even when prepared by the villagers without reference to any fictitious area, still incorrect, and unreal, because not founded on any exact and discoverable quantities.

4th. The physical character of the country opposing much, or frequent communication between the village communities (*many* of which are often included in one malgoozaree management) among themselves; —or, between them and their Government Officers.

5th. The distance of numerous villages from their tehsildaree, and Sudder Office, in some cases amounting to 100 miles or 8 days' journey.

6th. The non-existence of village putwarrees, or of accountants corresponding to them.

7th. The very small number of village pudhans who can read and write.

8th. The difficulty of feeding, lodging, and carrying the baggage of, any person, such as a tehsildar, a canoongoe or a temporary ameen, when sent on deputation among the villages in the interior.

9th. The smallness of the public establishments compared (not with the amount of revenue but) with the number of villages in the province (nearly 10,000) and the number of square miles (nearly 11,000) over which the hamlets are scattered.

10th. The accumulation of business devolving on the local official putwarrees, each of whom, on a salary of Rupees 5 per mensem, has to collect, about Rs. 3,300 revenue per annum in four different instalments from about 100 villages widely dispersed over a mountainous country,—to superintend inquests and investigate, and report all accidents, offences and crimes,—to attend on camps with coolies and supplies, a matter, in some puttees, of frequent requisition,—to investigate, and furnish statements on all points referred to him by the Civil and Criminal Courts, and by the tehsildar,—and to carry into effect all orders as to local execution of decrees emanating from the nazir!

11th. The unfitness of the talooqdars, called seeanas, kumeens, boorhas, &c., but generally thokedars, for the compulsory duty of attesting and superintending changes of record, because, though highly useful to the native officials as assistants and to the village pudhans as arbitrators, they and their brethren are themselves pudhans of some villages, have disputed interest in many others, and are rarely at peace with, or respected by, all the communities over which they preside.

KUMAON:
SETTLEMENT OFFICE, }
The 1st June, 1840.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. H. BATTEEN,
Settlement Officer.

(C O P Y)

TRANSLATION.

Deed of Revenue Engagement, or Malgoozaree Pottah, granted to Bir Singh malgozar of mouzah Bimola, Puttee Tula Tekhon, Per. gunnah Baranundel, Zillah Kumaon.

Whereas on the revision of the new settlement, the shareholders of your village and yourself having tendered an application or durkhast to hold the above named village for 20 years commencing from 1896 to 1915 Sumbut, (khurreef and rubbee harvests inclusive) and for the same to pay an annual revenue of Rs. 202 exclusive of sayer collections, viz. Abkarree, Bhuttee Khyra, &c., and an ikrarnamah from the said shareholders, consenting to the pottah being granted to you, having also been received ;—therefore this pottah (subject to the confirmation of the Suder Board) has been granted to you, confirming the engagement entered into by you to pay an annual revenue of Rs. 202, and, conformably to the kists detailed below, you will pay regularly the amount of each kist to the tehsildar or putwarree of your perguunah, and take receipts for the same ; and until new arrangements or liabilities occur, and the preparation of a new rent-roll, you will, according to the phant, collect the revenue now agreed to, by each shareholder, and that not, till the kist becomes due : nor, are you to collect two kists at one time. If any shareholder or cultivator is in default, in paying his share of the revenue at the appointed kist, that amount you will claim by a summary suit in the Court. After one month of a new year elapsing, no claim for arrears of revenue for the past year, will be admitted in the Court as a summary suit. You will enjoy all the rights and privileges of land, and other fee as "huq-pudhanee" given to you by the free will and consent of the shareholders, and cultivators, but in no ways will you make any undue exactions, nor otherwise tyrannize over the assamees. On the occasion of any shareholder or cultivator emigrating, or any one dying without heir, and the lands of such falling out of cultivation, you will, with the conjoint aid and advice of the residents of the village, make arrangements for their being cultivated, and according to the lands cultivated by each party, you will collect the revenue. All the village accounts of Government revenue, the customary fees of the pudhan, the dues of shareholders, the sirthee or rent from sirthan assamees, and the collections from paëkasht assamees, either in kind or money, should be recorded ; for which purpose you must keep a book detailing the above, as accounts occur from time to time ; for all disagreements and disputes of village parties, will be settled by reference to that account book. If any one proposes to cultivate a tract of land which has been lying waste for a long period, you will with the consent of the shareholders allow it to be cultivated, and when brought

to a fair state of cultivation, you will include it in the rent roll, and make a new phant, or divisional statement with the consent of the shareholders.* For undivided lands when cultivated, by any paëkasht assamees or others, you will collect the rents arising therefrom, and you must account for the same to the shareholders who will settle their claims for dues, &c., with you. Regarding other undivided cultivated lands and the revenue accruing thereon; you will from time to time report to the Collector's office, and without giving 6 months' previous notice, you will not increase the juma of such lands. All decisions of disputes regarding the boundary line of your village which has been now settled, are to be considered final; you are not to put a stop to any long existing custom of adjacent villagers taking firewood, timber, grass and grazing their cattle, &c., within your boundary. All supplies and coolies which are prescribed from your village, you will according to orders, furnish. You are to keep the roads in repairs, and take measures for the forwarding of public letters sent through your village, and report all heinous crimes, *viz.*, murder, theft, &c., committed in your village, immediately to your thokedar, secama, putwarree or thannadar.

Khurreef Kists.

From 1st to 15th Nov., @ 4 as. Rs. 50-8.	| From 1st to 15th May, @ 4 as. Rs. 50-8.
.. 1st to 15th Dec., @ 4 as. Rs. 50-8.	" 1st to 15th June, @ 4 as. Rs. 50-8.

Rubbee Kists.

True Translation,

J. H. BATTEEN,

Settlement Officer.

(C O P Y)

No. 28.

FROM H. M. ELLIOT, Esq.,

*Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Allahabad.*

To G. T. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

*Commissioner of Kumaon,**Dated Allahabad, the 10th July, 1840.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21, of the 11th June, forwarding an original report from Mr. Batten, the Settlement Officer of Kumaon, on the subject of the preparation of the Khewut papers: and in reply to inform you that the Board's especial object is, to obviate alike the necessity for, and the practice of official interference with the internal concerns of the mouzahs, and to induce the habit of self-government in as a community. But without some record of internal arrangements as evidence of the nature and fulfilment of the various relations mutually existing among the members of the community, it is not easy to say how these cases can be met, in which (as must occur) a necessity for the interference of authority may arise.

2nd. The Board understand the Settlement Officer's view to be, to attempt no compulsory arrangement, but to enforce the keeping up accounts by invariably refusing all assistance on the part of Government Officers to levy dues where accounts are not produced, and to maintain the record by giving public notice that the phant drawn up at settlement, will be invariably acted on, till the Collector has sanctioned a different one,—leaving it to the Collector, whenever application may be made for his sanction to an alteration of the *phant*, to adopt such mode of satisfying his own judgment regarding the propriety of the proposed change, as to him and his controlling superior may seem meet.

3rd. Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Batten and confirmed by your own opinion, this appears to the Board to be all that can be obtained without losing sight of the principle of avoiding external interference; and they, therefore beg that you will cause the above principle to be acted on, and that you will make it the aim of your administration to lead the people on to record in the district office the arrangements formed by the municipalities, so as to enable us to administer their concerns according to their own usages.

4th. The Enclosures of your letter are herewith returned. Copies having been retained for record.

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,
N. W. P., ALLAHABAD,
The 10th July, 1840.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Sd.) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary.

GLOSSARY

OF TERMS IN USE AMONG THE
HILL VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

PART I.

THINGS AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE TENURE OF LAND.

<i>Thāt</i> .—Property in the soil, derived through Royal grant, immemorial possession, or purchase.	<i>Thoke</i> , <i>Dhurra</i> or } Separate divisions in a mouzah. <i>Thurra</i> .
<i>Thātawīn</i> .—Proprietor of the soil.	<i>Dhurra</i> .—Also a hill faction or party.
<i>Rāt</i> .—Grant of land on the field of battle for Military exploits.	<i>Ubūnta</i> .—The undivided common land of a village, also undivided Hissadare land.
<i>Mājat</i> .—Ditto ditto to the heir of one killed in battle.	<i>Sangayathēc</i> .—Ditto ditto.
<i>Hissa</i> .—Co-parcenary share of a proprietor.	<i>Mao</i> . } A family; the several families
<i>Bānt</i> , } Ditto ditto.	<i>Mowāsa</i> . } composing a village community.
<i>Pus</i> .—Co-parcenary proprietor.	<i>Gīreec</i> .—Mortgage, pledge.
<i>Hissadare</i> .—Co-parcenary proprietor.	<i>Māt</i> .
<i>Bāntōo</i> , } Ditto ditto.	<i>Bundak</i> . } Ditto ditto.
<i>Iṣqee</i> , } Ditto ditto.	<i>Uta</i> .
<i>Bhāī bāñt</i> .—Hereditary family share, only occasionally applied to the whole co-parcenary tenure of a village.	<i>Dhāl Bhāl</i> .—Foreclosure of a mortgage, also absolute purchase.
<i>Bhāvāñchā</i> .—A term borrowed from the plains, denoting the co-parcenary tenure when combined with actual division of lands among the co-parceners.	<i>Khureed-dar</i> .—Purchaser of land in a village.
<i>Zemindar</i> .—Generic term for all agriculturists except Brahmins on the one hand, and Doms (out-caste) on the other.	<i>Jagār</i> .—Grant of land, revenue free.
<i>Hing Zemindarī</i> , } Terms recently introduced.	<i>Maafīe</i> .—Do. do., (less commonly used).
<i>Malikuna</i> , } deduced from the plains to express Hissadare dues, and more commonly dues payable to a single proprietor.	<i>Ukra</i> .—Free of revenue burden
<i>Ser</i> .—Land kept by a proprietor in his own hands.	<i>Sukra</i> .—Burdened with revenue payments.
<i>Nij-Jote</i> .—Ditto ditto.	<i>Khālsā</i> .—Ditto ditto (uncommon).
<i>Pāl</i> .—Crown lands kept by the Royal family in their own hands.	<i>Goot</i> .—Grant of land, revenue free for a religious endowment.
<i>Bāree</i> .—Garden lands belonging to the Government.	<i>Dutt</i> .—Any gift of land.
<i>Rāth</i> .—Separate nominal division of a co-parcenary proprietary community,—a clan.	<i>Sudā-burt</i> .—Grant of lands for the purpose of providing for the perpetual distribution of food at certain fixed spots to pilgrims.
<i>Mowāsa</i> .—Nominal revenue term for a village.	<i>Dharm-datt</i> .—Gift upon gift of land.
<i>Mowāsa Uslee</i> .—The chief village named in the Pudhan's pottah.	<i>Nankar</i> .—Rent-free tenure of land on account of service to Government in lieu of pay.
<i>Mowāsa Dakhilee</i> .—All the villages, great or small, and all the separate lands with or without hamlets, which are included in the same revenue engagement with any Uslee village.	<i>Brita</i> .—Tenure of land held by Brahmins.
<i>Lugga</i> .—Same as Dakhilee.	<i>Kuoo Brita</i> .—Absolute gift of land to a Brahmin granted at an eclipse or other sacred occasion.
	<i>Mano-Chawal</i> .—Rent-free grant for life.
	<i>Sunkulp</i> .—Gift of land, &c., by vow.
	<i>Ukoreed Mafeedar</i> .—Holder of revenue free land
	<i>Bairukh</i> .—Taking possession of land formally (from Bairukh, a kind of Shendee or landmark-flag.)
	<i>Kulza</i> , } Possession of land.
	<i>Dukkul</i> , } Possession of land.
	<i>Lāyat</i> , } Expenses incurred in cultivation, building, irrigation, <i>lawsuits</i> , &c.
	<i>Lāg</i> .

Toot.—Loss to landholder in payment of revenue.
Goonjāish.—Profit to ditto in ditto.
Pudhan.—The person holding the revenue engagement (pottah) with Government either by his own right, or by election of the Hissadars. In communities divided into clans, each division elects its own Pudhan as manager and collector of revenue, and all the Pudhans are both jointly and separately responsible for the whole revenue, except where an authoritative separation of responsibilities has taken place.
Malguzar.—Do. do. (less common).
Hug Pudhanee.—Remuneration of the Pudhan in land and dues, or either.
Pottah Pudhancharee, } The deed from the
Do Malgoozaree. } Government District Officer held by the Pudhan, setting forth his liabilities, duties, dues, &c.
Pudhan-Khangee.—Ditto ditto.
Hug Pudhancharee.—Ditto ditto also applied to the office of Pudhan.
Jethoond.—(Right of the elder),—term applied to the land held by a Pudhan whose office has been always hereditary in his family.
Ghur Pudhan.—Privately appointed manager of a zamindaree village, or village with absentee proprietors.
Thokdar.—Ministerial Officer, generally hereditary, appointed or confirmed by the ruling power, to manage police and purveyance duties in, and to exercise a general superintendence over, a varying number of villages, of one or more of which the said Thokdar is also ordinarily, but not necessarily, a Pudhan.
Thokdaree Pottah.—The official title deed held by the Thokdar from Government, giving the names of his villages, and pointing out his duties and his fees for the same. The pottah requires a regular authoritative renewal at each vacancy, (by the Commissioner) and occasionally the voice of the people is heard for or against particular nominations and successions.
Hug Thokdaree, } The fees legally payable to the Thokdar
Dustoor Thokdaree. } by the several Pudhans of his villages.
Seearaa, } Unofficial names applied to the
Kumeen, } Thokdars in different parts of
Boorhat. } the Province, who are men of old and high families.
Hug or Dustoor, } Miscellaneous dues, re-
Seearacharee, } scumbling, but generally
Kumeencharree, } in excess of, Hug
Boorhacharee. } Thokdaree, and levied by the abovenamed characters according to old customs and mutual consent.
Pergunnah.—Principal nominal division of a country.
Puttee.—Nominal division of a Pergunnah.
Putwaree.—A modern term for the Government Ministerial Officer in charge of one or more Puttees, and paid by a petty monthly salary.

Dufturee.—Record Officer, Registrar of ancient rights, corresponding to Canoongoe.
Canoongoe.—Ditto ditto, a modern term. The present Canoongees are paid by fixed monthly salaries consequent on the resumption of their Nankar lands.
Negee.—Any Government servant.
Neg.—Dues for service.
Khaekur.—Old occupant non-proprietary cultivator, not unfrequently the descendant of a Thātwān who was superseded by a new grantee, (name derived from খাইকুৰ to eat, and কুৰ the royal revenue, that is, he may enjoy the land so long as he pays the revenue).
Kyneee.—Vassal tenant permanently attached to the soil, and paying rent to the heir of the proprietor who first settled him on the lands and established him as "adscriptus glebow." The Kynee differs from the Khaekur in his greater dependency on individuals, and generally his greater burden in rent. This class of tenants is fast being merged into that of Khaekurs.
Sirtee.—Rent paid by a tenant to the person whose land he cultivates or occupies—Sirtee is generally in cash and of small amount.
Sirtan, } Cultivator paying sirtee per
(Assamee). } beebee or per nalee.
Paekash, } A non-proprietary cultivator
(Assamee). } from another village, paying according to the terms agreed upon between himself and the owners of the land. Undivided village lands under the management of the Pudhan, and separated lands distant from the homestead, are generally let out to Paekash assessees.
Halee, } Ploughman, generally a Dom, for
Huleea, } nearly a slave together with all the members of his family, now a serf, but often hereditary and remunerated by food, clothing and land rather than by wages.
Khundela.—The rent-free land given by their masters to Halees. Hence also, the name of the latter "Khundeloo Assamees."
Kotal, } Message-taker, and "man of all
Puhrec, } work" for the Thokdar and
Mellar. } Pudhan; also, where required, village Chowkeedar or watchman, generally remunerated by one nalee of grain at each harvest from each Mac or family of the village. Puhrees are rarely found out of pergunnah Palee, and there they are peculiar to the large Thokdaree circles.
Sookhum Bashee.—Any householder in a village who "lives at ease" and has nothing to do with the village, lands and liabilities, &c.
Rukum.—Revenue or rent.
Koot.—Rent paid in kind & or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd according to custom and the quality of the soil ("Adheer," "Tekoot," &c.).
Jugoolee.—Another name for sirtee, or petty money rent.

Bhai-kur, } Petty rent in kind paid to the
Khaja. } land owner; often almost a
 pepper-corn rent.

Sag Pdt, } Ordinary and extraordinary
Wring } dues paid to Thokdars, Pud-
Teeka Bhet. } hans and Hissadars by Khaë-
 curs and other tenants of land, correspond-
 ing to Nuzzurans in the plains. They con-
 sist chiefly of ghee, vegetables and the
 like.

Beth—Occasional personal service in the
 fields and buildings of a superior. *Beth*
 ploughings for the Thokdars and Pudhan's
 own lands are common.

Kheenee, } Personal attendance by Kynees
Khepnee } on a superior in his journeys
 and ceremonies, involving cooly labor,
 and unremunerated save by food, now
 voluntary, but far from unusual.

Gheekur.—Pasturage tax formerly an item
 in the Government demand. Now the
 petty present of milk, duhee and one pie
 per head of cattle, paid to village Hissadars
 by parties who pasture their herds within
 the boundaries of others.

Churaet.—Government pasturage tax still
 collected in the Bhabur or Terrai pergun-
 nahs.

Burdash. } The furnishing of porters
(Burdash). } and the purveyance of
Cooly-Goodam. } food to Government Offi-
 cers, Troops, and European travellers in
 general, remunerated by wages and prices.

Gaosaree-dak, } The passing on of letters,
Ditto Chulan. } goods, prisoners, treasure
 &c., village by village without remuneration
 and on the responsibility of the Pudhan of
 each village.

PART II.

SELECTION OF TERMS CONNECTED WITH LOCALITY, IMPLEMENTs, QUANTITY, &c.

<i>Thoke,</i>	Separate division of land in a <i>vî-</i>	<i>Kote,</i>	Crest of a hill (fort-like).
<i>Sar,</i>	lage, each bearing a separate	<i>Boonga.</i>	
<i>Tanna.</i>	name.	<i>Terba</i> or <i>Teepa.</i> —Peak.	
<i>Seera.</i> —Irrigated land.		<i>Tibree</i> or <i>Tipree.</i> —Small peak.	
<i>Tulaon,</i>	Ditto	<i>Pakhu.</i> —Side of a hill,	
<i>Koolon,</i>	Ditto	<i>Rela.</i> —Cultivated side of a hill.	
<i>Ooperaon.</i> —Upland unirrigated land.		<i>Kurkura</i> —Bare side of a hill.	
<i>Teiloo.</i> —Sunny land.		<i>Bhel.</i> —A precipice.	
<i>Selo.</i> —Shady land.		<i>Kuphur.</i> —Steep and rocky side of a hill.	
<i>Mula.</i> —Great, upper, large.		<i>Kurala.</i> —Slopy side of a hill ending in a	
<i>Tula.</i> —Little, lower, small.		precipice.	
<i>Khet</i> —A field		<i>Pairu</i> —Landslip, avalanche.	
<i>Gurhoo.</i> —A field in a hollow.		<i>Sen</i> or <i>Saina.</i> —A lawn.	
<i>Poongra,</i>		<i>Bagarh.</i> —Flat land near a river.	
<i>Poochra,</i>		<i>Chor,</i>	Good flat land.
<i>Kanto,</i>	Names for fields according	<i>Tappur,</i>	
<i>Hango,</i>	to situation, shape, &c.	<i>Ootar,</i>	Descent.
<i>Gurra, &c. &c.</i>		<i>Wuluroo.</i>	
<i>Pugar,</i>		<i>Churhai,</i>	Ascent.
<i>Beerh</i> or <i>Beerha,</i>	Terrace wall of fields.	<i>Wukuloo.</i>	
<i>Paira.</i>		<i>Khan,</i>	
<i>Koollo.</i> —Water-course in hills.		<i>Khanner.</i>	A mine, ravine.
<i>Gool.</i> —Water-course in the Bhabur.		<i>Chheena.</i>	A cleft, a pass.
<i>Bân</i> —Dam of water-course.		<i>Gurh.</i> —A river glen.	
<i>Gurhee</i>	Fort, fortress.	<i>Gudera,</i>	A glen, ravine with water.
<i>Gurh.</i>		<i>Gudna.</i>	
<i>Ijjar.</i> —Poor forest land periodically cleared	for tillage.	<i>Roula.</i>	A torrent path.
<i>Mân.</i> —Ditto	ditto.	<i>Rao</i>	—A torrent path in Bhabur.
<i>Keel.</i> —Ditto ditto, in Gurhwal.		<i>Kudd,</i>	Deep glen, steep side of a hill.
<i>Banja.</i> —Fallow.		<i>Gair,</i>	
<i>Seemar,</i>		<i>Kol.</i>	A ravine.
<i>Ganja,</i>	Swampy land.	<i>Chirra.</i>	Water fall.
<i>Seem.</i>		<i>Chincharra.</i>	Water fall in Gurhwal.
<i>Jhadda.</i> —A river swamp in the Bhabur.		<i>Guon.</i>	—A village.
<i>Gao-chur.</i> —Land left waste for pasturage.		<i>Doomora,</i>	Part of a village inhabited by
<i>Thoola.</i> —Big, great.		<i>Doomtola.</i>	Doms and low castes.
<i>Naso.</i> —Small, little.		<i>Khola,</i>	
<i>Goth,</i>		<i>Bakul.</i>	Separate rows of houses in a village.
<i>Khurruk,</i>	Cattle shed.	<i>Punchukkee,</i>	Water Mill.
<i>Guar.</i>		<i>Ghut.</i>	
<i>Khor.</i> —Sheep-pen on the mountains.		<i>Tal,</i>	A lake, also a dried up lake or
<i>Bun.</i> —Forest wood, grassy country.		<i>Tulao.</i>	pond.
<i>Jungul.</i> —Waste, thorny, low wood.		<i>Pokhur.</i>	A pond, reservoir.
<i>Gôa,</i>		<i>Noula.</i>	A covered well, covered spring.
<i>Gbenta.</i>	Cattle path.	<i>Baolee.</i>	—Ditto ditto, (less common).
<i>Râj-rasta.</i> —High road.		<i>Dharrâ.</i>	A spout at a spring.
<i>Bata.</i> —Path.		<i>Jhar.</i>	—A spring.
<i>Gullee.</i> —Narrow path, pass.		<i>Ghat.</i>	—A river ford.
<i>Dhoora.</i> —Very high mountain range.		<i>Ghattee.</i>	—A mountain pass.
<i>Danda.</i> —High mountain ridge.		<i>Khâl.</i>	Ditto.
<i>Dhar.</i> —Ridge or spur.		<i>Puthur.</i>	—A rock, stone.
<i>Purbut,</i>	Any mountain.	<i>Doonya.</i>	—A stone.
<i>Puhar.</i>		<i>Putalee.</i>	—A slate.
<i>Dhak.</i> —Flat open crest of a mountain.		<i>Dasee.</i>	—Quartz, white rock.
<i>Kanta.</i> —Peak of a mountain.		<i>Biswana.</i>	—Resting distance for a loaded
			coolly; about half a mile.

Hull.—A plough.
Nesora.—Plough-share.
Kotla.—A weeding instrument.
Kodal.—Larger ditto.
Datola.—A sickle.
Duneela.—A harrow.
Jhole.—Ditto.
Jote.—Yoke (rope).
Joot.—Yoke (wood).
Rumpia.
Koolhaaree. } An axe.
Okul.—Hole in the threshing floor for husking grain.
Okrecala.—Ditto ditto, in Gurhwal.
Mousul, } Pestle or pole for pounding and
Gujala, } husking grain in above.
Kulla, } Threshing floor.
Kullcean. }
Buld.—Ploughing cattle.
Ghar, } House.
Hoveliee.
bura.—Garden plot close on the house.
Phoolace.—Flower garden.
Chak, } Upper verandah.
Chaya, }
Goth mal.—Lower room generally devoted to cattle.
Twaree.—Lower verandah.
Kotree. } Front room, open hall of reception.
Khund, } A room.
Pakha.—Roof.

Chok, } Court or terrace in front of a house.
Angun, }
Utagun, } Yards close to the house.
Putangun, }
Nalee, in Kumaon, } Measure of land, derived
Patha, in Gurhwal, } from a measure of a
 capacity equal to about 2 seers of grain; or
 quantity which is supposed capable of sowing
 the land (*vide Reports in loco*).
Beesee.—20 nalees or pathas.
Jhoola.—A number of beesees varying from
 6 to 18 according to the tenure of the grant
 of land, &c., (*vide Traill's Report in loco*).
A.s..—Similar to a beesee.
Alee.—A number of Beesees less than Jhoola,
 (*vide Traill's Report*).
Belka.—Similar to a nalee or patha.
Peraiee.—Sixteen nalees. This term repre-
 sents both quantity of land, and actual pro-
 duce.
Doon.—Ditto ditto in Gurhwal.
Mana.—Fourth part of a nalee.
Reendee.—Similar to a beesee.
Masa, } Proportional parts of
Pya, } grain produce.
Duganee, &c. &c., }
Gulta, }
Un, }
Unaj, }
Oopaj, }
Paidawaree. } Grain produce.

KUMAON.

ERRATA.

Page 559 *Para.* 2 *line 2* read *in* for *on*.

„ 561 „ 7 *line 5* read *Jhullut* for *Thullut*.

„ 565 „ 6 *line 9* read *will* after *district*.

„ 565 „ 7 *line 6* read *Mahamaree* for *Mahomaree*.

„ 579 *line 28* read *severalty* for *separancy*.

„ 579 *line 28* read *his* for *has*.

„ 583 „ 27 read *Khaekuree* for *Khaekwhee*.

„ 589 „ 30 read *bant* for *Bhut*.

„ 589 „ 34 read *huk* for *huck*.

„ 589 „ 36 read *khaeekurs* for *khaeekuns*.

„ 591 „ 12 read *settlements* for *settlement*.

„ 591 at *foot note* read कत्यूर for कत्पुर

„ 591 „ read *Kutyoor* for *Kutpoor*.

„ 592 „ 13 read *phullel* for *phollel*.

„ 592 „ 17 read *Sooa* for *Looa*.

„ 604 „ 5 read *sunny* for *Sunnee*.

„ 605 „ 3 read *Deo* ridge for *Deoridge*.

„ 607 „ 4 read *Khynra* for *Khyma*.

„ 607 „ 25 read *Khutsaree* for *Khetsanee*.

„ 619 *line 7* read *Kat-ke Nao* for *Kat-ke Rao*.

„ 620 *line 38* read *Muzkooree* for *Mujkooree*.

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

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REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT
OR
DEHRA DOON

BY A. ROSS, Esq.

Superintendent of that District.

Letter No. 110 of 1850, dated Dehra Doon, 12th June 1850, addressed to the Commissioner of the First, or Meerut Division.

SIR,

I regret that, in spite of every effort on my part, I have been prevented, from various causes, from earlier submitting my report on the revision of settlement of the Doon; although the settlement operations were all brought to a close before the end of the year 1848. The principal cause of this delay has been the urgent necessity which arose towards the close of that year, of immediate attention to the affairs of the hill pergannah of Jounsar Bawur, which not only entailed upon me a long tour in that remote district during the early part of the cold weather, but, by obliging me to devote all my leisure time, for many months after my return to the Doon, to the preparation of a report on the settlement of that pergannah, completely distracted my attention from the less pressing, though equally important matters of the Doon settlement.

2. My Jounsar settlement report, you will recollect, was not despatched until the first May last, since which time, as I have already on another occasion explained, the heavy duties of my Civil Court during the hot weather and rains, and the preparation of my annual revenue statements, this year more than usually complicated, have left me but little leisure.

3. I have at length, however, the honor to submit a full Report on the revision of the Settlement of the Doon, which, although originally undertaken in conformity with instructions contained in letter of Secretary to Government No. 293,* dated 22nd January 1845, was not effectually commenced, agreeably to the amended instructions contained in His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's note of †9th April 1847, until the 1st May

* *Vide Appendix A.*

† *Vide Appendix B.*

1847. The measure then entered upon, will, I trust, be found to have been conducted throughout strictly in accordance with the various instructions from time to time issued for the guidance, either of my predecessor or myself.

4. I have accompanied the present report with a set of statements, numbered 1 to 13, to which I shall have occasion to refer in the course of my observations, as I treat of the various subjects to which they severally relate. Of these, the first three form a portion of the usual statements directed to be submitted with every settlement report; the remaining 10 being statements specially relating to the measures on which I have been engaged, and intended to elucidate points peculiar to the agricultural and fiscal condition of this partially reclaimed district. Of the usual statements prescribed for submission, on the other hand, I have purposely omitted two, as inapplicable to my operations, *viz.*, the village statements *in English*, and the Police statement; the reasons for which will be explained hereafter in their proper place.

5. The net juma of the first year of the revised settlement, or the year 1848-49, is Rs. 20,770; that of the thirteenth and last year, or 1860-61, will be Rs. 28,116, (*Vide* statement No. 2, appended to this report,) the former exceeding the net annual juma, actually realized during the first seven and a half years of the current or twenty years settlement, by Rs. 1,506, as will be observed by a comparison of statements Nos. 2 and 6.

6. I shall now proceed to describe in detail the measures which have been in operation for the revision of the Former system of Assessment reviewed. settlement of the Doon since the 1st February

1847, the date on which they were resumed in conformity with the Board's instructions contained in their Secretary's letter No. 316 of the 20th November 1846, after an intermission of nearly two years. But before doing so, it will, I think, be of advantage to take a rapid review of the various systems of assessment, which have prevailed in the Doon since it first came under the British rule, with the view of tracing the causes, which led to the radical change in the tenures of land introduced at the ten years' settlement of 1830, the result of this thorough change, and the steps by which at length the zenindaree tenures, now believed always to have existed in the Doon, have been gradually and completely re-established.

7. From the records of my office, it appears that for the first year and a half after the Doon came into the possession of the British Government, the revenue Principle of former Settlements. was collected *kham*; then followed the settlements for short periods, of 1816, 1820, and 1825. The principle of all these settlements was the same, and, I think when strictly examined,

will be admitted to have partaken more of the character of a zemindaree settlement than any other.

8. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Shore in his letter dated the 15th December 1825, the theory of land tenures in the Doon and their real tenures in the Doon was similar to that still acknowledged in the neighbouring hill territories. The Government of the day was, according to this hill theory, the zemindar or proprietor of all land, the persons engaging for the revenue of the village, whether one or several, being called theekadars or contractors, who were not acknowledged to possess any indefeasible rights in the land they cultivated, and the revenue of which they paid. That this theory was carried out in practice under the late native Governments in the hill states is well known. It was by no means an uncommon practice with the hill rajahs arbitrarily to eject the old zemindars and confer the land upon perfect strangers, who were again liable in their turn to be ejected at the caprice of the sovereign power.

9. But such practices only proved the unlimited extent and irresponsible nature of the powers possessed by the hill sovereigns, and the consequent insecurity of property, and by no means established the fact, that there were no subordinate rights connected with the land which possessed value, and on which long prescription would, under a more equitable and beneficent rule, have conferred the character of permanence and inviolability.

10. It was surely therefore very far from sound argument to assert that, because the rude native hill princes, whom we succeeded, claimed full zemindaree rights in all land even to the extent of practically denying to their subjects, however long they may have been established on the land, any rights more valuable than those of tenants at will, the British Government were, therefore, justified in departing from the course followed by them in all other parts of the country, by either resuming themselves, or transferring to an entirely new class, rights and privileges found to have been already appropriated, and long enjoyed by others.

11. That, except when arbitrarily disregarded by the native princes in the exercise of their irresponsible and unlimited power, subordinate proprietary rights possessing much value existed in the

Doon as elsewhere, there appears no good reason to doubt, and it appears to me quite clear, that practically the rights possessed by the theekadars of the Doon under the first three settlements were of this description. Although consistently with a theory which acknowledged no zemindaree or proprietary right to land in any party but the sovereign, these theekadars could not of course enjoy the *title* of zemindars, they

nevertheless unquestionably exercised to their fullest extent, all the rights and privileges, and performed all the acts, usually considered the test of zemindaree right in other parts of the country. They exercised unlimited control over their villages, they could sell and mortgage them, they alone provided for their cultivation, and they were alone responsible with their persons and property, for the Government revenue.

12. Nor should the use of the term theekadar, which, in the inexact technical language of the hills, is to this day applied to the malgoozars, (as the term theeka is to the relation in which they stand to Government,) any more than the well known fact that the hill zemindars or theekadars were liable to be arbitrarily ejected at the caprice of their rajahs, have been of itself sufficient to create the erroneous impression which afterwards prevailed in regard to their real character. Careful inquiry ought, I think, to have satisfied any unprejudiced mind, that the theekadars were in fact the zemindars of the Doon, and that term itself had reference merely to the "engagement to pay a fixed revenue during a limited period," which was the nature of the relation between the malgoozars and the Government, and was not in any way descriptive of the nature or extent of the rights of the former in the land which they cultivated.

13. Accordingly at no period is it alleged that the officer appointed to make a settlement ever offered a theeka or lease to the highest bidder, as in the case of ordinary contracts, or to any other parties, but those who were in possession of the mehal, and who had on all former occasions engaged for the Government revenue, so long as there was no special cause incapacitating the natural theekadars from undertaking the theeka offered them.

14. The theekadars were, therefore, clearly and indisputably the class
 The theekadars had the best title to be considered zemindars.
 most entitled to be recognized as zemindars or proprietors by a Government desirous of transferring the right from themselves to one portion of the agricultural community, which was the avowed principle on which the ten years' settlement was based. The question then very naturally suggests itself: if the theekadars and the other members of their families had so clearly in equity the best title to be regarded as the zemindars of the Doon, what could have given rise to an error of a character so fatal to the rights of these the real zemindars of the Doon, as that on which the ten years' settlement of 1830 was founded, and which consisted in recognizing as zemindars every individual cultivator? The only answer to this question is, I think, to be found in Colonel Young's letter of the 28th November 1829, recommending the introduction of the measures above referred to.

15. From the whole tenor of that letter it is apparent, that

Erroneous principle of ten years' settlement account-
ed for.

Colonel Young felt that the great desideratum in all the past settlements of the Doon was the effectual protection of the cultivators against the oppressions and exactions of the theekadars or dominant class, and he imagined that this object could not be better secured than by conferring on the mere cultivators the full rights of proprietorship, which, according to the acknowledged hill theory, being vested solely in the Government itself, it was within their competency to confer on any portion of the agricultural community they pleased. Besides thus securing the protection he so much desired for the cultivating class, he further expected that the great encouragement afforded by the sudden acquisition of what were naturally supposed to be valuable rights and privileges, would rapidly lead to the extension of cultivation, and therefore to the advancement of the prosperity of the district under his charge.

Object of introduction of ryotwar settlement. That his object was a most laudable and philanthropic one, will at once be admitted. It is much to be regretted, however, that it should not have occurred to him that the same objects might have been even more effectually secured by measures less violently opposed to the habits and prejudices of the people with whom he had to deal, and which, whatever might be their advantages, subsequent events have proved to have been attended by most serious counterbalancing disadvantages.

16. These have been found to consist chiefly in the minute sub-

Disadvantages of principle of ten years' settlement. division of the zemindaree right, accompanied by equally minute sub-division of responsibility for

the revenue, which formed the particular charac-

teristic of the tenures introduced at the ten years' settlement, as distinguished from any of the tenures known in the neighbouring districts of the plains. It is this independence of each zemindar of every other in a village, as well in regard to rights and interests as to responsibilities, and the independence of the whole body of zemindars of the head zemindar their natural superior, which has made it so difficult to realize balances caused by the desertion, death, or unskilfulness of any of the cultivators, the acknowledged theory of the ten years' settlement of 1830 enabling the moquddum or head zemindar of the village, even in those cases in which the proprietary right had never been assumed by those on whom it had been conferred, successfully to resist any attempt to fix the responsibility for the revenue due by the defaulters in such cases, either on him as head man, or on the whole proprietary body.

17. That a much simpler remedy, and one not only entirely free

These might have been avoided. from the objection above described, but possessing immensely superior advantages, might have been devised for the defects of the old

revenue system of the Doon, will at once be admitted by those who have had experience of the system of settlement adopted in the plains, and who are, therefore, familiar with the village constitutions of the plains in all their varieties.

18. The great defect of the early settlements of the Doon consisted, not in recognizing the zemindaree right of the theekadars, or (if it will not be admitted that this was ever done,) in treating them

Defects of the early Settlement. in every respect as if they were zemindars, but in permitting them in virtue of their theekas, to exercise unlimited and uncontrolled power in the management of their villages and treatment of their assamees, without providing any of those checks for the protection of the cultivators, which form so prominent and admirable a feature of our later settlements throughout the North Western Provinces under Regulation IX of 1833. The obvious remedy for this great defect was not arbitrarily to ignore the rights of the most influential and most enterprising class of the agricultural population, as was actually done, but, while formally recognizing the zemindaree right as vested in the theekadars and their brethren, to have secured the assamees or subordinate cultivators in the enjoyment of whatever rights they might have been found after careful inquiry to possess, by the preparation of a careful record of all the subordinate rights and interests ascertained to exist in each individual village.

19. With all its other obvious advantages, such a system of settlement would have been free from the charge of injustice so universally brought against Colonel Young's ryotwaree settlement of 1830.

Probable effects of a sounder system. The zemindaree right would have been conferred on the class generally recognized as holding the best title to it. The assamees, especially those who would have been recorded as *mouroosee* assamees, would have enjoyed ample protection, while the knowledge that the joint responsibility for the whole revenue of each village rested in the whole proprietary body of each mehal, would not only have secured in the village proprietary body a greater degree of unity and energy, and thus in all probability saved many a village from the ruin which has since overtaken it, but the existence of such joint responsibility would have rendered the collection of the Government revenue a task of much less difficulty, annoyance, and uncertainty.

20. Such were the causes and consequences of the great social revolution introduced with the ten years' settlement of 1830. That the disadvantages which have been ascribed to the introduction of the tenures of 1830 were not felt immediately, or indeed during the currency of the ten years' settlement, is attributable to various causes of a |

counteracting nature. 1st. The measure, sweeping as it was in its character, was, to a very great extent, practically operative. The rights conferred by it were little valued or understood, and were, therefore, in a large number of the villages of the Doon never assumed by the cultivators. I subjoin, in statement No. 4, a list of those villages in which the zemindaree right, thus conferred, has hitherto lain in abeyance, the cultivators having continued up to this time to pay their rent in kind, the proportion of the gross produce payable as rent varying from year to year, according to the agreement made with the acknowledged proprietor. 2ndly. No *rugbas* were assigned to the villages under the ten years' settlement of 1830; the assessment was low, and good land was plentiful, so that as a general rule the revenue was paid without difficulty.

21. It was not until the older and stronger villages of the Doon Question of proprietary rights how raised. capable of extending themselves, had been circumscribed in their power of extension, by the assignment of almost all the waste land in their neighbourhood to the European grantees of 1838, and available culturable land thus became scarce where it was most wanted, that the question of the proprietorship of land became one of importance and interest. It was of course only in those villages in which the zemindaree rights conferred in 1830 had been assumed, and this only in regard to the culturable and unappropriated portion contained within the *ruqba* assigned to each village under the settlement of 1840, that the question of proprietary right could be raised, and there is, I think, good reason to believe that the question might never have been extended beyond the settlement of this comparatively unimportant doubt, had not the peculiar system of assessment followed at the twenty years' settlement of 1840, which has been fully described in the letter of Secretary to Government,* No. 293, dated 22nd January 1845, created other grievances felt to be more immediately pressing, the consideration of which ultimately raised the more extended and important question of the tenures of land generally throughout the district.

22. It will not be uninteresting to trace shortly the circumstances Question of tenures how raised. which raised the question of the tenures of land in the Doon, and led ultimately to the resolution on the part of Government, as the most effectual way of putting an end to existing discontents, to re-consider the whole subject of those tenures, and to revise generally the terms of the settlement of 1840, many of which were found on inquiry to be defective and erroneous. This resolution was of course founded on the conviction, which the Revenue authorities were naturally slow to admit, that the land tenures of the Doon had hitherto been altogether misunderstood, and Government were further encouraged in their resolution to correct past

* *Vide Appendix A.*

mistakes by the knowledge that the measures which had been founded on an erroneous view of these tenures had fortunately been, to a great extent, inoperative, and therefore that it was not too late to rectify the error which had been committed, by a careful inquiry into the real character of these tenures.

23. In order to understand fully the steps which led ultimately to the orders for a total revision of the settlement of 1840, it will be necessary to recapitulate briefly the principal features of the twenty years' Settlement of 1840, proposed and carried into effect by Colonel Young, as distinguished from those of the immediately preceding ten years' settlement.

24. These consisted,—1st, in the assignment to each village of a defined ruqba, containing certain quantities of cultivated, culturable, and waste land. 2nd, the calculation of the assessment at a uniform rate of three annas per local beegah, or fourteen annas and six gundas per acre, on all cultivated land, without regard to its quality. 3rd, the assumption of the returns of the English professional survey as the standard of the assessable area of each village, instead of those of the khusrab measurement, which alone gave the area of each field. 4th, the assignment to each village, free of assessment, of a portion of its culturable land, equal in amount to one-fourth of the cultivated land. And 5th, the offer of the remainder of the culturable land of the village on "grant terms," first to the old cultivators of the village, and, if refused by them, to any other applicant on the same terms. In other respects, the terms of this settlement were similar to those of the previous one; each cultivator was recorded as zemindar or proprietor of his holding, for the revenue of which he was permanently responsible in person and property. The moquddum, as a malgozar, differed in no respect from the other cultivators, but in respect of his moquddumee office was regarded as a Police and Revenue servant of Government, and was remunerated for his duties as such by a salary of 20 per cent. on the gross revenue he collected. He was responsible in general terms for his good behaviour, without, however, incurring any distinctly defined responsibility for the revenue of any portion of his village, but that cultivated by himself.

25. In these peculiarities consisted the chief defects of this settlement. These, as was to have been expected, manifested themselves very speedily, especially in those mehals in which there was the greatest variety in the soil, and in which the culturable land bore but a small proportion to the cultivated land, and in which also the greatest difference was found to exist between the returns of the English and khusrab measurement. To make this clear, it is only necessary to enumerate these defects which may be classed

under the five following heads. 1st. The assessment of a uniform rate on soils widely varying in quality. 2ndly. The assessment of the juma on the cultivated area as given by the professional survey, which, for the reasons given in the 11th para. of letter of Secretary to Government,* No. 293, of the 22nd January 1845, in many cases greatly exceeded the khusrab measurement. 3rdly. The neglect to prescribe and record a rule for the disposal and appropriation of the culturable land, especially that portion constituting the one-fourth, given free of assessment under the name of "grazing land," an omission, of course which gave rise to disputes where such land was scarce, and at the same time from any cause was much in demand. 4thly. The omission to define exactly the nature of the terms commonly known as "grant terms," on which all the culturable land in excess of the one-fourth given free of assessment, was offered. 5thly. The omission to define in precise terms the exact nature and extent of the moquddum's responsibility. These were assuredly serious omissions and defects, and it is not to be wondered at, that they should speedily have given rise to grave disputes and discontents.

26. Each of these defects was followed by distinct consequences.

The effect of the 1st or uniform rate of assessment was felt chiefly in those mehals in which, as Their consequences. in the Dacens, for instance, great variety in the quality of soils prevailed. Its effect was to render a juma, which with reference to the capabilities of the entire mehal was fair, difficult of payment, and therefore to give it the character of an over-assessment. This is easily explained. Any profit derived from the good or favorably situated lands, was enjoyed entirely by the actual cultivator, or, in the case of building leases, the lessor of those lands, while the losses on the inferior soils, had to be made good by the moquddum if he wished to keep those lands in cultivation. The moquddum, however, much as it may have been his interest, had frequently not the means of keeping these inferior lands in cultivation. The mehal fell rapidly into balance, which, from the absence of joint responsibility among the proprietors of the mehal, could not be realized, and hence arose the necessity of frequent remissions. Such a mehal, settled in proprietary right with one proprietor or one family of proprietors, would have presented no such difficulties. The profits derived from good soils or building leases would have compensated for any moderate loss in those soils on which the three-anna rate might justly be regarded as an over-assessment. Under the operation of any but the ryotwaree or minutely divided and independent zemindaree tenures, the uniform rate of assessment would thus not have been felt to have been the grievance it has been.

27. The second defect exhibited itself in the grievances generally

* *Vide Appendix A.*

Further consequences of principle of twenty years' settlement.

and technically known as the "shamilat" and "beshee" assessments, which have been so fully described in the letter of Secretary to Government

containing instructions for the settlement already so often referred to. The former was the result of the return by the professional survey as cultivated, and therefore assessable, land, of considerable quantities of land, which having been thrown permanently out of cultivation, was in reality only culturable land. The latter expressed the difference (found in the semi-mountainous tracts of the Daeens to exceed the ordinary average difference,) between the returns of the professional and khusrab measurements, the latter being almost invariably from obvious causes most in favor of the zamindar. Like that of the uniform rate of assessment, the "shamilat" and "beshee" grievances were more felt in the large scattered mehals of the Daeens and a few other semi-mountainous villages in which fluctuations in the cultivation, and inaccuracies in the measurements were most likely to occur.

28. The other three defects more or less affected every village of the Doon, although the neglect to prescribe a

Other defects. rule for the appropriation of the culturable land was of course most felt in those mehals, in which the scarcity of culturable land was most conspicuous, while the consequences of the omission to define the extent and nature of the moquddum's responsibility were immediately felt in all those villages in which from any cause, any difficulty arose in the realization of the revenue.

29. The remaining or fourth defect of the twenty years' settlement mentioned by me, was perhaps the most serious

Grant terms not defined. of all, as it directly related to a question of revenue. What was intended to be the exact construction of the term "grant terms" as applied to the culturable land of the old settled villages in excess of the 1-4th given free of assessment, it is not easy to say, but that it meant something different from the terms offered to applicants for jungle grants on clearing leases, is, I think, evident from the single fact that the period of the settlement of the old established villages was to extend to twenty years, while that of the jungle grants was guaranteed for fifty years. However this may be, no trouble appears to have been taken to clear up this important point. Progressive jumas at the English grant rates were calculated for twenty years, and thus the matter appears to have been left, no attempt having been made during the seven and half years, which have elapsed between the commencement of the settlement, and the introduction of the revised settlement, to levy these grant or *russuddee* assessments.

30. The first notice which appears to have been taken of any of these defects first pointed out by Mr. Williams.

These defects first pointed out by Mr. Williams. These defects first pointed out by Mr. Williams. ment, was by Mr. Williams in his letters No.

27 and 40, dated the 3rd of June and 28th September 1842, respectively, in which the hardships of the "shamilat" and "beshee" assessments, and the evils of the virtual irresponsibility of the moquddums for the Government revenue, by which the collection of the Government revenue was exposed to much risk, were strongly and clearly represented. The nature of these grievances and defects have been so often and so fully explained, that it would be superfluous to enter into any further explanation of them in this place. It was at length perceived that although, for some of the causes of dissatisfaction, a reduction of the revenue would provide a simple and immediate remedy, for the others, nothing short of an entire change in the principle of assessment, and a revision of the tenures, would suffice.

31. It would thus appear that it was the simultaneous discussion Remely how suggested. of all these various points, which led gradually to the consideration of the most important question of all, *viz.*, whether in fact, as urged by the local officers, the settlement of 1830 had not been founded on a misconception of the tenures of the Doon, and whether it would not still be very possible to rectify the mischief which had been done, by restoring to their proprietary rights, the old zemindars of the Doon, without at the same time being guilty of injustice to those cultivators, on whom proprietary rights had already been unequivocally conferred.

32. However erroneous and impolitic the principle of the ten years' Practicability of proposed settlement may have been proved to be, it is Remely favored by ~~so~~ not to be supposed that the Government would have for a moment entertained the idea of rescinding a measure which had been for fifteen years in operation, had they not been repeatedly and positively assured, that the measure in question had been almost wholly inoperative, and had not the Lieutenant Governor convinced himself, by personal inquiry on the occasion of his visit to the Doon in 1843, that the facts however improbable were actually as stated by Mr. Vansittart, *viz.*, that not only had the rights conferred in 1830 not been generally assumed, but that where assumed, they would be readily and voluntarily resigned.

33. My predecessor, Mr. Vansittart, deserves the greatest credit Strongly urged by Mr. Vansittart. for the untiring perseverance with which he urged on the attention of the Board and Government, both the justice and expediency of a measure, from which he expected, perhaps in too sanguine a spirit, the most beneficial results. Frequent and continued communication with both the zemindars and assamees, or mere cultivators of the district had convinced him that the proposed change in the constitution of every village in the district was eagerly desired by every class of the agricultural community. He found that, by a large portion of the culti-

vators of the Doon, the proprietary right conferred by the settlement of 1830 had never been assumed, which was a clear proof that by them at least it was not valued; that, with few exceptions, it was as little valued by those who had actually assumed and enjoyed such rights for several years, most of whom expressed themselves quite ready and willing to exchange their undesired rights, for the position and privileges of a *mouroosree* assamee, on its being explained to them that by such exchange they would at once be relieved of the permanent responsibility for the cultivation and revenue of all land of which they were the recorded proprietors, a responsibility which in many instances pressed on them most heavily.

34. On the other hand, Mr Vansittart found that in all his attempts to establish new villages, and thus extend cultivation, the denial of full proprietary right to the person by whose skill and capital any new village might be established, and the prospect, or even probability, of the gradual transfer of any proprietary right, which might in the outset be possessed by the founder of a village, to the cultivators settled at his expense, as had already happened once, had the effect of deterring many who would have been otherwise willing to embark their capital in agricultural enterprizes, from doing so.

35. Once convinced of the soundness of Mr. Vansittart's arguments and the truth of his representations, Government no longer hesitated in their resolution to carry out the proposed change in the village constitutions, which appeared at once agreeable to the feelings and prejudices of the agricultural community, and at the same time highly desirable on the ground of public expediency.

Entire revision of settlement determined on. A revision of the twenty years' settlement of 1840, (which had never been confirmed), was accordingly resolved on, having for its object the restoration, as far as possible, to their ancient proprietary rights, of the old zemindars of the Doon, as well as the correction of the numerous errors and omissions above pointed out as constituting the defects of the 20 years' settlement.

36. In pursuance of this resolution, ample instructions were issued by Government in their Secretary's letter,* No. 293, dated 22nd January 1845, above so often referred to, for the conduct of the revision of the settlement. Proceeding on these instructions, Mr. Vansittart lost no time in carrying into effect the measures sanctioned by Government, and in his letter No. 172 of the 7th July 1845, he reported his operations. As far as they went, Mr. Vansittart's measures may certainly be considered beneficial and satisfactory. The assessments were lowered in conformity

* *Vide Appendix A.*

with the instructions communicated to him. Tenures were carefully inquired into, and where deemed by him equitable and possible, the zemindaree tenures were re-established. The "shamilat" and "beshee" grievances were redressed, and much pains were taken to adjust the juma equitably over the Daeens. His measures were, however, unfortunately hurried, and consequently incomplete. His *purtal* or re-survey was confined to the eight Daeens, which had never been surveyed, either Daenwar or mouzah-

Mr. Vansittart's operations hurried and incomplete.

war, by the professional survey. He therefore failed to discover the defects and inaccuracies of the professional survey, in regard to the present condition of the bulk of the other villages of the Doon, which the subsequent complete re-survey has disclosed. His operations, moreover, did not include the rectification of *all* the errors and defects of the original twenty years' settlement, and above all, he failed to prepare the ample and formal record prescribed by existing Government orders, without which a settlement is incomplete, and becomes deprived of half its value. His proceedings were in most cases confined to a final roobacaree containing the ground for the alteration or assessment of the juma, and a description of the future constitution of the village which comprised a declaration of rights, but they contained no "administration" papers, and above all, they furnished no authentic evidence that the important changes in the tenures recorded had been affected with the consent of all the parties interested, especially those who, in appearance at least, were losers by the new arrangement.

37. It is useless to refer more particularly to the correspondence

led to further correspondence and further instructions.

with your predecessor, which followed the submission of Mr. Vansittart's report, referring as it does to minute details connected with Mr.

Vansittart's measures, which have since lost their interest. A reference from the Board on Mr. Vansittart's report early in the year 1846, called forth my letter No. 136, dated the 22nd June 1846, in which the deficiencies of Mr. Vansittart's revision were pointed out, and several important points, not touched upon in Mr. Vansittart's report, brought to the Board's notice. The Board's instructions founded on this representation, and contained in their Secretary's letter No. 316, of the 20th November 1846, contemplated merely the testing and supplementing of the existing measurement papers, and at the same time, the preparation of complete settlement records containing the full information on all points relating to the constitution and capabilities of each village, which had hitherto been omitted.

38. The failure of the attempt to carry out the Board's instructions

Failure of the partial measures at first sanctioned, and its cause.

in regard to supplying the defects of the former khusrab measurements, and the causes of such failure, have been fully described in my inter-

mediate reports No. 88 of the 10th June, and No. 144 of the 7th August 1847. As pointed out by me in those letters the vernacular measurement papers furnished by the revenue surveyor had many of them been originally incorrect and defective, while even those which were free from this fault, had been rendered wholly valueless by the operations of the two following causes. 1st, the neglect, previous to the professional survey, to put up boundary pillars, and 2nd, the utter inefficiency of the putwaree establishment, by whom no trustworthy record of mutations in the cultivation had been kept up during the eight preceding years.

39. Under these circumstances, it was evident that an entire remeasurement, according to the native method, of every mouzah in the district was unavoidable, a measure which, with the sanction of the Government, was without loss of time commenced upon. A second visit from the Lieutenant Governor also gave me an opportunity, which I most anxiously desired, of bringing to His Honor's notice several points connected with the settlements not hitherto considered, for the disposal of which the revision of settlement appeared to me to offer a most favorable opportunity. I allude to the improved mode recommended by me of stating the Government demand, and remunerating the putwarees, and to the proposition of placing both the putwaree and village Police establishment on a more efficient footing. This verbal reference led to the further instructions contained in the Lieutenant Governor's "Minute" or "Note," dated 9th April 1847, which contained ample directions on the difficult points which still remained in doubt.

40. I have already, in my letter, No. 73, of the 16th May 1848, fully explained how the time of my establishment work was conducted. The re-survey of the district, commenced in the hot weather of 1847, was necessarily in a great measure suspended during the rains of that year, which period was devoted to the definition of the ruqbas of all the mouzahs about to come under survey, the erection of boundary pillars, the decision of boundary disputes, and, most important of all, to the preparation, mainly with the agency of the settlement establishment, of a full "kyef-out-i-duftor," or memorandum from the records of the office, of the past history of each village. During the cold and hot weather, (those of 1847-48), the re-survey of the whole district was completed, and by the end of the year 1848, the work of the revision of settlement was brought to a close, the little office work remaining to be done having since been completed by my ordinary establishment.

41. Having thus recapitulated briefly the orders on which the measures for the revision of the Doon settlement are founded, and men-

Time employed in settle-
ment how occupied.

hot weather, (those of 1847-48), the re-survey of the whole district was completed, and by the end of the year 1848, the work of the revision of settlement was brought to a close, the little office work remaining to be done having since been completed by my ordinary establishment.

tioned how the time of my establishment was employed during the year and half occupied in the work, I shall now proceed to offer such remarks as suggest themselves to me on the various parts of which that work consisted.

42. These naturally arrange themselves under the following heads.

Settlement operations divided into five heads.

- 1st. The Survey, including the demarcation of boundaries, and the preparation of the various records connected with the survey.
- 2nd. The ascertainment of the tenure of every village, and the preparation of an accurate record of the rights, privileges, and liabilities which by common consent belong to each description of tenure.
- 3rd. The revision of the jumas of 1840, in conformity with the various instructions issued on the subject.
- 4th. The introduction of various improvements in the details connected with the collection of the revenue, and the correct preparation of the putwarees' annual papers, as well as various other points for the due regulation of which the entire revision of settlement has afforded a favorable opportunity.
- 5th. The expenses of the settlement and their distribution.

43. The principal points which cannot fail to strike observation on an examination of the vernacular papers of the first survey, and a comparison of them with the returns of the late re-survey, are 1st. The absence of communication between the revenue and survey officers, both previous to the commencement, and after the completion, of the survey. 2nd. The great inaccuracy of the vernacular survey returns furnished by the revenue surveyor. As already mentioned in my letter No. 88 of the 10th June 1847, no attempt appears to have been made previous to the survey, at least by the revenue authorities, to define the boundaries of each village, although this was the first occasion on which ruqbas were to be assigned to each village. The zemindars appear to have pointed out to the surveyor, as he took each village in its turn, the boundaries they wished to be assigned to their villages, which were, in the absence of disputes, surveyed and mapped accordingly. No care, however, was taken to ensure the erection of boundary pillars, by which alone was there any chance of the ruqbas thus arbitrarily and loosely assigned, especially in a country abounding with waste land, being accurately preserved.

Consequences of defects of first survey.

The consequence has been, as might have been expected, that, except in the comparatively populous and highly cultivated tracts of the neighbourhood of Dehra, almost all the villages of the district have, during the eight years which have elapsed since the first survey, entirely altered both the shape and size of their ruqbas; some villages have become gradually enlarged to nearly double their original size, while weaker villages have suffered in proportion by the encroachment of the stronger.

44. There cannot be a better proof of the want of communication between the revenue and survey officers, than Difference between survey and local beegah. the fact brought to the Board's notice in my letter No. 234 of the 27th December 1847, that the local beegah, or measure of area, in which the returns of the revenue surveyor's establishment were expressed, was not that which had been in use previously, or which has been in use ever since, in the district, and that this discrepancy was not discovered until eight years after the completion of the first survey. The *pucka* beegah used by the revenue survey contained 3025 square yards, while that of the Doon is the same as that in use in most parts of the neighbouring district of Saharunpore, and contains only 2756½ square yards. Fortunately, as the assessment had been regulated entirely by the amount of cultivated land expressed in acres, no mischief has resulted from this inaccuracy; the only thing required being to remove the erroneous impression prevailing, in consequence of the surveyor's returns, in regard to the proportion between the English acre and local *pucka* beegah, which, in conformity to the Board's orders, has accordingly been done, and it is now well understood that the ratio of the English acre to the local *pucka* beegah is as 7 : 4.

45. The very great discrepancy found to prevail in many cases, between the area as exhibited by the khusrab measurement, and that given by the professional survey, would of itself have given good grounds for suspecting inaccuracies in the former, even if their appearance were not sufficient to deprive them of any claim to accuracy or trustworthiness. They are got up in a most slovenly manner, and the general correspond-

Survey papers of first survey. ence of the results of the late re-survey with the English returns, and not with the khusrab measurements, proves that the original khusrab re-

turns must, in most cases, have been very inaccurate. Of the fact that they could not have been even roughly *partalled* or tested by the Collector's establishment, the circumstance above pointed out, of the great discrepancy between the beegahs of the survey and revenue departments, and its remaining undiscovered for eight years, afford conclusive proof. As already mentioned, the inefficiency of the putwarree establishment, and the consequent neglect to keep up the annual mutations, has aggravated the mischief caused by the original inaccuracies of the vernacular survey papers, and thus, under the operation of these causes, while the admirably executed scientific village maps have lost half their value, the vernacular survey papers possess no value whatever.

Inaccuracies of former survey papers.

Course followed in assigning ruqbas.

46. Under these circumstances, I thought it best to discard the scientific village maps as the *undeviating* standard of the limits of each village; and rather to assign ruqbas, and mark off the bound-

daries of each village, according to existing possession, using the English maps however as a check, and testing by them the returns of the ameens, whenever I found the latter differ materially from those of the former. There was no doubt, in the outset, some danger that the zemindars, elated at the prospect of acquiring land under a zemindaree or proprietary tenure, would designedly enclose more culturable land in their ruqbas than had ever belonged to their villages, but the timely warning, that all culturable land in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ th originally assigned free of assessment, would, under the revised settlement, be subject to a *bond fide* assessment at grant rates, had the effect of checking this tendency, and, with few exceptions, the ruqbas of the revised settlement are not larger than those originally assigned. Those that are, have become so, in consequence of extension of cultivation, for which of course the proprietors have had to pay an increased juma according to the prescribed rates. In very few cases, however, except in those of unobserved and undisputed encroachments by neighbouring villages, have the present ruqbas been found to fall short in extent of those originally assigned. So tenaciously, as a general rule, have the zemindars, even without the immediate prospect of being able to bring the whole of the land of their villages into cultivation, and in the face of the threatened extra assessment, stood out for the amount of land originally assigned as the ruqbas of their villages. In the few cases in which it was found that

Chances of abuse how obviated.

the proprietors of villages had wantonly enclosed within the ruqbas of their village, quantities of culturable land in excess of that assigned to them at the first survey, and for which they were unable or unwilling to pay a proportionately enhanced juma, the measurement was cancelled, the ruqba reduced to its proper size, and the proprietors compelled to pay for both the first and second measurements. A few such examples effectually checked this inclination unduly to enlarge their ruqbas.

47. The only other point in connection with the re-survey requiring

Survey of the Daeens.

remark, is, the plan adopted for the measurement, and preparation of the survey papers, of the

Daeens, as pointed out in the 19th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of the 9th April 1847. These curious talooquas had in reality never been surveyed at all either professionally or by khusrah. Their great peculiarity, which consisted in their intricate intermixture with each other, escaped the notice of the revenue surveyor, who instead of surveying each Daeen, surveyed, both professionally and by khusrah, long strips of land lying between mountain streams (called puttras) to which he arbitrarily and erroneously assigned the names of certain Daeens. The aggregate of these eight puttras included, not only the whole of the lands of the eight Daeens, but the lands of several small mouzahs besides which belonged to none of the Daeens. I shall not fail, when I come to the subject of assessments, to point out the confusion and errors caused by this erroneous proceeding.

48. Under the circumstances of the very peculiar disposition of the lands of the Dacens, (described in the Lieutenant Governor's Note), which in this respect differ altogether from the other hill talooquas of the district the only proper course would have been that pointed out in the 18th paragraph of His Honor's Note. This course has accordingly been followed, and with great advantage, on the occasion of the late re-survey. Each Dacen contains the whole or a portion of several mouzahs, and conversely many of the mouzahs of the Dacens contain land belonging to two or more Dacens. Each mouzah, however, has its known boundaries, and the portion of land, whether, cultivated or waste, belonging to each Dacen included in each mouzah is also well known. The plan followed, therefore, has been to mark off in the first place, accurately, the boundaries of each mouzah of the Dacens, and then to survey it, preparing a shujra and khusrab of each, exactly as in the case of the other mouzahs of the district forming independent mehals. The khatounee or moontukhub, on the other hand, has been prepared Daeenwar, in the order of the several villages composing, in whole or in part, each Dacen. The papers of each Daeen thus form one complete settlement misl, the field map and corresponding khusrab of each mouzah being bound up with the misl of that Dacen to which it principally belongs, while the portions of land contained within the ruqba of each mouzah, belonging to other Dacens, are extracted and exhibited in the khuteonees of these Dacens. The course adopted will be best understood by an examination of the settlement misl of one of the Dacens, which shall be forwarded with this report.

49. Before leaving the subject of the survey, I may state it as my opinion, that the general accuracy of the measurement papers may be depended on. The work of the ameens, which followed closely on the demarcation of the boundaries, was in every case rapidly tested by the peshkar or one of the mohurris of the settlement establishment, who again, in many cases, especially at the commencement of the survey operations, was followed either by myself or the tehsildar. The discovery of slovenly or inaccurate work entailed on the ameen a repetition of his labor, of course without remuneration. A few such instances in the commencement had the most salutary effect in securing correct work.

50. The next portion of the work on which I propose to remark, is the ascertainment, declaration and record of every description of rights found to exist in each village. I am well aware that it has been laid down as a general rule, that the definition and record of rights should follow the assessment; but there appeared to me good reasons why, in this particular instance of Record of rights preceded assessment and why. the revision in which I have been engaged, a

contrary course should be followed. 1st, I foresaw, from my knowledge of the various classes of the people, that the ascertainment of the various rights connected with the land, would be effected almost without dispute, and would be beset therefore with much fewer difficulties than the re-adjustment of the jumas; and 2dly, I thought that, in the few cases in which disputes were likely to arise, the assessments might possibly be affected by the extent of the rights and privileges which the cultivators might be willing to concede to the proprietary body. I knew from constant communication with the people that in 99 cases out of 100, (almost literally so) there would be no opposition on the part of the cultivators to the full recognition of the proprietary rights of those who had always among themselves been regarded as the proprietors. Where the proprietary rights, conferred on the cultivators by the settlement of 1830, had never been assumed, as was the case in a larger number of the villages of the Doon, there could be no such dispute, and I was perfectly aware that, even where they had been assumed, they would almost universally be readily resigned.

51. On these grounds, I resolved that the ascertainment, declaration, and record of rights should precede the revision of junas. The effect of the ten years' settlement of 1830 having been to create new rights not previously in existence, it is clear that two distinct descriptions of proprietary right were to be looked for in every village in the Doon. The first, the superior proprietary right, to be restored after being in abeyance for eighteen years, of which the entire mehal would be the subject, and the claim to which would be founded on possession and enjoyment, (in practice at least,) immediately anterior to the ten years' settlement, would be of universal prevalence, while the second, or subordinate proprietary right created by that settlement, which each cultivator, who had been regarded as proprietor, (or his heirs or assignees), and who had exercised such right, might claim, would be found only in those villages in which such cultivators existed.

52. The rule prescribed by the instructions for the revision of settlement, (*vide* letter of Secretary to Government No. 293, dated 22nd January 1845, paragraphs 17 to 23) for the recognition of the latter description of proprietary right being clear and explicit, their determination could present no difficulties whatever. My inquiries, therefore, were in every case directed first to them. It had only to be ascertained, that the cultivators claiming proprietary right had been recorded as proprietors at the ten years' settlement, and had since exercised their proprietary rights, to secure their claims to immediate recognition. This simple rule was accordingly explained to the mohurris employed in the preparation of the khuteoncos, who were instructed to record all cultiva-

Claim of cultivators claiming subordinate proprietary rights first considered.

tors, settled since 1830, as assamees, (either mouroosee or ghyr mouroosee), and all settled previous to 1830, who had exercised proprietary rights, as subordinate proprietors or assamees, *according to the wish expressed by them*. I had perfect confidence in the accurate performance of this portion of the work, and it was superintended personally by the tehsildar, whom I particularly directed to refer all doubtful points connected with the record of these subordinate right and interests to me for decision.

53. By the line thus drawn, the number of cultivators qualified to claim proprietary right was necessarily very much restricted. All cultivators belonging to villages established since 1830, all those settled in the older villages since that time, and all those previously settled, who, in conformity with the test prescribed in the 23rd paragraph of the letter of instructions, were considered to have voluntarily allowed their rights to lapse, were at once recorded as assamees, mouroosee or ghyr mouroosee, as the case might be. Of the remainder who were at first represented as having expressed their desire to be recorded as proprietors, the generality I found on closer examination, did not understand the nature of the choice presented to them, and were very often actuated by the hope of being admitted as hissahdars of the entire mehal, and did not in reality value the subordinate proprietary position to which alone they were entitled, and which they at once rejected, on its being explained to them that this claim to be admitted as hissahdars could not be recognized.

54. The process of ascertaining the wishes of such cultivators as were qualified to claim proprietary right, was at once simple and satisfactory, and it had this further recommendation, that it was simultaneous with the preparation of the ordinary record, and combined with it the process of obtaining and recording the evidence of the voluntary resignation by the cultivators of such subordinate rights. It was as follows. When, on the submission of the papers connected with the survey, the *goshwara khuteonee* was about to be prepared in the settlement office from the detailed khuteonce, the preparation of which, in consequence of the paucity of hands at my disposal, was included in the contract work performed by the ameens, the whole of the cultivators recorded in the khuteonce were, in the first place, summoned to the tehsildar's cutcherry. There, the comparative advantages and liabilities attaching to the position of subordinate proprietor and mouroosee assamee, were fully discussed, and explained to them, and the wishes of each individual cultivator having been clearly ascertained, they were brought before me. The process of explanation and questioning was repeated, and their assent to the particulars about to be recorded in the *goshwara khuteonee* having been duly acknowledged by the cultivators individually, the preparation of the *goshwara khuteonee* was completed, and the record itself formally signed by the whole body of cultivators in the presence of the zemindars. The

formal signature of the goshwara khuteonee may thus safely be taken as the unequivocal test of the voluntary resignation of the subordinate proprietary right, by all the assamees not recorded as subordinate proprietors in the khuteonee, while the khuteonee itself will for ever furnish the proof, so much desired by the Board, of such voluntary resiguation having actually been made.

55. It has on various occasions been asserted both by my predecessor or Mr. Vansittart and myself, that the proprietary right conferred on every individual proprietor by the settlement of 1830, was little valued, and, in the generality of cases, would, in consequence of the liabilities it entailed, be not only willingly, but eagerly, surrendered. Of the truth of the former statement, there can be no better proof than that, in a very large number of the villages of the Doon, the proprietary right conferred in 1830 had never been assumed, the cultivators continuing to pay their rents in kind, and regarding the moquddum and his family as their zemindar or superior. I subjoin in statement No. 4, a list of those villages in which, although each assamee was recorded as proprietor, and as paying the 3-anna revenue rate, the rents have nevertheless been paid in kind. The truth of the second statement may, I think, be considered completely established by the result of the revision of the settlement just concluded. Increditable as it may appear to the Board, it is nevertheless a fact, that the whole of the villages in the Doon, 170 in number, present only six instances, in which the cultivators, after having been duly instructed in the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the position of subordinate proprietors and mouroosee assamees, have expressed their desire to be recorded as subordinate proprietors. In these few instances, the parties, desirous of retaining their proprietary rights, had special inducements for doing so, which did not affect the generality of this description of cultivators.

56. Of the instances to which I allude, three are cases in which the land of cultivating assamees had been purchased from them outright for building purposes, the purchaser of the land in question having succeeded to all the rights of the vendors of the land, and paying instead of them the 3-anna juma rates to the lumberdar. The proprietors of such land have been recorded as subordinate proprietors. A fourth case is that of a cultivating proprietor, whose land has been entirely included in the Government tea plantation, where it yields him a rent of 3 Rs. per acre, more than three times the juma assessed on the land; and the remaining two are cases in which land has been purchased for agricultural purposes by Europeans from the old assamees. In these cases, the present proprietors having succeeded to all the rights and liabilities of the former cultivating proprietors, and paying in their stead the 3-anna juma rates

for their land, have been recorded as subordinate proprietors. I have not regarded, as instances of the retention of the rights and liabilities created by the ten years' settlement, those hill talooquas in which two distinct species of proprietary right have always existed, and which, under the late revision of settlement, have been simultaneously restored. In most of these cases, the talooqdars have been recorded as superior proprietors, and the whole body of zemindars as subordinate proprietors.

57. It may be a matter of surprise, considering the numerous instances in which land in the vicinity of Dehra, belonging to the cultivators, has been sublet for building purposes, at rents yielding the

Rarity of such instances accounted for.
owners a large profit, that recorded proprietors should not more generally have insisted on retaining their proprietary rights. I admit that this fact is calculated to create surprise, and requires explanation. The explanation is easy. The only mehals in which this description of land exists are the Daeens. In these mehals, as was to be expected, the persons who were the recorded proprietors of land yielding them high rents, did in the outset express a desire to retain their proprietary rights, not only to land sublet on building leases, but to all good land in their possession. But their desire was limited to such good and profitable lands, and they had no such wish in regard to inferior lands cultivated by them, of which they were also the recorded and responsible proprietors, but of which they desired to be now recorded as only assamees. To this advantageous arrangement, however, the superior proprietary body very naturally at once strongly objected, and gave such cultivators distinctly to understand, that if they insisted on their rights in regard to the profitable lands, they, on their part, would decline to relieve them of the responsibility of their inferior lands, of which, in that case, they, the cultivators, should be recorded as subordinate proprietors. This resolution was perfectly fair and unanswerable. The cultivators accordingly thought the matter over, and, after a little consideration and discussion, the difficulty was disposed of by an arrangement at once satisfactory to both parties, and, it appears to me, perfectly equitable.

58. It was accordingly mutually agreed, that the cultivators in question should be recorded as *mouroosee* assamees in respect of all land, without exception, hitherto held by them; that, like all other *mouroosee* assamees, they should not be liable to be dispossessed of any of their land, so long as they paid their rents; that, on the other hand, they should have the power of resigning as much of the land at present in their possession, as they did not wish to retain; that the zemindars, in return for their concession, should alone have the power in future of subletting lands for building or any other purposes, it being incumbent on them, in such cases, to make it worth the while of the cultivators in pos-

session to vacate the land desired to be sublet ; and finally, that, in consideration of the privilege conceded by the zemindars to the cultivators, of relinquishing their unprofitable lands, the former should be entitled to receive one-third of the rents of all lands, which had been leased out by the cultivators, previous to the conclusion of this engagement. A matter, in the adjustment of which I anticipated no small difficulty, was thus most satisfactorily arranged. The conditions of this somewhat important settlement will be found duly recorded on the face of the khuteonee, and in the body of the administration paper of each Daeen, or other mouzah, containing land of this description.

59. The Board have on more than one occasion expressed surprise at the willingness, represented to be almost universal, on the part of the cultivators who had acquired a proprietary right to their lands, to resign such rights unconditionally, and have sought to be informed what advantage would result to the village moquddums and their brethren from the transfer to them of the proprietary right formerly assigned to the cultivators, the latter continuing to pay the juma rate of three annas per beegah on the lands cultivated by them as before. A full consideration of the advantages secured to either party by the transfer, will, I think, remove any such feeling of surprise, and explain why, except in the particular instances above detailed, the cultivators, as a general rule, should be not only willing, but eager, to resign such proprietary rights as the ten years' settlement conferred, while at the same time, the superior proprietary body should be equally anxious to acquire them.

60. The explanation of this, at first sight, anomalous fact, will be found to lie in the totally distinct character of the proprietary rights of which each party is the subject. To the subordinate proprietor, his position as such, conferred no right, and offered no advantage, which would not equally be enjoyed by him as a *mouroosee assamee*, except the power of transferring his rights by sale, mortgage, or lease. He did not possess the power of breaking up, and thus acquiring proprietary right in new land. He had no share or interest in the more valuable and extended proprietary right of which the whole mehal was the subject, and his right in no way included any portion of the profits derivable from the waste land, whether culturable or unculturable, of the village. To counterbalance the single advantage of being able to transfer his land by sale, mortgage, or lease, his position as proprietor was charged with one very serious liability, from which that of a *mouroosee assamee* is wholly exempt, viz., the permanent responsibility in person and property for the revenue assessed on his holding, always admitted to have formed part of his liabilities, and his inability to resign it at pleasure.

61. The superior zemindar, on the other hand, as a set-off for the

Advantage to zemindars of acquisition of proprietary right.

increased responsibility undertaken by him, acquired, by the transfer, a position which, from hereditary association, he valued more for the consideration and influence it gained for him, than for any immediate pecuniary advantages it offered. He, however, did acquire some tangible advantages, which in his eyes were sufficient to counterbalance, to a certain extent, the additional liabilities and responsibilities imposed upon him. His sole and undivided right to break up the culturable land of his village, before always a matter of doubt and uncertainty, was now unquestioned, as was his right to any sewaee collections, the usual prerequisite of a zemindar. His proprietary right in his village was now, moreover, a tangible property possessing a marketable value, which it never did before. Of this the comparatively large number of private sales of entire villages, (twelve in number,) which have taken place since the introduction of the revised tenures, and which were before unknown in the district, afford convincing proof. A consideration of all these points will, it is hoped, remove the surprise hitherto felt by the Board at the facility with which so complete a change in the tenures of the district has been effected, and convince them that the change has been, as represented, to the advantage of all the parties concerned.

62. Of the great advantages to the interests of Government, secured by the change in the tenures effected by the revision of settlement, there can be no question.

Advantage to Government of change of tenure.

Instead of having to deal with an infinite number of small proprietors, bound together by no community of interests or responsibility, the Collector has now to look for his revenue to one or, at the most, a few, individuals, all jointly and severally responsible for the punctual payment of the revenue assessed on their village. Under the former state of things, although, in theory, the cultivating proprietors, in the event of default, were responsible to Government both in their persons and their property, yet, in practice, such responsibility, in regard to the land at least, could not be enforced. The cultivating proprietors were not responsible, one for the other, nor was the moquddum responsible for the default of the cultivator, otherwise than that he was liable to be removed from his post of moquddum for inefficiency, if unable to make good the revenue of his village. The detached and separate holdings on which balances had accrued, and which were in that case generally abandoned, although, in theory, responsible for such balances, could not in practice be made so, for they possessed no value in the market, and therefore could not be sold. They were therefore either taken up by some other cultivator, or allowed to remain uncultivated. The fear of degradation on the part of the moquddum was thus in fact the only security for the Government revenue, and this only was effective within certain limits: hence balances were always arising, and, when of any considerable

amount, were as a matter of course irrecoverable, and therefore required to be remitted.

63. Under the altered village constitutions of the revised settlement, Disadvantages of ryotwaries tenures obviated under revised settlement. these disadvantages and difficulties have entirely disappeared. The principle of joint responsibility having been carried fully into effect, the whole mehal is responsible for any portion of balance accruing on it. The proprietor, or proprietary body, as the case may be, are alone responsible to Government, whilst against their defaulting assamees, they have the usual remedies provided by the Regulations, the power to sue by summary suit, and to recover arrears of rent by distress, sale, or ouster. Hence the collection of the revenue is comparatively simple and speedy, while, except under peculiar and unforeseen circumstances, balances are not to be apprehended, and, if they should arise, the recovery of them will offer no difficulties.

64. The subordinate proprietary rights having thus, after full inquiry, been satisfactorily disposed of, my Superior proprietary rights considered. proceedings were next directed to the ascertainment and record of the superior proprietary rights existing in each mouzah. Ordinarily, this subject presented no difficulties. It was easy at once to ascertain the individual or family to whom the proprietary right over the whole mehal was universally admitted to have always belonged in practice, notwithstanding the arbitrary change in the tenures effected by the ten years' settlement. As a general rule, that proceeding, being foreign to the experience and prejudices of the people, was voluntarily allowed by them to remain inoperative. In a great number of the villages, (72 in number,) the three anna rates had not been introduced, or only partially introduced, (*vide statement No. 4*), while in a number, also considerable with reference to the number of villages belonging to single proprietors, even where the cultivators had assumed their newly acquired proprietary rights, the superior proprietary shares continued, by a private arrangement among the proprietary brotherhood, to be recognized, and the profits of the village, whether consisting of the 20 per cent. moquddumee allowance only, (where these were the only assets), or including the ordinary profits of cultivation, to be divided according to such recognized shares. In *statement No. 5*, will be found a list of those villages in which the village profits of every description have always, to this day, been shared by the moquddum with his brethren. In numerous other cases, although, since the commencement of the ten years' settlement of 1830, the moquddum had appropriated entirely to himself the moquddumee allowance, regarding it in the light of a salary for the performance of the duties of his office, and the shareholders had thus for eighteen years been excluded from their shares, the moquddums voluntarily and readily

admitted their brethren to their long suspended ancestral rights.

65. In the great majority of cases there was thus no difficulty in ascertaining the shares or puttees into which No difficulty in ascertaining the villages were divided, and framing the them. record of rights in accordance with the wishes of the proprietary body themselves. No pains have been spared to make the khewnt and administration papers, not only accurate, but full, clear, and distinct, on all points affecting the rights and interests of the shareholders, and the mutual rights and duties of the proprietors and their assamees. No matter, in fact, in any way relating to the constitution and administration of each village or mehal has been left unrecorded.

66. That so difficult and delicate a task as that of restoring and accurately recording rights, which had for eighteen years been over-borne by an erroneous and fictitious system, should be accomplished without dispute, especially in those instances in which all trace of them had been in the interval entirely obliterated, was not to be expected. The only wonder, considering the value attached to the rights involved, is, that disputes regarding admission to proprietary rights should have been so few in number. The number of such claims, which required to be made the subject of judicial investigation, did not, I think, exceed thirty, or thereabouts. Where such disputes could not be adjusted by compromises or by reference to a punchayet, it was not difficult to obtain an equitable and uniform rule for their decision, though it was not always easy to establish the facts necessary for its application.

67. I have already, in my letter No. 142 of the 10th August 1848, reporting on an appeal from one of my decisions Principle laid down for decision of such disputes. in a case of this description, fully explained the principle by which I have always been guided in the decision of all disputed claims to a share in the proprietary right in a village ; but it may be advisable to recapitulate, briefly, the grounds on which the position there taken up rested.

68. It is clear that during the eighteen years which followed the ten years' settlement of 1830, no rights of the nature of those about to be restored, and which, in all disputed cases, formed the subject of dispute, had existed ; for the moquddum, holding a Government office from which he was removable at the pleasure of the Revenue Authorities, and paid by a salary from the Government Treasury, was not, by virtue of such office, in any respect more a proprietor than any of his brethren, or indeed than any of the other cultivators on whom the proprietary character had been conferred by the ten years' settlement of 1830. The zemindaree right sought to be restored had in fact been in abeyance during that period. It was necessary therefore, in each case of disputed claim, to overlook the intervening period altogether, and to

inquire most carefully what had been the state of property in the village immediately previous to the ten years' settlement of 1830. In all such inquiries, and in my decisions founded on them, I have, to the best of my ability, strictly observed the principles of decision laid down in the Directions to Settlement Officers. Present enjoyment of the rights in dispute by any of the contending parties was, from the nature of things, out of the question ; for the individual possession of the office of moquddum, with its attendant emoluments, during the eighteen years subsequent to 1830, could confer no right of proprietorship, to the exclusion of others, the moquddumee having been expressly declared to be an office, of which therefore the moquddum might at any time be deprived, either by his own removal, or by abolition of the office itself.

69. The possession and enjoyment, therefore, to which I necessarily looked as the key stone of my decisions, related to the period immediately antecedent to the ten years' settlement of 1830. Hence, in all cases in which I have found it distinctly established, either by the records of my office, or by evidence, or by both, that up to the year 1830, the whole brotherhood of proprietors shared in the village profits, I have restored them to their rights as hissahdars, while in all cases in which claims were founded on mere ancestral right, without reference to comparatively recent enjoyment and possession, I have invariably set them aside, referring the claimants to the Civil Court.

70. These principles of decision have been considered equally applicable to those cases, in which the moquddum entirely refused to admit any of his brethren to a share in the superior proprietary right about to be restored, on the plea that they had been dispossessed for eighteen years, and therefore that their claim could not be recognized in a revenue court, and those in which one or more individuals advanced claims, which were disputed by the rest of the brotherhood. The latter class of cases was the most numerous, and arose usually from misapprehension, on the part of the claimants, concerning the nature of the measures in operation, the object of which they frequently imagined to be, to admit to a share in the proprietary right, all who could make out a case of even the remotest relationship to the parties in possession. This class of claims was seldom satisfactorily made out, for, I must say to the credit of the zemindars in the district, they rarely disputed claims which by the common voice of their neighbours were pronounced to be well founded. The former class of cases afford, if I remember right, only two instances, one of which, that of Shibboo Nagoo the late moquddum of the Daeen of Maunsinghwalla, who obstinately resisted the palpably just claim of his brethren, was a glaring one. It speaks well for the sense of justice and good feeling, which actuates the agricultural community in such matters, that the unprincipled and unscrupulous efforts to ex-

These principles applicable to every description of case.

clude his brethren, by appeal after appeal against my decision in their favor, have acquired for him a very bad repute in the district. That my decisions in such cases have given general satisfaction may be inferred by the fact, that the appeals against them have been few in number, not exceeding half a dozen in all to the Commissioner, and two to the Board, although nearly two years have elapsed since they were pronounced.

71. In saying, in a former part of this report, that the instances, in which the cultivating proprietors, not belonging to the moquddum's family, had expressed their determination to retain their proprietary rights, were very few in number, I did not mean it to be inferred that there were no instances in which cultivating proprietors had advanced claims to shares in the superior proprietary right, and which claims were on inquiry rejected. There were several such instances. The famous claim of the Rowleeas to share in the proprietary right in the Daeens, which was the subject of such keen controversy during the Lieutenant Governor's last visit to the Doon, was an instance of such claim. Being aware of my predecessor's strongly expressed opinion in favor of the claim of the Rowleeas, and duly adverting to the caution contained in the 24th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of the 9th April 1847, I approached the consideration of these claims with some degree of diffidence, and in expectation of finding the whole question involved in difficulty, and perhaps turning on some very nice point. The result most agreeably surprised me; I never knew a stronger case of "*montes parturiunt.*" The claim, I found, was advanced by only five individuals in the whole of the eight Dacens, and these, I could not help thinking, were actuated in their proceedings purely by the delusive hope raised by Mr. Vansittart's known opinion in their favor. When brought to the test of recent possession and enjoyment according to the rule above explained, their claims were found wholly without foundation, and rejected accordingly.

72. Admitting, which there seems no reason to doubt, that the Daeens, like the other neighbouring hill talooquas Claims of Rowleeas examined and rejected. which have preserved all or most of the features of their original hill constitutions, were originally instances of the pure hill bhyacharah tenure, the present moquddum and his family representing the superior syana, while the Rowleeas are the descendants of the members of the original proprietary community; still the proof of these facts alone would not be sufficient to establish the right of the Rowleeas to be restored to their proprietary character and position, if it could be shewn that they had long lost such character, and that they had never, within the memory of man, enjoyed proprietary rights, and that the Daeens, whatever their original constitution may have been, had for many years assumed a constitution totally at variance

with the claim of the Rowleas. And such, on inquiry, proved to be actually the case. By their own admission, and by the evidence of numerous witnesses, it was proved beyond doubt, that, until the year 1830, the Rowleas had never, since the British occupation of the country, enjoyed any proprietary rights whatever, and that the division of the Daeens into thirty-six jhoolas, and the enjoyment in full proprietary right by the Rowleas of twenty-four of these jhoolas, rested on no better foundation than the most vague tradition. It was admitted by all parties that, before the ten years' settlement, the Rowleas paid their rent generally in kind, the proportion of their crops which they paid as rent being determined from time to time by special agreement entered into with the moquddum, or theekadar as he was then called. It appeared also that, although sometimes they held a khutkhuna for a short period of a whole village, during which time they enjoyed temporarily the power of disposing of the waste lands, and otherwise exercised the rights usually appertaining to proprietorship, still their rights were confessedly limited to the period of their khutkhuna, which was itself renewable, and the terms of it alterable, on expiry, at the pleasure of the moquddum. They, moreover had never, on the occasion of any of the previous settlements, advanced the claims they now did; and they had never, except by special permission from their superior, performed any of those acts, or enjoyed any of the privileges, usually regarded as the test of zemindaree right. Their claims to be recorded as hissahdars were therefore rejected. They were of course offered the option of being recorded as subordinate proprietors, on the terms of the ten years' settlement; but this limited proprietary right they without exception rejected, and were accordingly entered in the khatounce as mouroossee assamees. I may mention that, notwithstanding all the commotion which these claims created, a great deal of which I have reason to believe was instigated by parties discontented on other grounds with the settlement proceedings, no appeal was made by any of the Rowleas against my decisions.

73. I take this occasion to remark that the constitution of the Daeens is the only point connected with the revision of settlement, on which I have found reason to differ with my predecessor Mr. Vansittart. In regard to the ryotwaree or rather bhyacharrah character of the tenures of the other hill talooquas, I entirely agree with the opinion expressed in the 16th paragraph of his report of the 7th July 1845.

74. Having fully described the plan followed for ascertaining and recording every description of right found to exist in each village, and explained the principle observed for the decision of all disputes in regard to such rights, I shall proceed to offer a few remarks on the tenures of the district, giving instances of those which present any peculiarity.

75. The tenures of the Doon present but few peculiarities. They do not differ materially from those prevailing in other parts of the country; while they are marked by the ordinary diversities apparent in the tenures of the neighbouring hills and plains. They resemble in character the former or the latter, according as the present village communities derive their origin from the inhabitants of the hills or the plains. The ancestors of the present rajpoots, kullals, rangurs, goojurs, &c., inhabiting the villages of the southern or lower parts of the Doon, brought with them and naturalized the village constitutions with which they were familiar; while the emigrants from the hills transplanted and established, in the semi-mountainous tracts of the district, the village constitution under which they had lived in their own country. Hence, in the former class of villages, the prevailing tenures are found to be pure zemindaree, hissahdaree, putteedaree and imperfect putteedaree, tenures of the ordinary type; none of them present any instances of the pure bhyacharah tenure properly so called. In the villages of hill origin, on the other hand, the tenures of the more recently established villages are found to be pure zemindaree, while those of the older villages, although many of them now of a broken character, present all the peculiarities which mark the constitutions of those curious talooquas, or clusters of several villages, so general in the neighbouring hills, which are cultivated by a numerous community of zemindars, all enjoying separate and independent proprietary right, but at the same time all bound together by joint responsibility for the revenue assessed on the whole mehal. These tenures, except that they are found in mehals in which two distinct species of proprietary right exist, would be instances of the pure bhyacharah tenures of the plains, and may be so regarded with reference to each of the component villages separately.

76. It will be unnecessary in me to particularize any instances of the ordinary putteedaree or pure zemindaree tenures of the Doon, as they present no peculiarities, but resemble exactly similar tenures in the plains. It will be sufficient to describe a few mehals as instances of the curious hill tenures above referred to. These mehals resemble in their more prominent features the *khuts* of Jounsar and Bawar, the hill pergunnah of this district; they are talooquas or clusters of several villages, forming one mehal, and situated at the base and the sides and summits of the first range of hills north of the Doon. The aggregate ruqbas of the component mouzahs which vary in number from four to thirty, form the ruqba of the entire mehal. Each of those mouzahs is the property of a community of cultivating proprietors, and is managed by a head man called in the language of the hills the *syana*, who, as the representative of the community, holds his village in subordination to the *syana* or head man of the whole mehal or talooqua, who is himself generally the *syana* also of one or more of the

component villages. The cultivated and culturable land contained within the ruqba of each village is the property of the proprietary community of the village, while the waste or forest land is common to the whole mehal. Every cultivator, except those of low caste recently introduced, is proprietor of his own holding, which he has the power to sell or otherwise transfer at pleasure. Each subordinate syana, thus representing the village community, holds a khutkhuna of his village from the syana of the talooqua, and is responsible to him for the revenue payable on his village. It is his duty to provide for the cultivation of the waste land, and he has otherwise the entire control over all the land included within the ruqba of his village.

77. The superior syana of the whole talooqua, on the other hand, whether as theekadar under the mostajaree, or moquddum under the ryotwaree settlement, is the party who has hitherto engaged with Government for the revenue of the whole talooqua, deriving, in return for the responsibilities and duties of his office, a per-cent-age which has varied at the late settlements from 10 to 20 per cent. on the aggregate jumabundee of the mouzahs composing the mehal, but not possessing the power of interference in the internal management of such component mouzahs. Formerly, the direct profits of the superior syana would appear to have been on a much smaller scale, not exceeding 5 per cent., as in the Jounsar pergannah; but he then had other syanacharee fees, which he no longer enjoys. The high scale of emoluments he has long enjoyed as moquddum, are probably the result of the generalizing effects of the ten years' settlement, which assigned 20 per cent. as the allowance of all moquddums alike.

78. The preparation of the record of rights of those mehals of this class, in which the constitution above described
 The records of such mehals how formed. has been preserved in its original integrity, presented no difficulties. The moquddum and his brethren have been recorded as superior proprietors, while each member of the independent village communities has been entered in the khuteonee as a subordinate proprietor. The gross revenue assessed on the whole mehal was distributed, at the time of fixing the juma, by the subordinate syanas acting in concert with each other, over the several villages by a pliant, according to the hill custom, it being the duty of the moquddum or superior syana to collect the whole revenue, and pay it after deducting his own allowance and the putwaree's fees, into the tehsil.

79. Bhogpoor, Gudool and Dwarah, containing respectively six, seventeen and six villages, furnish the only perfect instances of this description of tenure. Malkote, which contains thirty one villages, is similar to them in every respect, except that the subordinate syanas and their brethren have, owing to particular causes, lost the power which they doubtless originally possessed, of transferring their lands by sale or mort-

Gudool, Bhogpoor, Dwarah and Malkote.

gage. These causes are to be found in the past history of the mehal, into which I have already, in my letter No. 197 of the 11th December last, had occasion fully to enter. It may be as well, however, briefly to recapitulate them. On the death, without heirs, of the hereditary superior syana in 1828, the theeka of the whole mehal, probably from deficiency in intelligence and influence in the inferior syanas, was transferred to Soorjun Negee, an entire stranger, but a man of capital and influence. The poverty and dependence of the rest of the proprietary community on their head syana probably gave the latter the opportunity of curtailing some portion of the rights of the former, and thus they gradually lost the power of transferring their land by sale or mortgage, retaining however in all other respects their proprietary rights. Some difficulty was accordingly experienced, at the revision of the tenures, in determining whether the cultivators of this mehal should be recorded as subordinate proprietors, or mouroosee assamees. The extent of right, admitted by all parties to be actually enjoyed by them, favored both views of their character. The difficulty was ultimately solved by the amicable adjustment, among the parties themselves, of their conflicting claims. It was mutually agreed that the members of the cultivating community should all be recorded only as mouroosee assamees, care being taken however to secure to them, by an attested memorandum on the khuteonee, the full rights hitherto enjoyed by them.

80. Bhutber, another hill talooqua, has also deviated slightly from its original constitution. In this mehal, which contains six villages, the only change consists in Bhutber. the subordinate syanas having usurped a portion of the superior syana's rights or rather emoluments. The latter only enjoys half of the usual moquddum's allowance, the remaining half being the perquisite of the village syanas in proportion to the revenue assessed on their several villages, or in other words, the superior and inferior syanas each possess a ten-biswah share of the superior proprietary right.

81. Kyar Koolie, with its three dakhilee villages, is an instance of a hill tenure altogether of a broken character. Kyar Koolie. The villages composing the talooqua are the property of three distinct families, each of which has always enjoyed, even during the ten years' settlement, its share of the moquddumee allowance, in proportion to the revenue assessed upon each village. For any reason there exists to the contrary, these villages might very well have been regarded as separate mehals, and separately assessed. By their own desire, however, the integrity of their talooqua was preserved, one of the syanas only being recorded as lumberdar and having assigned to him as such by common consent a quarter of the entire moquddumee allowance.

82. I have already mentioned that the Daeens were regarded by The Daeens. Mr. Vansittart as instances of hill tenures of

the above description, and there seems no reason to doubt that, being actually talooquas of admitted hill origin, they originally possessed constitutions similar to the other hill talooquas. But the opinion rests on no better foundation than a somewhat vague analogy. The division of the Daeens into thirty-six jhoolas, and the enjoyment by the Rowleesas of proprietary right in twenty-four of these obsolete divisions, are matters of the vaguest tradition : at no time since the British occupation have the Daeens presented any features of the hill bhyacharah tenure, the limited proprietary rights enjoyed by the Rowleesas in common with the other assamees of the Doon, being clearly the creation of the ten years' settlement of 1830.

83. Of the pure bhyacharah tenure, the Doon affords but one single example. The village of Nagul Hutnala, situated at the foot of the hills near Rajpoor, is a mundee or mart for hill produce which is brought down by the paharees for export from the Doon. It is inhabited principally by bunceahs and brahmin dealers, who have gradually acquired a small quantity of land in the immediate neighbourhood. This land is the property of the punch or corporation, the members of which are jointly and severally responsible for the whole revenue. The quantity of land which happens to be in the possession of each cultivator, is the measure of his interest in the whole estate, and the proportion of the revenue payable by him : one member of the fraternity is lumberdar, and receives, as remuneration for the duties of his office, 5 per cent. on the gross juma, the rest of the moquddumee allowance being enjoyed by the other shareholders in proportion to the shares of the juma payable by each.

84. I now proceed to offer a few remarks on the third portion of my settlement operations, the revision of the junas of the district. When it is taken into consideration that the whole of the land of the Doon was assessed at one uniform and arbitrary rate of 14 annas 6 gundas per acre, without regard to the varying qualities of the soil, and the comparative advantages of climate and situation, which marked different villages, and without any attempt to arrive at a correct knowledge of the capabilities of each mouzah, it is not to be wondered at that, in many instances, the assessment, fair as it many have been generally, should be found to be excessive and incapable of realization, and therefore to require readjustment ; but as I have before pointed out in the 25th paragraph of this report, the settlement of 1840 was marked by numerous other defects and omissions, the rectification of which, as well as the preparation of a full and accurate record of rights, have formed the principal objects of the revision of settlement.

85. Of the five defects of the settlement of 1840 above enumerat-

Defects of settlement of
1810 recapitulated.

ed by me, two have reference to village ad-
ministration ; these are, 1st, the neglect to
provide a rule for the disposal and appropriation
of the culturable land of each village ; and 2nd, the omission to define
the exact extent and nature of the moquddum's responsibility. For
supplying these omissions, the preparation of the settlement records
according to the system enjoined by the Board and Government, affords a
favorable opportunity. The declaration of rights defines exactly the par-
ties, whether one or many, on whom rests the responsibility for the
Government revenue, while the wajib-ool-urz, or administration paper
filed in the misl of each mehal, contains all the terms connected with the
settlement entered into among themselves by the members of the pro-
prietary body ; and among other matters of common interest, declares the
rule according to which the waste land of each mehal, where it has not
already been broken up and appropriated, shall be appropriated.

86. The other three defects of the settlement of 1810 relate to
the principle of assessment. To recapitulate briefly, they are, 1st, the
inequality of the assessment caused by unvarying adherence to the principle
of one uniform rate of assessment, which has been a source of general dissatisfaction ; 2nd, the assumption of the returns of the professional
survey as the correct measure of the quantity of cultivated land in
each mouzah, instead of those of the khusrab measurement, thereby
creating the "shainlat" and "beshee" assessments, which have been a
source of discontent and complaint ; and 3rd, the omission to define ex-
actly the nature of the terms known as "grant terms," according to
which all the culturable land of a village, in excess of the one-fourth
given free of assessment, was liable to be assessed ; and also the neglect
to enforce such assessment.

87. In revising my jumas, I kept all these defects constantly in
view. The enforcement of the "grant" assessments, whatever they might
be, would of course at once get rid of the last defect, while the reduction
of excessive jumas, and the exercise of the discretion allowed me of grad-
uating the grant assessments, according to the capabilities of the several
villages, was calculated in a great measure to meet the first objection.
It being declared necessary to adhere to the general principle of the set-
tlement of 1810, sanctioned by the Board's Orders of 2nd June 1840, the
second objection could only be met, as I hope to be able to show, by
striking off the shainlat and beshee assessments altogether.

88. The collection of the assessments at "grant" rates on all the
General principle of assess-
ment.
assessable culturable land within the rugba of a
village, although they had been duly sanctioned
and calculated previous to the commencement
of the settlement, having been, for some cause, hitherto wholly omitted,
it became necessary to revise the juma of every mehal in the district.

In doing so, I adopted as a general rule, admitting however of numerous exceptions and modifications, the rule of assessment prescribed by the Board's Orders above quoted, as the standard by which I tested all the jumas of the district. It was the maximum to which the jumas could possibly be raised, and, except for special reasons to the contrary, was the amount of juma assessable on each village of the district. I thus threw the *onus* of urging objections, and showing cause why the jumas so calculated should not be assessed, on the malgootzars. The terms of assessment were; 1st, the assessment of 14 annas 6 gundas on the cultivated land, *as exhibited by the returns of the professional survey of 1838*, which were assumed correctly to indicate the amount of cultivated land in each mouza immediately previous to the settlement of 1840; 2nd, the assignment of culturable land, equal to one-fourth the assumed quantity of cultivated land, free of assessment, and 3rd, the assessment of the remainder of the culturable land, *as shewn by the returns of the resurvey just concluded*, on "grant terms," according to the construction put upon these terms in the 9th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of the 9th April 1847,* that is, at the rate of one rupee per annum additional for every 15 acres after the first three years, or, as more than that time had already elapsed since the commencement of the settlement, after the last year before the introduction of the revised jumas; or in other words, one rupee per 15 acres for the first year of the revised settlement, 2 Rs. for the second, and so on to 13 Rs. for the 13th or last year.

89. The strict application of this principle of assessment would have been perfectly fair in all cases. It would have been merely enforcing the terms to which the zemindars had agreed at the commencement of the settlement, especially as the amount of culturable land, included in the rugha of each village, depended very much on the act of the zemindar himself, and the only good grounds which could be recognized as sanctioning a deviation from these terms in any case, would be the impossibility of collecting the juma, in consequence of its being excessive. In those cases, on the other hand, in which, owing to the exertions and enterprise of the zemindars, the cultivation had, during the seven and a half years of the settlement which had elapsed, been much extended, they would derive the full benefit of such improvement during the currency of the settlement; for all such cultivated land, in excess of the assumed amount of cultivated land in 1840, was entitled to be treated and assessed as culturable land.

90. The first mouzahs taken up by me for revision of juma were some of the best and most prosperous in the district. The first point, which attracted my attention in calculating and applying the revised jumas in strict accordance

* *Vide Appendix B.*

Modified form of grant rates.

with the rules prescribed, was the fact that the grant rates, assumed to be applicable to the excess culturable land, would prove, except in the case of a few very highly cultivated villages, *very heavy*, and therefore in a few years incapable of realization. It was evident that, the greater the disproportion between the cultivated and culturable land of any village, or, in other words, the less flourishing and prosperous the village was, the smaller would be the actual amount of culturable land assignable free of assessment, and the heavier therefore the russuddee or grant assessment would fall. I also found that, from want of habit, even the most intelligent of the zemindars were incapable of forming an accurate estimate of the effect of this assessment so long as it preserved its russuddee or progressive form, so much so that they all petitioned me in a body, including even those who were perfectly able to pay the juma in question, to substitute for the authorized russuddee rates, a scale of assessment, to be still termed "grant rates," which should be calculated on an average of those rates over the remaining term of the settlement. Thus the grant assessment, instead of being one rupee per annum the first year, and 2 Rs. the second, and so on to 13 Rs. the 13th or last year, would be 7 Rs. per 15 acres for each year of the remaining period of the settlement. Considering the absolute insignificance of the amount of the jumas affected by these rates, and the fact that there really would be no loss to Government by the adoption of this modification;—on the contrary, that it would very much facilitate the calculation of the jumas, and still more the preparation of the annual towzees hereafter;—I at once acceded to the proposition of the zemindars, and agreed that "grant rates" in such cases should be taken to mean 7 Rs. per annum per 15 acres. Stated in this form, I found that the zemidars could at once estimate the effect of the assessment, and calculate their ability or otherwise to pay it.

91. I at one time thought of making this modification the subject of special report, as I did the variation of the jurreeb employed in the former and late surveys; but the matter did not, on consideration, appear to me to be one of sufficient importance, as in my opinion no object was to be gained in calculating to a nicety these jumas on the excess culturable land of the old villages. I trust the Board will not consider that I erred in the course adopted.

92. "Grant rates" in this sense were very much more heavy than the "English grant" rates. While the former are equivalent to nearly 8 annas per acre, the latter would amount, if calculated, for the purpose of comparison, on an average of the juma for the first twenty years, to only $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. It was evident that a rate of assessment equal to half the juma rates of the district, could rarely be applied to the whole of the assessable culturable land of a village without much hardship.

Rules for assessment of
"grant rates."

and discouragement to the zemindar, who, I knew from experience, would very soon get into irretrievable difficulties under the pressure of an over-assessment. Unless he had already brought under cultivation more than half of the land of his villages assessable at these grant rates, or had good prospects of shortly cultivating the whole, he would be unable long to pay the extra assessment, and the revised juma would in a few years inevitably break down. In applying these rates, therefore, I had due regard to the past and present condition in respect of cultivation and general prosperity of every village. Very few villages, I found, would bear the assessment of these rates on the whole of their excess culturable land; some would upon a smaller or larger portion. A large class of villages, to which I shall hereafter allude, would not bear the grant rates at all, the ordinary 3 anna assessment of past years on the cultivated area of 1840 being found to be a fair assessment. Many others again, which had deteriorated in a greater or less degree, could only be saved from impending destruction by the grant of actual reductions of juma of greater or less amount, some of them requiring to be resettled entirely anew on jumas suited to their present capability.

93. Between the extremes of the assessments, thus briefly described, there were many gradations, thus enabling me to adapt my jumas, with any amount of nicety required, to the capabilities of every village. The objection, therefore, of inequality of assessment caused by the uniformity of the juma rates of 1840, I believe to be no longer applicable to the assessments of the Doon. In fixing the jumas, there may have been no very nice estimate of the assets of each village; nor was this requisite. The great object of the adaptation of the jumas to the capabilities of each village was, nevertheless, it is hoped, gained, by the observance of a consistent rule of assessment; and even if the jumas in general should be considered rather below than above the capacities of most of the villages of the district, the leniency shewn will not be considered misplaced when the very precarious tenure, on which most of the villages of the Doon hold their existence, is considered. In applying the grant rates, or in determining whether they should be applied to any particular village, I have found it a good rule of guidance to observe the extent to which cultivation had increased during the previous seven and a half years of the twenty years' settlement, and to assume the prospective increase during the remaining thirteen years, under ordinary circumstances, at nearly double the amount, always supposing that the quantity of culturable land belonging to the village will admit of such increase. Thus if a village, during the first seven years of the settlement, had added 15 acres to its cultivated area, I inferred that, during the remaining thirteen years, 30 more acres would probably be brought into cultivation, and assumed 45 acres as the quantity assessable with grant rates.

94. Having explained, to the best of my ability, the general principle adopted by me for the adjustment of the jumas to the capabilities of each village of the district, I will now enumerate the several classes into which the villages naturally arrange themselves, with respect to the scale of assessment applied to each.

95. I place in the first class all those villages in which the maximum juma has been assessed, that is, in which Mehals divided into 6 classes with reference to scale in addition to the juma of 1840, *all* the culturable areas in excess of one-fourth given free of assessment, has been assessed at the prescribed grant rates. These villages are of course the best and strongest villages in the district ; they are only nine in number, and are situated to the south of Dehra, and extend to a considerable distance east and west of it.

96. The 2nd class contains those villages in which, in addition to the juma of 1840, a portion, greater or less, according to their capabilities, of the excess culturable land has been assessed at the prescribed grant rates. These villages are thirty-two in number ; they present of course a great variety in condition and quality, and are not confined to any particular locality.

97. The 3rd class contains those villages in which the jumas of 1840 have been maintained, but in which the whole of the culturable land contained within their ruqba has been given up to the zemindars free of assessment, during the remainder of the settlement. These villages are sixty-one in number, and comprise the Daeens, the villages situated at the base and on the side of the first range of hills, and many of the villages of the eastern Doon. In none of these villages has the cultivation materially increased during the previous seven years, nor, with reference to the quantity of culturable land available, and their general resources, is much increase of cultivation to be expected. In general, their soil is poor or the climate bad, and the inhabitants impoverished. I have included the Daeens in this class, because the remission of the shamilat and beshee assessments, to which I shall hereafter refer, is not *virtually* at variance with the rule by which the villages of this class are classified, viz., the assessment of the juma on the actual cultivated area of 1840.

98. The 4th class comprises those villages in which, on account of great deterioration, the jumas of 1840, being 4th Class. considered excessive, have been set aside as the basis of assessment, the jumas being fixed at a 3 anna rate either on the whole or a portion of the existing cultivation, with or without the assessment of grant rates on a portion of the culturable area. These villages are of every variety, and are forty-four in number. They comprise all those villages which have materially deteriorated from the effects of climate and other causes, as well as those whose ruqbas have been greatly

reduced by the unobserved or undisputed encroachments of neighbouring villages.

99. The 5th class consists of those villages of which the whole or a portion of the cultivated and culturable area has been assessed on the modified "grant terms." These villages are twenty-three in number, and are either old deserted villages restored, or are new ones of recent establishment. They consist of those villages enumerated by Mr. Vansittart in the 36th paragraph of his settlement report of the 7th July 1845, which, having been entirely ruined, were re-established by him, and recommended to be held on English grant terms, as well as the villages restored and established by me. These villages should all have been regular grants held on the terms of clearing leases; but, like the zemindars of the old villages, the proprietors had a strong objection to progressively increasing jumas, although the terms of assessment offered the advantages of a known and fixed juma for fifty years. They therefore applied to hold their villages in zemindaree tenure at a juma calculated on the average either of the English grant jumas for sixteen years, that is, from 1815-16 when most of them were established to the end of the present settlement, of the modified grant rates from the commencement of the revised settlement. I saw no objection to this proposal, as the terms applied for were in reality considerably less favorable to the grantees, who moreover had in every case, at the time the engagements were taken, already cleared and cultivated the proportion of the assessable area required to be cultivated during the first ten years, while, the juma being a fixed annual sum, the preparation of the annual towzees will be very much simplified. All these villages will of course be open to re-assessment at the close of the current settlement. I append a list of them in statement No. 9.

100. The 6th and last class consists of the grants on clearing leases, both those already confirmed, and those remaining unconfirmed, fourteen in number. Of the former, those of 1840, only four now remain, the rest having been resigned, and it is probable that, before the close of another year, one or more of them will have become liable to resumption if not previously resigned. The remaining ten were, with the exception of one, provisionally granted in the years 1845 and 1846, previous to the issue of the orders of Government No. 3067 dated 29th July 1847 prohibiting the further granting of waste lands in the Doon until after the completion of the Kuttaputher canal. That one grant, Budreepoor, is a very small grant situated at the foot of the Budraj hill, and was provisionally granted to Major Swetenham early in 1848, as a special instance, the prohibition of Government not being considered applicable to land in that locality. The Kuttaputher canal having since been nearly com-

pleted, further applications for waste land on clearing leases may shortly be expected. The agreements for these grants have already been signed, (the correctness of the jumas having been first tested in your office), and the warrants English and Persian will be forwarded for the signature of the Secretary to Government along with this report. I append in statement No. 11 a list of these grants. The grants contained in this list, as well as those in statement No. 9, include all those cases referred to in paragraph 13 of the letter of the Secretary to Government No. 293 of the 22nd January 1845,* in which new villages had been located by persons in expectation of grants on the faith of Colonel Young's proclamation of the 1st March 1838, and who therefore have been declared entitled to hold their lands on grant terms.

101. Although, as above-mentioned, I have included the Daeens among the mehals of class No. 4 of the classification of jumas above enumerated, that class being intended to comprise those villages which have been assessed on the actual cultivation of 1840, all excess culturable land being given up free of assessment during the remaining period of the settlement; still it may be with some reason objected that, the Daeens having been granted reduction on the jumas of 1840 to the extent of the shamilat and beshee assessments, cannot correctly be entered in class 4, but should rather have been included in class 5. An answer to this objection will, I think, be found in the nature of those assessments, a consideration of which will shew that, even rejecting those items of assessment, the Daeens have not been assessed on less than the actual amount of cultivation of 1840, *if that had been correctly returned.*

102. The nature and effects of these shamilat and beshee assessments have already been the subject of such frequent representation since the year 1842, that it appears almost a work of unnecessary

repetition to enter into a minute description of them again. It may however be as well to do so once for all, in order that the grounds of the reductions, founded on these items of assessment, may be clearly understood. This end will be best gained by recurring briefly to the principle of assessment applied to the Daeens, and the four other villages similarly circumstanced, at the settlement of 1840. The principle of assessment, or mode of calculation of the juma, applied to these mehals, was an exception to the general principle of assessment adopted throughout the rest of the district. In this deviation from the ordinary principle, the Collector or assessing officer was helpless; it was forced upon him by the erroneous method of survey, adopted in regard to the Daeens, described in the 47th paragraph of this report. It will be recollectec that the Daeens were never surveyed at all mehalwar or mouzahwar,

* *Vide Appendix A.*

either professionally or by khusrab; instead of this, long strips of land, called puttras were surveyed, each of which contained the land of several Daeens, and, as it happened, of several other independent villages besides, the aggregate of the ruqbas of which puttras was equivalent to the aggregate of the ruqbas of the eight Daeens and the four other villages included in the puttras.

103. As the Surveyor's measurements, professional or khusrab, gave no returns of the cultivated land of each of these mehalas, the principle of adopting the returns of the professional survey as the standard of assessment could not be carried out in regard to the Daeens, and the other independent villages above-mentioned. The only mehalwar returns available, from which the cultivated land of each of these mehalas could be calculated, were the khuteonees, which were extracted mehalwar from the khusrab. Had the latter been quite or nearly correct, a sufficiently correct return of the cultivated land of each mehal would have been obtained by this process, and the assessments might have been calculated on the results as given by the khuteonees, without being materially incorrect, and therefore without causing dissatisfaction, as far at least as the beshee assessments were concerned. The khusrabs, however, were on the contrary, as since ascertained, very incorrect, both in assigning incorrect areas to the different fields, and in altogether omitting to exhibit large quantities of cultivated land. The omission of a large quantity of cultivated land amounting to upwards of 300 acres, belonging to several Daeens in the puttra of Dowlas, pointed out in the 25th paragraph of Mr. Vansittart's report, is an extreme example of the incorrectness of the khusrabs. The discrepancy between the returns of the aggregate amount of cultivated land of the Daeens, including the four other villages, as obtained from the khusrabs through the khuteonees, and the aggregate of the cultivated lands of the puttras, as given by the returns of the professional survey, was therefore very great, much exceeding in fact the ordinary average difference between the professional and khusrab returns of other villages. For the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the principle of calculating the jumas, by adopting the returns of the professional survey as the standard of assessment, this difference was distributed, in proportion to the returns of cultivation as given by the khuteonees of each mehal, over the eight Daeens and four other villages, and the jumas were then calculated on the khuteonee returns *plus* the proportions of this difference, called beshee, assigned to each.

104. This was the true origin of the beshee assessment, and not, as has been represented, merely the difference between the professional and khusrab returns separately in each of the Daeens. Had this latter been the case, and

the amount of the difference, as is probable, thus not exceeded the general average, no dissatisfaction would have been expressed. But calculated as the jumas were on a principle wholly unintelligible to the cultivators affected by it, who were ready enough to assume that the khusrab returns were right, and the professional ones wrong, and who thus believed that they were in a manner made the victims of a rough way of squaring the discrepancies caused by the errors of the revenue survey, it is not to be wondered at that much dissatisfaction should have been felt by the individual cultivators, on whom the weight of the extra assessments fell, especially as the moqudduns laid no portion of the beshee assessment on cultivation omitted from the khusrab, which was invariably in their own hands, and which they thus enjoyed free of assessment. Such was the beshee assessment, and one could not have been devised, which from its form alone without reference to its amount which after all was insignificant, was more likely to cause dissatisfaction.

105. The shamilat assessments were, if possible, a still greater source of discontent, and subject of complaint.

Shamilat assessment.

There was no difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount of shamilat lands belonging to each mehal. The peculiar method of survey above described was in no way accountable for this grievance. It was an accident that the same mehals, which had cause to complain of one description of over-assessment, were the very mehals most affected by the other. The causes of the shamilat assessment were two-fold. The return of land assessable at the 3 anna juma rates in each village always includes the "ooftadah judeed," or fallow land periodically thrown out of cultivation, which in hill villages annually amounts to a large quantity. Such land is called shamilat; it is not confined to the Daeens, but is common to all the hill villages, and to almost all villages of the Doon. But the shamilat lands to which the complaints of the zemindars of the Daeens principally referred, were the lands which could in no sense be called cultivated lands, over which the plough had for one year been hurriedly driven under the impulse of Colonel Young's proclamation of the 1st March 1838, and with the object of preventing what the zemindars regarded as their own land from passing into the possession of strangers, as described in the 5th paragraph of the letter of Secretary to Government No. 293,* dated the 22nd January 1845. The assessment of such lands at the full juma rates, was clearly, if not absolutely inequitable, still somewhat harsh, inasmuch as it caused a disappointment of well founded expectations.

106. On account of the first description of shamilat alone, the zemindars of the Daeens would certainly have expressed no dissatisfaction, as they would have had no greater cause for doing so than those of the other hill mehals, who readily and without complaint regularly

* *Vide Appendix A.*

paid this species of assessment. To enable them to do the same, the moquddums of the Daeens would only have had to resort to the hill expedient, with which perhaps they were less familiar, of a "phant" or distribution of such extra assessment over the whole body of cultivators according to the general condition of each, and not with reference only to the quantity of land held by each ; and this they could have done within reasonable limits without causing dissatisfaction. But the other species of shamilat swelled the quantity to an amount which would not admit of such general distribution, without causing discontent ; and hence the shamilat assessment, like the beshee, has, ever since the conclusion of the settlement in 1840, been a standing grievance to which the zemindars have never become reconciled.

107. I have entered fully into the origin and nature of the shamilat and beshee assessments, chiefly with the view of shewing the inequitable character of the assessments, at the time they were made, and of explaining the rule, which, on the occasion of the revision of jumas, I adopted for testing the fairness of the past jumas of the Daeens. Considering the nature of these assessments, which, with good reason or otherwise, were regarded by the zemindars themselves as inequitable, it appeared to me that it would be unadvisable and impolitic to continue them, or rather to confirm jumas which confessedly included them, (such a course being certain to perpetuate the dissatisfaction which had long prevailed,) unless it should appear as the result of the resurvey, and on careful examination, either that the cultivation of the Daeens had considerably increased during the period of seven and a half years, which had elapsed since the commencement of the settlement, or that the zemindars were otherwise in a highly prosperous condition, and that the old jumas were fair with reference to such other considerations.

108. My inquiries determined me to decide in favor of the zemindars by availing myself of the discretion, allowed me in the 14th paragraph of the Government letter of instructions, and granting reductions to the extent of the shamilat and beshee assessments. There was no difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount of the latter item, as it had always been kept a distinct item in the original jumabundee. For the former or shamilat item, I assumed the result of Mr. Vansittart's purtal measurement of 1845 as the most correct that could now be obtained. The alteration in the disposition of the cultivation precluded the possibility of more accurate returns.

109. The grounds on which I resolved to strike out the shamilat and beshee assessments were as follows : 1st. The amount of the present cultivation of each Daeen, as shewn by the returns of the late resurvey, is very little in excess of that of 1840, even striking out the shamilat and

Reasons for striking out
beshee and shamilat assess-
ments.

beshee items. If the fallow lands of the present returns be excluded from the computation, it is in most of the Daeens even less. I have drawn up for the purpose of comparison a statement (*vide* No. 7 appended to this report), shewing the assumed amount of cultivated land on which the jumas of 1840 were calculated, the amount of shamlat and beshee lands, and the present quantity of cultivated and fallow land in each mehal. 2nd. According to the principle now adopted for the distribution of the juma over a mehal, each assamee or cultivator is responsible for the rent only of the land actually held by him, which cannot exceed the juma rates of 14 annas 6 gundas an acre, if he pay money rents, and in the Daeens is always less, if he pay in kind, the land in possession of the latter description of cultivators being the poorest and least productive. While, therefore, the zamindars, in virtue of their newly acquired rights, would have to bear the burden of all the extra assessments, the only funds from which they could pay them would be the profits on their own cultivation, which, as their lands are admitted to be of good quality, are considerable, and the profits on building leases, of which however in many cases they only enjoy one-third, a considerable part of this description of land having been alienated previous to the revision of settlement by the cultivators by whom it was leased out; the remaining two-thirds of the profits in many instances being the perquisites of the latter class under the arrangement described in the 58th paragraph of this report. 3rd. The culturable land in the Daeens, though now at the undisputed disposal of the proprietary body, is scarce and poor in quality; their chance therefore of prospective profits from the culturable land of their villages is very limited. 4th. The proprietary body is a numerous and impoverished race, and the difficulty always felt in realizing the revenues has been annually increasing.

110. I have thought it necessary to enter thus minutely into an explanation of the grounds on which I have recommended the remission of the shamlat and beshee assessments, as the total amount of remissions on these accounts, (as will be seen by reference to statement No. 7,) is considerable, and the course I have adopted is at variance with the opinion expressed in the 26th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of the 9th April 1847.* I trust, however, the explanation I have offered will be deemed satisfactory.

111. Of equal importance with the determination and declaration of rights and the revision of jumas, was the preparation of an ample and accurate settlement record. For this, as well as for the introduction of several minor improvements in matters of detail connected with the collection of the revenue, the arrangement of the Revenue

records, and the mode of conducting business in the Revenue office, the revision of settlement afforded a most favorable opportunity.

112. Nothing could be more meagre, incomplete, and useless, for the purposes of a permanent record, than the settlement records hitherto existing in the office. The only apology for such records, besides the well finished scientific English pergunnah and village maps, were the shujra and khusrah of the revenue survey, and a book called the "Settlement Register" prepared in the Collector's office, which is mentioned in Colonel Young's letter No. 4 of the 12th January 1842, reporting his settlement of 1840, answering the double purpose of a khuteonee and annual juma statement, but without the fullness of the former. Even these documents, few as they were, were incorrect; and as, in consequence of the utter inefficiency of the putwaree establishment, the putwaree's record of annual mutations prescribed by the Board's orders were not kept up, they very soon became utterly valueless.

113. The supplying of the great *desideratum* of ample and accurate settlement records was necessarily a work of much labor and expense. The extreme difficulty of procuring Ameens for the survey, already brought to the Board's notice, was not greater than that of obtaining the service of good and skilful mohurris, accustomed to the details of settlement work. For the success of my efforts to obtain an efficient agency, as well as for the complete, correct, and neat manner in which the settlement records have been prepared, I am much indebted to the zeal, untiring perseverance, and patience of my tehsildar, Moonshee Hingun Loll, who had much to contend with in the inexperience and indifference of the permanent revenue establishment, and the putwarees, and even the zemindars themselves. I have already, in my letter No. 148 of the 25th September last, brought the valuable services rendered by the tehsildar to the notice of Government and the Board, and founded upon them recommendations in his behalf, which I earnestly hope will meet with the favorable consideration of Government.

114. The settlement records prepared at the revision of settlement, Settlement misls. I can confidently say, are complete, and leave nothing to be desired. I have every reason to believe that they are remarkably accurate, as they will, I think, be admitted to be full and complete; the settlement misls having been compiled strictly after the pattern of the latest approved specimens of settlement misls from the Kyfeet-i-serishtah to the final roobooocarree. Their general correctness I have during the past year had several opportunities of testing, in deciding summary suits and other miscellaneous disputes requiring reference to the misls. The result, I am happy to say, has, in every case which has come to my notice, been very satisfactory. To the drawing up of the wajib-ool-urz or administration paper, and the Wajib-ool-urz and khuteonee, khuteonee, or moontukhub, in each misl, I

have paid particular attention, taking care that not a single point affecting the right of the various classes possessing an interest in each village, should be left undetermined or unrecorded. In the former document have been recorded, the terms of agreement among the proprietors themselves, including the law of succession to the estate, the provisions for the election and remuneration of the lumberdar, the rule for the distribution and disposal of waste land both culturable and barren, the distribution of proprietary profits, the distribution of village expenses, the remuneration of putwarees and other village officers, and many other points which it is unnecessary to enumerate. In the latter document have been carefully specified, the extent of right remaining to those recorded as mouroosce assamees, especially those who have voluntarily resigned the proprietary rights of 1830, but continue to pay as rent the 3-anna jumna rate, and all arrangements of a special nature between the assamee and his zemindar, especially the condition agreed to between them regarding the course to be pursued in leasing land for building purposes, as set forth in paragraph 58 of this report.

115. The preparation of a full and accurate jumabundee has provided completely for the regulation of all transactions between the cultivators and the lumberdar or putteedar under whom they cultivate. It has been found an invariable rule that when this payment of money rents has been maintained by the wish of the cultivators, no lower rate than 3 annas a beegah has been conceded by the zemindar. Where this has been found, as in some of the poorer lands of the Daeens, and in newly established villages, too heavy a rent, the assamees have been obliged to consent to the payment of *nijkaree* or grain rents. In this manner, rents have been conveniently and satisfactorily adjusted without the necessity on the part of the Collector of the interference in the internal distribution of the jumna over the several villages, comprising the Daeens, deemed necessary by Mr. Vansittart, under the system of settlement proposed by him for the Daeens. Under the revised system, each cultivator pays rent for the actual amount of land he cultivates, according to the rates agreed upon and entered in the khuteonee and jumabundee; the difference between the jumna and the aggregate rental of the mehal constituting the zemindaree profits. Finally, each putwaree and each lumberdar has been furnished with the khewut papers and khuteonee of his village.

116. The complete revision of the settlement of 1840 has afforded a favorable opportunity for introducing several minor improvements in the details of the revenue system of the district. Among the greatest defects of the system hitherto in force, was the mode of remunerating the village moquddums and putwarees. The former, for the services they rendered, were assigned a salary of

Introduction of minor improvements.
Remuneration of lumberdars.

20 per cent. on the Government revenue of their villages. The gross revenue was considered the juma or Government demand. This was collected in full according to the prescribed kists; but the payment of the moquddunee allowance was deferred until the close of the Fuslee year, and after the audit of a bill for the amount by the Civil Auditor. This system was not only unnecessarily cumbersome, but obviously open to many objections on other grounds. It had to pass twice through the hands of the mosfussil revenue officers before it reached the moquddum, a necessity almost certain to give rise to abuse. Next, a village on which 80 per cent., or the Government share of the juma, had been duly paid in, was still returned as in balance, although the remaining portion was the moquddum's property, in the collection of which the State had no Moquddum's allowance and interest. Under the improved system now putwarees' fees deducted introduced, the moquddumees allowance, and, as from gross juma.

will be hereafter explained, the putwarees' fees have been deducted from the gross juma calculated at the prescribed rates, and engagements have been taken for the net juma remaining after these deductions; the proprietors and lumberdars and putwarees being left to collect, the former their rents, which include their allowance, and the latter their fees, according to the authorized process. By the unanimous wish of the proprietors, where there are more than one, 15 per cent. of the deduction from the gross revenue thus allowed is thrown into the general fund of village profits, and the whole divided in proportion to their shares among the members of the proprietary body; while the remaining 5 per cent. has been assigned to the lumberdar, (now no longer called a moquddum), as remuneration for his duties as village manager. I have before mentioned that in many villages it has always been the practice with the moquddums to regard the *moquddumee huq* in the light of a substitute for the usual village profits, and to share it with his brethren in proportion to their interests in the village. I have given, in settlement No. 5, a list of those villages in which this custom has always prevailed. The number is not inconsiderable with reference to the number of villages which are the property of a single individual.

117. The utter inefficiency of the putwaree establishment has been Putwarees and their fees. one of the greatest defects of the revenue system of this district, previous to the revision of settlement. This was attributable entirely to the erroneous footing on which the putwarees were placed, and their being required to perform duties wholly foreign to their office. They were twelve in number, were servants of Government on a salary of Rs. 5 a month each, besides an allowance for stationery of Rs. 3-8 a month. This entailed an expense of 762 Rupees per annum on Government, which, assuming that the putwarees performed their legitimate duties, ought to have been borne by the zemindars; but as it was, being nothing more than Government ser-

vants employed wholly in the collection of the revenue, and residing at the sudder station, and hence ignorant of the affairs of the villages within their circle, they were utterly inefficient for the performance of the legitimate duties of putwarees.

118. They have now been placed on the same footing as elsewhere, and are, as they should be, the servants of the zemindars, in accordance with whose wishes, as far as possible, they have been nominated, and by whom they will in future be paid. As directed in the 8th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of the 9th April 1847,* the Government establishment has been discontinued, and, the Government having originally undertaken to bear the expense, a *pro rata* reduction of juma has been given to the proprietors, to cover the expense of the establishment now to be borne by them. The rate of reduction on account of putwarees' fees fixed by me, was Rs. 3-2 per cent. or half an anna per rupee, which, assuming the gross juna to be as nearly as possible Rs. 25,000, amounts on the whole rent-roll to Rs. 780, or nearly the same as the aggregate amount of the salaries of the Government putwaree establishment. Provision has also been made for additional payments to the putwarees at the same rates, or by a proportion of the crops where the rents are in kind, on account of all land which may be brought under cultivation subsequently to the introduction of the revised settlement. This has enabled me to increase the number of putwarees from 12 to 20, and at the same time made it the putwaree's interest to keep himself fully informed of the internal affairs, in all their detail, of the villages under his charge.

119. The training and education of the putwaree establishment has been a work of immense labor to the tehsiklar
 Instruction of putwarees. and his subordinates, under whose superintendence and teaching they have succeeded in preparing the annual papers, and, (for the first time since the settlement), have filed a complete set of the annual papers for the Fuslee year 1256, corresponding to 1848-49, the first year of the revised settlement. Care shall be taken to have the putwarees fully instructed in their duties, and to have these valuable records in future carefully and correctly kept up.

120. There has hitherto been no village chowkeedaree establishment in existence in the Doon, although the moqud-dums were, under the terms of their engagement with Government, responsible for the police as well as the revenue of the district. The want of an efficient village police has for some time past been much felt, and will be so more and more every year as the population increases.

121. It was my desire to devise a system of village police which should, in some measure, supply this want. That there can be anything like an efficient establishment of this sort in so thinly populated a coun-

* *Vide Appendix B.*

try as the Doon, is out of the question. The subject has presented many difficulties, which I have not yet been able altogether to meet and overcome. The village proprietors are, in general, too poor, and the population too scanty, to admit of a chowkeedar to each village. It appeared to me, therefore, when I first took up the subject with the view of forming a chowkeedaree establishment, that, what I believe, when practicable, to be by far the best system, that of assigning a small jageer to each chowkeedar for his support, would not be feasible in this district, as it would be necessary, from the limited number of chowkeedars, which the chowkeedaree funds would admit of, to assign several villages to each; under which circumstances the chowkeedar, it was to be feared, would naturally be inclined to consider himself the servant of the village in which his land was situated, and to neglect the other villages, even if the proprietors of those villages should remunerate him in some other manner.

122. I therefore give the preference, and, as it appeared at the time, with the concurrence of the zemindars, to the plan of assessing a chowkeedaree fee in money, the amount to bear a fixed proportion to the net juma, and to be collected, like the one per cent. road fund, along with the instalments of revenue, and to be formed into a fund for the payment of a body of village police. The scale of assessment I fixed at Rs. 3-2 per cent. on the net juma of each village. This I calculated, assuming the net juma of the district at Rs. 20,000, would yield Rs. 625 per annum, which, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per month to each man, would be sufficient to provide twenty chowkeedars for the whole district.

123. But I found, when I came to carry this plan into effect, that the assessment was felt to be, as in truth it was, very heavy, without promising any benefits at all commensurate with the expense. For the number of chowkeedars which the fund would provide, would be altogether insufficient for the efficient watch of the number of villages placed under the protection of each chowkeedar, amounting on an average to eight each. I therefore abandoned this project, and am now engaged in devising a system, similar to that generally prevailing in other parts of the country. I shall endeavour to arrange that, where possible, the chowkeedars shall have small jageers of land assigned them, and where this is not possible, that they shall be paid in certain fixed quantities of grain. All the large and more populous villages will be required to maintain one chowkeedar, each assigning him a small portion of land, with payment besides in grain, if necessary. Villages, inferior in size and population, will have to maintain one chowkeedar to two or three contiguous villages, each paying him certain fees in grain, in proportion to its population, while remote and isolated villages, too poor to maintain a chowkeedar, shall not be compelled to support one, in which case they will be no worse off than they were before. I feel no doubt of being able to carry this plan

into effect. My measures, however, are not yet matured. I am, therefore, not prepared at present to submit the village police statement required by the settlement directions, which, however, I shall not omit to do hereafter, as soon as my arrangements have been completed.

124. Besides the deductions from the gross juma above specified, Other Minhaee items or de- all remissions of a permanent character, such as ductions from the gross those on account of fixed cantonment lands, revenue. lands occupied by public buildings, the banks of the canal, and the church compoind, have been deducted at the time of fixing the revised jumas. The rent-free lands formerly reported, and the release of which in perpetuity has been sanctioned, have of course been excluded from the settlement; a separate register in the prescribed form having been prepared of such rent-free lands.

125. As the revision of settlement operations was commenced in Date and duration of settle- the early part of 1847, and as I fully expected ments. that they would be completed before the commencement of the official year 1848-49, I fixed

on the 1st May 1848, as the date from which the revised settlement should be introduced all over the district, and as upwards of seven years had passed since the commencement of the twenty years' settlement proposed by Colonel Young, I have taken engagements from the malgoozars for thirteen years, from the 1st May 1848, making the whole duration of the settlement, in consequence of the change from the Fuslee to the official year, twenty and a half years. I beg to recommend, therefore, that the revision of settlement now reported with all its provisions may be sanctioned for thirteen years from the 1st May 1848. This arrangement will render it necessary to provide for the adjustment and close of the account of the allowance hitherto paid to the moquddums of the Doon,

for the broken period between the close of the Adjustment of account of Fuslee year 1254, the last for which the allowance moquddume allowance. has been passed, and the commencement of the official year 1848-49, that is on the November and December or 6-anna kists of 1255 Fuslee or A. D. 1847. The amount of these kists, exclusive of irrecoverable balances, was Rs. 9,976-11-10, on which the allowance paid to the moquddums of the Doon was Rs. 1,995-5-10. This amount now stands in the inefficient balance of my office. I have, therefore, the honor to solicit special authority for its disbursement.

126. There are a few villages, of which I have appended a list in Depopulated villages require statement No. 8, which have for several years to be struck off the rent- been wholly depopulated. The retention of roll. them on the rent-roll is unnecessary. They are, therefore, recommended to be struck off as directed in the 28th paragraph of the settlement instructions of the 22nd January 1845.* I have given,

* *Vide Appendix A.*

in the column of remarks of the statement, a brief statement of the circumstances which caused the decay of each.

127. I take this opportunity to bring to your notice that there are several villages situated in the eastern Doon, which, from the unhealthy localities in which they are situated, are not expected to stand long, and may be swept away or deserted at any time. At the earnest request of the parties who hold them however, they have been regularly settled for the remaining period of the settlement. I have classed all such villages in a separate list, which is contained in statement No. 10, and I propose, in regard to them, that, as soon as any of them shall become deserted, and there appear no hopes of its restoration, such village be at once struck off the rent-roll, the citation of this paragraph of the present report to be deemed sufficient in support of the recommendation. By this means the inconvenience, hitherto felt in the recommendation of annual remissions of revenue equal in amount to the juma of such villages, will be avoided.

128. Villages of this precarious description are just as likely to start suddenly into existence as to be obliterated by floods or malaria. It has long been the practice for the remnants of the inhabitants of a depopulated and deserted village, to settle on some spot entirely removed from their former locality, and to commence cultivating. This process, though probably irregular, is productive of no evil. The small patches thus cultivated in the middle of dense jungle, are neither valuable to Government nor coveted by others, and they are too insignificant and of too precarious an existence to be formed into regular jungle grants. I do not think, therefore, that the practice should be discouraged, though it should be placed under due control. I have accordingly adopted the practice lately of requiring all persons desirous of cultivating small jungle patches of land to apply for leave to do so, and to state in their application the terms on which they are willing to cultivate such land. The terms are necessarily very lenient; in such cases I usually allow such applicants to cultivate one year without payment of any rent, and then, if I find that they have become tolerably firmly established, I enter into such summary settlement with them, as I find practicable, requiring them to pay an annual rent at low rates, either "rusudee" or fixed, for the land they have occupied and cultivated, during occupation, the terms, however, in no case to be considered to extend beyond the period of the existing settlement. Their rents, which are very insignificant in amount, are carried to account under the head of "profit and loss," or sewae collections, and are not exhibited in the annual kistbundee.

129. The only other modification which I have thought it necessary to recommend, is connected with the collection of the kists.

tion of the revenue. The 10-anna kists have hitherto been collected in May and June, and the 6-anna kists in November and December. As, however, the khurreef crops of this district are much more valuable and productive than the rubbee ones, I beg to recommend, as a measure much desired by the zemindars, that the kists be transposed, the 6-anna kists being collected in May and June, and the 10-anna in November and December. I have accordingly adopted this modification from the 1st May 1848.

130. I beg to submit in statement No. 12, a list of outstanding balances up to the year 1847-48. These balances, amounting to Rs. 2,605-9-2, are all nominal, being composed entirely either of the juma of obliterated villages, which require to be struck off the rent-roll, or of the amount of reduction of juma proposed by Mr. Vansittart in his report, and carried into effect in anticipation from 1st May 1845. No sanction having been obtained for these reductions, although Mr. Vansittart's revised jumas have all been upheld by me; these items have all been held in the bukya towzee as suspended balances, pending the submission of report on the revision of settlement. I have entered in the column of remarks of this statement, brief remarks explaining the origin and nature of these outstanding balances, and have to request that their remission may be sanctioned. The balance of the year 1848-49, amounting to Rs. 7,943-3-6, are also nominal. I have already, when submitting the usual annual balance statements, furnished a detail of these balances, and explained that they consist wholly of the difference between the jumas of the old and revised settlements. Their apparent amount is large in consequence of the net juma being exhibited under the revised settlement, instead of the gross juma as formerly. The simple sanction of the introduction of the revised settlement from the 1st May 1848, the date recommended, would be sufficient authority for the immediate remission of these nominal balances; but to prevent mistake, I beg to solicit special sanction for their remission.*

131. The last subject on which I have to offer a few remarks, are the expenses incurred in the revision of settlement. These I have exhibited in a tabular form in statement No. 13 appended to this report. They are, as will be observed, of two kinds, those, namely, which have been already sanctioned, and those for which I am now about to solicit sanction. The latter consist of—1st, the expenses of the measurement and the preparation of the papers appertaining to it, (among which, for the sake of greater despatch, I included the khuteonee or moon-tukhul,) being work performed on contract by amceens, and 2nd, the contingent expenses, being those incurred in providing jurreels, stationery, cloth for bustas, and maps, and the binding of the settlement misl

Expenses of revision of set-
tlement.

into the form of strong books.

132. I have already, in several of my former letters, mentioned the extreme difficulty I experienced in procuring Difficulty in procuring ameens, in consequence, partly, of the demand ameens. for ameens in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej states, and partly of the laborious and unremunerative character of the work, in a barren and uneven country like the Doon. For several months I could not procure the number I required, and it was not until I offered the unusually high rates of Rs. 4 per 100 cultivated acres, and Rs. 2 per 100 uncultivated acres, that I succeeded in doing so. Had it not been for the necessity of paying these high rates, it was my intention, under the discretion allowed me in the 25th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Note of 9th April 1847,* to have proposed, as the necessity for the remeasurement of the Doon had arisen from no fault of the zemindars, that it should be made wholly at the Government expense. With reference, however, to the high amount of these expenses, and the advantages in other respects as set forth in the above paragraph of the Note, of making the zemindars, where practicable, bear such expenses, I resolved on dividing the expenses in nearly equal shares between the Government and the zemindars, for whose benefit they have been incurred, and I trust that the distribution I have made, will meet with the approval and sanction of the Board and Government.

133. It will be necessary to explain in a few words the principle Distribution of expenses. on which I proceeded in making this distribution. I felt that if the same rates were charged over the whole district, the expenses would fall very unequally on the zemindars of different villages: the proprietors of villages with small, but highly cultivated ruqbas, with a very small proportion of barren waste land, would have to pay very little in comparison with those of the struggling barren rocky villages of the hilly portion of the district, which include in their ruqbas immense tracts of mountain land. I therefore resolved, if possible, to charge the latter at considerably lower rates than the former. The following plan enabled me to do so without causing dissatisfaction to those zemindars who were charged the highest rates. First.—I assumed the whole expenses of the measurement, including the preparation of a portion of the settlement records, at the rates laid down, on the whole measured area as given in the General Statement. This amounted to Rs. 4,298-15-6. I then set aside as the share to be charged to the Government one moiety of this sum, or Rs. 2,149-7-9; of the other moiety, I collected from such zemindars as I thought could pay it without hardship, the full rates, resolving to give the rest such remissions as my funds would afford. For these remissions the funds were obtained as follows:—The actual expenses of the measurement, including the

* *Vide Appendix B.*

preparation of a portion of the records, to which I thought the funds at my disposal might legitimately and with advantage be applied, fell short of the total amount calculated at the full rates by Rs. 545-10-4, many of the ameens of inferior skill and working at the healthy period of the year, not having been paid the full rates. The difference between the calculated and actual expenses, I formed into a fund to be applied to the reduction of the shares of those zemindars, on whom the full rates would have fallen heavy in such proportion as seemed to me to be required; this course, I am happy to say, gave entire satisfaction to all parties.

134. Under this explanation, I have the honor to solicit sanction to my charging in contingent bills, under appropriate heads, the sum of Rs. 2,149-7-9, the Government moiety of the expenses of measurement, and Rs. 510-6-3, miscellaneous expenses of the settlement, a detail of which is given in statement No. 13.

135. Finally, I have only to add a few words on the statements and other documents which accompany this Statement and enclosures of Report. Of the statements directed to be submitted with every settlement report, the only

statements submitted by me are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the particulars of which are fully explained in the headings of each. In regard to No. 1, or the "General Statement," I have only to remark that, from the peculiar mode of assessment necessarily adopted, this statement is deprived of much of its value. The object of obtaining a comparison between the former and proposed jumas, is almost entirely defeated by the columns of the former exhibiting the gross jumas, while that for the latter shews the net juma. Again, while the general rule of assessment is the calculation of the juma on the cultivated area of 1840, the rates entered in column 19 are those on the cultivated area, according to the returns of the late measurement, which is often much in excess of the former which regulates the juma; the rates of assessment consequently appear to vary much more widely over the district, than they in reality do. I have already explained in paragraph 122, the reasons for my being unable to submit the village police statement.

136. I have also omitted to prepare and submit in English, the village statements required by paragraph 173 of the directions to settlement officers, for reasons which I trust will be considered good and sufficient. The object of these statements is to exhibit the different varieties of soil and other peculiarities, and in short to shew the grounds on which the assessment has been fixed. The revision of settlement did not include the re-assessment of the district, but only a re-adjustment of such jumas as should require to be altered. The principle of assessment was fixed by the Board's orders of the 2nd June 1840, and, as a general rule, was not to be deviated from. The utility of this statement, therefore, did not appear to me sufficient to justify the labor and time, which

would have been spent in its preparation. Each mīl, however, contains the counterpart of each portion of this statement in the vernacular language. I trust that the omission of the English statement will not be considered of any consequence.

137. The other ten statements are fully explained by their headings, and have been referred to *passim* throughout this report.

138. Besides the statements, I have forwarded under separate Specimen Mīls forwarded. covers specimens of settlement mīls of four villages, each village being an example of one of the different species of tenures found in this district, including one of a jungle grant. These, I have to request, may be returned with as little delay as possible, as they are constantly required for reference in the course of business. I also forward the warrants, English and vernacular, of the ten unconfirmed grants, enumerated in statement No. 11, and request they may be returned duly signed for delivery to the grantees. The counterpart agreements, English and vernacular, as will be observed, have been duly signed and bound up in the mīl of each grant. I have not thought it necessary to enter minutely into the particulars of each grant. With one exception, they are all of some standing, of small size, and are situated in healthy parts of the country, and will, I think, prosper.

139. I have now dwelt minutely, and, I fear, it may be thought, at unnecessary length, on every point of interest connected with the work on which I have now

been engaged for three years. My anxiety to omit no subject of interest, and perhaps my disposition to attach undue importance to a work in which I have been so long engaged, will, I hope, be accepted as my excuse. The work has been one which has throughout occupied much of my time and attention, and although it has entailed much extra labor, and been the occasion of frequent care and annoyance, caused by the misrepresentations of a few disappointed and disaffected persons, it has deeply engaged my interest, and afforded me much pleasure. I regret

Delay unavoidable. much the delay which has taken place in submitting this report, which is attributable to the

frequent and unavoidable interruptions caused by the current duties of my office. I am, however, in a great measure reconciled to this unavoidable delay by the opportunity which it has afforded me of observing and testing the working of the entirely new system which has been introduced, and for the details of which, I feel, I am myself principally responsible.

140. I am happy to say that the result has verified all my expectations. The revised settlement has now been Results of revised settlement highly satisfactory. fully in operation for two years, and although the measures introduced have worked an entire

revolution in the tenures of landed property throughout the whole district, thus involving the interests of thousands, the number of appeals against my decisions and acts in connection with the revision of the settlement, has not exceeded 10 or 12 in all, while the number of dissentients does not amount to above half that number. My decisions, moreover, in each of these cases was upheld by you; I may safely assume, therefore, that both the measures themselves and the mode of carrying them into effect have given general, almost universal, satisfaction.

141. In the next place, the revenue, although slightly in excess of the revenue hitherto collected under the twenty years' settlement, has, during the two first years of the revised settlement, been collected with ease and regularity, and without the occurrence of a single real balance; a fact to which I trust I may be excused for pointing with complacency, as speaking favorably of the discretion used in the mode of re-distribution of the jumas of the district. Although, however, I confess that I expect

Its drawbacks few. much general good to result from the changes

which have been introduced, I am not so pre-

judiced as not to perceive that, with all its advantages, the principle of the revised settlement in its effect upon property, is chargeable with some disadvantages from which the old system was free. I allude, first, to the injury, perhaps ruin, which will infallibly befall some zemindars by the desertion of their assamees, (now no longer *adscripti glebae*, or held responsible beyond the current year for the rent of the ground they cultivate,) in greatly increased numbers to the grants, or other new estates, on which they are offered much more favorable terms than those they now enjoy:—and, secondly, to the disputes and quarrels among the hissadors in minutely divided estates, (impossible under the old system,) which cannot fail to be injurious to the prosperity of such estates, and probably lead ultimately to their dismemberment, and finally to their passing into the hands of strangers.

142. Another benefit resulting from the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, is, that it enables me

Arrangement of records completed.

to announce the completion of the arrangement, according to the system prescribed by the Board,

of the records of my office, both revenue and criminal, in which for the last year, I have been engaged, and which could not be entered upon, until the settlement records had been completed. I have much pleasure in bringing to your favorable notice, the assistance I have derived in this work, as well as in introducing a more strict and regular system of conducting business, from the intelligence and diligence of the tehsildar Moonshee Hingun Lall and my serishtadar, Moonshee Nund Kishore, and the subordinate Sudder and Mofussil amlah, whose training and experience in the offices in the plains, I have found most useful in introducing the improvements so much required.

143. I had an opportunity, some months ago, of showing the newly arranged records of my office to Mr. Turner, the Senior Member of the Board, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at the result of this portion of my labors. I hope that an early visit to the Doon will give you also an opportunity of inspecting my office, and that your opinion will be equally favorable.

144. In conclusion, I beg to express a sincere hope that the measures now reported will be found to have been carried out in strict conformity with the instructions communicated to me, and that the work executed, notwithstanding its doubtless many imperfections, may, both in its manner and matter, meet with the approval and sanction of Government.

DEHRA DOON :
Superintendent's Office,
The 12th June, 1850.

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I have, &c.,
A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

No. 1.—REFERRED TO

GENERAL STATEMENT *in ACRES*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Western Doon.		Village.	Highest Jumna, 1st Settlement.	Highest Jumna, 2nd Settlement.	Highest Jumna, 3rd Settlement.	Average Jumna of past 5 years.	Proposed Jumna.	Area in Acres.
1	Amwala,	...	0 0	0 0	10	23 3 16	35	209
2	Udhoewala,	...	235 0	250 0	475	896 6 18	580	4962
3	Indurpoor,	...	0 0	0 0	0	26 2 14	20	88
4	Oodeewala,	...	200 0	205 0	350	834 12 4	576	2752
5	Umbeewala,	...	0 0	10 0	75	46 7 12	68	158
6	Bharoowala,	...	0 0	0 0	0	56 2 18	43	267
7	Bhautber,	...	70 0	75 0	120	212 11 8	164	4578
8	Bajawala,	...	35 0	40 0	45	210 0 10	98	360
9	Bahadurpoor,	...	36 0	40 0	35	151 0 14	100	241
10	Belindawala,	...	240 0	205 0	175	28 9 12	22	98
11	Buddreepoor,	...	40 0	42 0	120	216 1 12	182	423
12	Burkulla,	...	0 0	0 0	0	25 11 14	20	32
13	Belaspoor Kandlee,	...	0 0	10 0	21	180 8 12	155	504
14	Baumunwala,	...	65 0	66 0	140	157 4 16	127	276
15	Bhugwuntpoor,	...	6 4	6 4	12	32 2 16	21	80
16	Pithoowala,	...	27 0	28 0	23	67 0 10	62	198
17	Peleon Nathowala,	...	52 0	60 0	60	100 1 12	93	311
18	Perolitwala,	...	40 0	42 0	110	198 11 8	350	1007
19	Chookhoowala,	...	150 0	155 0	150	317 4 10	229	600
20	Khemadoz,	...	0 0	0 0	5	40 3 10	31	54
21	Dwarah,	...	60 0	62 0	100	114 6 8	88	331
22	Doodlee,	...	115 0	95 0	50	73 10 8	60	203
23	Dhorun,	...	290 0	295 0	500	1103 4 0	719	2608
24	Dhurmipoor,	...	265 0	270 0	360	365 8 14	279	676
25	Douunkwala,	...	60 0	62 0	80	19 10 12	15	60
26	Dahnunwala,	...	360 0	365 0	400	928 9 14	615	2110
27	Ranghurwala,	...	65 0	68 0	95	202 14 2	153	375
28	Raeppoor,	...	200 0	205 0	172	467 4 4	367	4714
29	Sheoleh Khoord,	...	60 0	62 0	85	95 10 2	74	158
30	Sheoleh Kullan,	...	205 0	220 0	305	285 1 14	228	497
31	Sherpoor,	...	16 0	17 0	12	118 13 18	53	726
32	Shahpoor,	...	44 0	46 0	65	148 5 16	113	241
33	Shadimugur,	...	0 0	0 0	0	168 0 8	121	281
34	Ujjubpoor Kullan,	...	260 0	255 0	260	565 11 18	405	1055
35	Ujjubpoor Khoord,	...	70 0	75 0	75	235 15 4	188	445
36	Kowlagir,	...	78 0	80 0	100	196 10 0	144	215
37	Kearcoolee,	...	120 0	125 0	152	223 7 0	172	11024
38	Koterah,	...	20 0	21 0	42	164 7 4	126	509
39	Kurrumpoor,	...	310 0	335 0	460	1057 4 18	729	3900
40	Kowlee,	...	240 0	245 0	290	587 3 2	447	848
41	Kesoowala,	...	75 0	75 0	85	41 1 16	32	74

IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.
of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
DEDUCT MINHAEE.		MALGOOZAREE.								
Lakhs	Berus.	Culturable waste.	Uncultivat- ed.	Lately aban- doned.	Irrigated.	Not irrigat- ed.	Total culti- vation.	Assessment on total area per acre.	Assessment on total malgozaree land cul- tivated and cultura- ble per acre.	Assessment on land under cultivation per acre.
0	47	89	0	0	73	730	2	80	3	510
11	3802	208	131	18	792	8100	1	1010	8	940
0	14	16	2	0	26	260	3	710	7	310
0	157	194	117	239	62	8670	3	40	7	100
0	4	13	13	0	122	1280	6	1010	7	030
0	120	53	6	0	88	880	2	610	4	810
0	4180	92	35	47	224	2710	0	420	7	610
0	79	2	21	117	141	2580	2	410	5	70
0	53	35	18	13	112	1250	6	110	8	1130
0	3	36	1	58	0	580	3	70	3	830
0	11	25	14	0	343	3430	6	1010	7	710
0	1	0	2	29	0	290	10	00	10	340
0	110	182	56	61	95	1560	4	110	6	320
9	28	37	12	74	116	1900	7	60	8	60
4	36	10	26	1	3	40	4	210	4	435
0	33	67	17	21	60	810	5	510	6	710
0	76	133	1	88	13	1010	4	910	6	40
0	274	125	91	0	517	5170	5	630	7	720
0	182	84	46	23	265	2880	6	110	8	90
0	3	0	2	49	0	490	9	210	9	820
0	3695	39	62	5	130	1350	0	440	5	1110
0	23	83	4	93	0	930	4	840	5	40
0	1199	337	46	45	941	10260	4	50	8	20
0	165	64	53	5	389	3940	4	640	6	710
0	5	32	13	10	0	100	4	00	4	411
0	1166	286	99	31	854	8890	4	230	8	110
0	90	17	2	219	47	2660	4	110	6	540
0	3851	242	26	0	595	5950	1	30	6	90
5	37	14	1	3	98	1010	7	50	10	210
6	66	83	3	339	0	3290	7	40	8	70
0	270	238	13	94	111	2050	1	20	1	1010
0	47	5	5	134	50	1840	7	60	9	340
0	58	52	17	0	154	1540	6	1030	8	80
0	358	98	10	134	455	5890	6	130	9	310
0	56	66	16	137	170	3070	6	90	7	840
0	15	21	15	52	142	1940	9	430	10	040
0	1064	50	17	48	225	2730	0	30	8	10
0	235	173	47	0	54	540	3	1120	11	72
30	2368	274	207	65	946	10110	3	00	7	710
0	141	8	28	558	113	6710	8	540	10	110
0	16	11	0	47	0	470	6	110	8	100

No. 1.—REFERRED TO
GENERAL STATEMENT in ACRES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Highest Juma, 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma, 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma, 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	Proposed Juma.	Area in acres.	
42	Kidarpoor, ...	0	10	100	162 10 12	125	317	
43	Ghungoreh, ...	0	0	0	101 14 4	70	216	
44	Gopecwala, ...	300	305	400	1193 2 10	750	6712	
45	Loharwala, ...	0	7	10	8 14 10	65	102	
46	Meawala, ...	7	9	7	60 12 3	33	394	
47	Mohubbawala, ...	4	10	25	59 14 2	34	149	
48	Mannsingwala, ...	310	315	500	1105 9 2	703	5070	
49	Metteebbheree, ...	65	66	95	115 6 6	163	381	
50	Majrah, ...	235	240	425	514 12 16	343	728	
51	Mothrowala, ...	207	212	225	302 3 8	254	1076	
52	Mohkumpr. Kullan,	80	100	75	20 8 18	16	51	
53	Mohkumpr. Khoord,	0	0	0	38 6 18	56	354	
54	Malawala, ...	0	0	0	19 10 12	15	21	
55	Malookawala, ...	5	30	80	122 7 2	110	257	
56	Nangul, ...	5	6	6	0 0 0	25	269	
57	Nowanuggur, ...	35	37	30	33 1 2	24	46	
58	Nuglah, ...	100	130	100	19 10 12	14	28	
59	Nuthawala, ...	5	7	25	218 15 10	60	1390	
60	Naranjunpoor, ...	120	125	225	376 4 6	287	653	
61	Nagulhutnala, ...	5	6	25	25 14 14	20	61	
62	Nanlee, ...	0	0	0	0 0 0	2	26	
63	Nuthunpoor, ...	0	0	0	200 3 4	154	372	
64	Hurreepoor Kullan,	400	410	325	536 4 0	410	799	
65	Hurrwala, ...	7	7	7	29 7 18	24	347	
66	Hatheebur-kulla, ...	300	310	425	871 6 10	582	1266	
67	Hurbunswala, ...	25	26	50	210 14 16	162	292	
68	Hurbujhwala, ...	0	0	0	84 0 4	65	286	
69	HurreepoorKhoord,	40	42	20	22 1 10	17	97	
70	Umbarce, ...	39	0	10	38 6 18	80	358	
71	Byragheewala, ...	7	8	6	49 2 10	26	206	
72	Beecarnah, ...	8	8	4	25 14 14	20	203	
73	Bhanwala, ...	38	40	51	35 3 18	50	132	
74	Boolakeewala, ...	0	7	5	0 0 0	32	252	
75	Birsinee, ...	7	8	10	0 0 0	32	743	
76	Burrooah, ...	73	78	91	70 9 14	32	56	
77	Bidhowlee, ...	140	110	151	148 5 16	114	812	
78	Benahur, ...	121	125	140	223 7 0	150	8267	
79	Bhugwanpr. Joolon,	45	50	40	130 7 16	57	227	
80	Bunseeewala, ...	0	0	0	0 0 0	17	145	
81	Pirtheepoor, ...	0	25	5	69 11 8	42	138	
82	Poundha, ...	6	6	6	70 9 14	83	1057	

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

719

IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.

of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DEDUCT MINHAEE.		MALGOOZAREE.					Assessment on total area per acre.	Assessment on total malgoozaree land cul- tivated and culturable per acre.	Assessment on land un der cultivation per acre.
Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Uncultivat- ed.	Lately aban- doned	Irrigated.	Not irrigat- ed.			
0	112	34	0	39	132	171	0	9	11
0	114	0	16	1	85	86	0	10	13
0	5177	375	37	25	1098	1123	0	7	0
0	7	6	8	0	81	81	0	9	10
0	201	114	19	0	67	57	0	10	12
0	33	3	0	0	113	113	0	3	9
0	3854	68	197	176	775	951	0	4	9
0	57	30	56	81	107	188	0	8	9
0	116	113	21	100	378	478	0	7	10
0	503	152	49	67	305	372	0	11	11
0	6	21	0	0	24	24	0	10	11
0	194	72	1	0	87	87	0	10	8
2	0	0	5	14	0	14	0	1	3
23	12	0	222	0	0	222	0	7	11
4	209	10	46	0	0	46	0	6	8
5	6	0	3	32	0	35	0	0	8
7	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	9	11
0	675	29	103	0	503	583	0	10	8
31	133	45	8	352	84	436	0	1	7
0	36	0	4	0	21	21	0	9	6
0	16	2	2	0	6	6	0	12	15
0	52	15	54	0	251	251	0	3	5
0	180	7	45	465	102	567	0	7	9
0	153	118	7	0	69	69	0	1	11
0	226	32	87	123	792	915	0	10	5
0	37	28	22	205	0	205	0	10	12
0	29	97	72	27	11	380	0	5	12
11	29	1	0	0	56	56	0	1	4
81	152	92	0	0	33	33	0	3	10
17	128	46	5	10	15	15	0	4	9
0	2014	3	30	0	46	46	0	2	11
0	32	44	22	0	34	34	0	0	11
0	11	182	0	0	53	53	0	2	6
0	211	467	0	0	65	65	0	0	8
0	295	161	71	0	58	58	0	11	11
0	559	35	3	0	215	215	0	7	8
0	8025	47	0	0	195	195	0	11	12
0	58	102	4	47	16	63	0	5	5
0	19	43	3	0	80	80	0	2	3
0	8	33	4	0	94	94	0	11	8
0	416	342	5	0	293	293	0	2	2

No. 1.—REFERRED TO
 GENERAL STATEMENT in ACRES

Pergunnah Number.	Village.	Highest Jumaa, 1st Settlement.	Highest Jumaa, 2nd Settlement.	Highest Jumaa, 3rd Settlement.	Average Jumaa, of past 5 years.	Proposed Jumaa.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
83	Puttee Misras,	22	23	15 0	46 7 14	36	5952	
84	Phoolsumnee,	10	75	41 7	42 0 2	38	261	
85	Purteedpoor,	71	78	0 0	0 0 0	131	382	
86	Toolwaree,	45	45	37 0	114 6 8	89	531	
87	Toullee,	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	26	842	
88	Timlee,	12	14	350 0	1249 7 8	36	208	
89	Tippurpoor,	7	9	Including Timlee,		83	415	
90	Jussoowala,	30	35	41 0	263 10 10	211	891	
91	Jatonwalah,	28	28	21 0	38 6 18	38	333	
92	Jhajrah,	0	7	13 0	113 9 14	101	782	
93	Juggutpoor,	29	30	25 0	32 2 16	25	225	
94	Chandpoor Kullan,	0	20	30 0	22 5 15	30	161	
95	Chandpoor Khoord,	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	29	192	
96	Khooshalpoor,	110	113	101 0	85 12 16	87	601	
97	Dhurmawala,	61	55	Including Timlee,		102	325	
98	Doodhae,	22	22	15 0	18 12 6	26	774	
99	Dhuteekranee,	10	55	110 0	476 5 18	396	2094	
100	Dhakee,	0	75	40 0	42 14 8	43	99	
101	Dometh,	0	6	0 0	28 9 12	22	1134	
102	Dhautawala,	0	10	0 0	22 5 10	17	137	
103	Dhoolancee,	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	24	1586	
104	Rooddurpoor,	47	48	28 0	19 13 8	150	1317	
105	Ramsahaywala,	..	Including Bhungwanpoor,	17 14 0		14	26	
106	Sibhawala,	248	262	Including Timlee,		192	1116	
107	Sahunspoor,	120	125	60 0	133 4 6	224	1062	
108	Soornah,	50	55	51 0	107 4 0	82	2280	
109	Soodhonwala,	0	7	7 0	62 9 0	18	363	
110	Shahpoor,	91	60	Including Timlee,		120	715	
111	Andoowala,	5	12	Ditto	Ditto,	54	406	
112	Futtelpoor,	0	8	Ditto	Ditto	250	915	
113	Kullianpoor,	20	20	20 0	29 7 18	20	335	
114	Kaswalce Kotree,	0	7	15 0	60 12 8	47	2170	
115	Kuttapnthur,	47	42	7 0	38 6 18	30	218	
116	Kandhowlee,	65	67	81 0	81 5 6	89	3797	
117	Kotrah,!	35	36	0 0	0 0 0	32	434	
118	Koonjah,	30	31	25 0	*188 9 6	173	651	
119	Kidarawala,	0	25	0 0	336 0 16	273	1380	
120	Kotee,	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	10	800	
121	Kherah,	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	44	407	
122	Koolahlui,	8	8	5 0	0 0 0	30	661	
123	Kharakhet,	0	0	0 0	25 0 8	11	313	

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

721

IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.
of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
DEDUCT MINHAEE.		MALGOOZAREE.								
	Lakhiraj.	Baren.	Culturable waste, waste,	Uncultivat- ed.	Cultivated.	Total culti- vation.	Assessment on total area per acre.	Assessment on total malgoozaree land en- titled land culturable per acre.	Assessment on land un- der cultivation per acre.	
				Irrigated.	Not irrigat- ed.					
0	5794	51	19	0	88	880	0	3	61	
0	143	40	45	0	33	330	2	21	5	
0	59	89	38	35	161	1960	5	56	81	
0	249	151	22	25	84	1090	2	010	0	
0	643	64	2	0	133	1330	0	6013	0	
0	36	103	11	0	58	580	2	10	11	
0	24	332	10	37	42	790	2	1110	0	
0	142	411	91	0	247	2470	3	910	4	
0	126	129	14	0	64	640	1	100	2	
0	199	146	3	0	434	4340	2	030	3	
0	129	26	17	0	53	530	1	910	7	
0	18	110	1	10	22	320	2	1110	61	
0	21	46	10	0	115	1150	2	50	0	
0	106	323	22	84	66	1500	2	330	4	
0	35	147	28	51	64	1150	5	00	312	
0	576	36	2	0	160	1600	0	610	22	
0	695	848	204	97	250	3470	3	010	61	
0	11	6	9	7	66	730	6	1110	35	
0	351	732	11	0	40	400	0	310	91	
0	35	63	2	3	34	370	0	1110	71	
0	1407	1	97	0	81	810	1	30	44	
0	588	392	195	6	136	1420	1	920	10	
0	2	1	3	9	11	200	8	750	21	
0	94	771	20	48	183	2310	2	90	91	
0	344	321	9	152	236	3880	3	410	101	
0	1395	732	55	65	33	980	0	730	131	
0	111	131	13	0	108	1080	0	910	41	
0	39	493	31	70	82	1520	2	810	21	
0	3	318	1	0	84	840	2	100	12	
0	100	460	21	69	265	3340	4	410	31	
0	43	292	6	0	0	00	0	1110	00	
0	1603	275	28	0	264	2640	0	40	10	
0	74	120	0	24	0	240	2	210	41	
0	1549	2028	7	0	213	2130	0	410	0	
0	144	171	0	0	119	1190	1	40	411	
0	267	173	75	62	74	1360	4	210	71	
0	241	852	31	0	256	2560	3	210	111	
0	724	2	23	0	51	510	0	210	313	
0	73	163	19	0	152	1520	1	830	471	
0	4414	182	2	0	43	430	0	830	210	
0	151	159	0	0	0	00	0	630	00	

No. 1.—REFERRED TO
 GENERAL STATEMENT in ACRES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pergunnah, Number.	Village.	Highest Juma, 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma, 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma, 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	Proposed Juma.		Area in acres.
Western Doon.	124 Gungbhewa, ...	0	7	70 0	50 15 2	32	95	
	125 Ghummolon, ...	140	70	70 0	73 4 12	46	252	
	126 Lukhunwala, ...	50	52	52 0	134 2 12	196	596	
	127 Lutchunepoor, ...	5	5	8 0	79 8 14	29	387	
	128 Langah, ...	64	50	7 0	20 8 18	49	906	
	129 Medneepoor and } Budreepoor,	70	82	Including Timlee,		149	530	
	130 Mehrah ka Gaon, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	11	99	
	131 Majree, ...	35	38	38 0	68 13 2	80	364	
	132 Meonwala, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	48	392	
	133 Narh, ...	5	6	Including Birsincee,		16	131	
	134 Horawala, ...	90	95	135 0	225 3 12	173	1668	
	135 Grant (Attic Farm),	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	184	6072	
	136 Grant (Arcadia), ..	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	270	5499	
	137 Grant (Koonja } and Karghee), }	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	43	1622	
	138 Grant (Hopetown 3)	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	603	18843	
	139 J ewungurh, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	6	960	
	140 Chuktoonwala, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	42	608	
	141 Chunderbunnee, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	6	940	
	142 Dhooleote, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	4	1000	
	143 Ladpoor, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	3	543	
	144 Mirzapoor, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	4	599	
	145 Nowadah, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	5	2073	
	146 Gungbhewah, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	2292	
	147 Budreewala, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	171	
	TOTAL, ...	5929	6291	7012 7	15857 6 0	18932	172793	
Eastern Doon.	1 Bhogpoor, ...	211	211	202 0	236 13 10	158	1335	
	2 Bhulsooah, ...	0	0	0 0	12 8 4	10	64	
	3 Palee, ...	12	12	12 0	10 11 12	8	187	
	4 Phagsce, ...	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	7	102	
	5 Thanonhutnala, ...	3	3	13 0	3 9 4	3	8	
	6 Dooewala, ...	100	102	92 0	40 3 10	20	97	
	7 Raneepokhree, ...	60	60	32 0	126 14 12	93	374	
	8 Sungteawala Kullan	174	175	350 0	103 10 16	55	142	
	9 Ditto Khoord, ...	510	725	340 0	66 2 4	44	100	
	10 Sarunghurwala, ...	19	21	26 0	34 13 12	18	52	
	11 Kanurwala, ...	135	140	141 0	195 11 14	96	329	

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

723

IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.

of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DEDUCT MINHAEE.		MALGOOZAREE.							
		Uncultiva- ted.		Cultivated.			Assessment on total Area per acre.	Assessment on total malgozaree cultivated and cul- turable per acre.	Assessment on land under cultivation per acre.
Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately aban- doned.	Irrigated.	Not irrigat- ed.	Total cul- tivation.			
0	25	41	2	0	27	270	5 4½	0 7 3 6 1 1 2½	
0	42	89	9	37	75	1120	2 11 0 3 0 5 8 0 13 0	6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
0	49	277	30	69	171	2400	5 3 0 1 2 0 1 7 0 2 4 4		
0	95	55	44	35	158	1930	1 2 0 0 1 0 1 7 0 0 0		
0	417	103	337	0	49	490	0 10 0 0 1 0 1 7 3 1 0 0		
0	58	276	88	57	51	1080	4 6 0 5 0 1 1 6 1 6 1		
0	15	14	2	0	68	680	1 9 4 0 2 1 0 2 7 1 2 7		
0	129	122	8	19	86	1050	3 6 0 5 5 2 0 12 2 2 2		
0	14	281	0	0	87	870	2 0 0 2 1 0 8 10		
0	7	90	0	0	34	340	1 11 4 0 2 0 11 2		
0	634	732	23	87	192	2790	0 8 0 2 0 0 9 0 9 11 2		
0	2213	3523	5	0	331	3310	0 8 0 1 0 1 0 9 11		
0	1727	2932	192	0	613	6480	0 9 2 0 1 1 4 0 12 0 1 2		
0	481	345	44	162	186	3480	0 5 2 0 0 8 0 6 8 2 2		
0	6168	10785	35	0	1825	1250	0 6 2 0 0 9 1 0 5 3 2		
0	131	663	0	0	166	1660	0 1 4 0 0 1 4 0 0 7		
0	16	355	111	0	126	1260	1 1 4 0 1 1 4 0 5 0 4		
0	415	245	116	0	64	640	0 1 4 0 0 2 1 0 1 6 0		
0	381	285	334	0	0	00	0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0		
0	127	354	2	0	60	600	0 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 9 2		
0	74	347	0	0	178	1780	0 1 4 0 0 1 4 0 0 4		
0	1394	551	4	0	124	1240	0 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 1 2		
0	631	1661	0	0	0	00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
0	0	171	0	0	0	00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
93	92978	43249	5380	6196	24894	310900	1 9 0 3 9 2 0 9 8 9		
0	900	176	51	140	68	2080	1 10 4 0 5 9 2 0 12 1 4		
0	21	23	0	0	20	200	2 6 0 3 8 2 0 8 0		
0	162	3	9	0	13	130	0 8 4 0 5 1 1 0 9 10 4		
0	23	55	12	0	12	120	1 1 4 0 1 5 0 9 4		
0	1	0	0	0	7	70	6 0 0 6 10 4 0 6 10 4		
0	4	63	16	14	0	140	3 3 4 0 3 5 1 1 6 9 4		
0	3	274	4	0	93	930	4 2 4 0 4 2 3 1 0 10 4		
0	48	2	12	80	0	800	6 2 1 0 9 4 2 0 11 0		
0	4	32	1	63	0	630	7 0 2 0 7 4 0 11 2		
0	17	2	2	19	12	310	5 6 2 0 8 2 3 0 9 3 2		
0	20	188	37	78	6	840	4 8 0 4 11 4 1 2 3 4		

No. 1.—REFERRED TO
 GENERAL STATEMENT *in ACRES*

1	2	3,	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pergannah. Number.			Highest Juma, 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma, 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma, 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma, of past 5 years.	Proposed Juma.	Area in acres.
		Village.						
12	Kaleematee, ...	... 34 0	39 0	Including Sung- tewala Kullan.	48 4 4		32	134
13	Koodal, ...	6 0	6 0	9 0	16 1 8		6	57
14	Kaloowala, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0		15	161
15	Guddool, ...	170 0	175 0	218 0	309 3 16		23	497
16	Malkote, ...	158 8	169 0	234 0	384 5 0		247	21680
17	Hansoowala, ...	116 0	120 0	135 0	45 9 6		30	153
18	Bhoputwala Kullan,	{ Including Bhoput- wala Khoord,		25 14 12		40	381	
19	Bhoputwala Khoord	55 0	56 0	50 0	4 7 10		3	36
20	Bhuttohwala, ...	40 0	42 0	0 0	91 2 12		20	74
21	Dhalwala, ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	11 9 18		9	76
22	Raewala, ...	140 0	145 0	155 0	186 1 16		142	1180
23	Seedhurwala, ...	57 0	20 0	12 0	33 15 8		20	51
24	Shampoor, ...	350 0	360 0	300 0	177 13 4		103	563
25	Kheree Kullan, ...	170 0	140 0	80 0	71 8 0		35	112
26	Gurhee, ...	60 0	65 0	75 0	105 7 8		81	313
27	Negheewala, ...	16 0	20 0	21 0	59 14 2		33	252
28	Hurreepoor Kullan,	25 0	20 0	12 0	76 13 16		94	712
29	Ditto Khoord, ...	{ Including Hurree- poor Kullan,		2 10 13		5	64	
30	Bhaneawala, ...	125 0	125 0	125 0	110 13 4		85	367
31	Jewunwala, ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 0 0		8	40
32	Kucknawah, ...	19 0	19 0	26 0	73 4 12		12	95
33	Missurwala Kullan,	125 0	126 0	90 0	54 8 6		32	181
34	Ditto Khoord, ...	24 0	25 0	0 0	21 7 4		11	71
35	Majree, ...	42 0	43 0	57 0	25 0 8		15	52
36	Grant Raneepokhre,	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0		5	930
	Total, ...	3042 8 3180 0	2823 0	2767 4 2	183 ^a		35423	
	Grand Total, ...	8971 8 89471 0	9835 7	18624 10 2	20770		208215	

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

725

IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.

of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
DEDUCT MINHAEE.		MALGOOZAREE.									
	Lakhsraj.	Barren.		Culturable waste.	Lately aban- doned.	Irrigated.	Not irrigat- ed.	Total culti- vation.	Assessment on total area per acre.	Assessment on total mal- goozaree land cultivat- ed and culturable per acre.	Assessment on land un- der cultivation per acre.
0	53	17	5	0	59	590	4	20	0	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0
0	0	37	20	0	0	00	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	0 0
0	1	110	21	0	29	290	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	4072	391	40	43	351	3940	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 8
0	20240	895	46	15	484	4990	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	12	70	23	48	0	480	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	10 0
0	52	269	40	8	12	200	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	0 0
0	6	13	4	13	0	130	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	3	43	0	28	0	280	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 11 5
0	28	33	0	0	15	150	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	0 0	9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	444	511	49	88	88	1760	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	1 0	12 11
0	2	10	0	38	1	390	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	109	302	28	124	0	1240	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	33	19	1	59	0	590	5	0 0	7	1 0	9 6
0	44	141	1	127	0	1270	4	1 0	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	29	173	0	50	0	600	2	1 0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
0	212	414	15	71	0	710	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	0 1	5 2
0	8	48	5	3	0	30	1	3 0	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1	10 3
0	58	133	7	142	27	1690	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	2	21	0	0	17	170	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	72	6	4	6	7	130	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	17	117	0	33	14	470	2	10 0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	33	22	0	15	1	160	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 12 0
0	13	16	0	17	6	230	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	171	279	0	0	480	4800	0	1 0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 2
0	26917	4908	453	1322	1822	31440	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	6	6 0	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
93	119895	48157	5833	7518	26716	342340	1	7 $\frac{1}{10}$ 0	3	9 $\frac{1}{10}$ 0	9 8 $\frac{1}{10}$

A. ROSS,

Superintendent.

No. 2. REFERRED TO
ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Juma of 1847-48, the year previous to the revision of Settlement.		1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.
Western Doon.						
1	Amwala,	23 3 16	35	35	35	
2	Udhoeewala,	896 6 18	5 ^o 0	580	580	
3	Indurpoor,	26 2 14	20	20	20	
4	Oodeewala,	83 12 4	576	576	576	
5	Umbeewala,	46 7 12	6 ^o 2	68	68	
6	Bharoowala,	56 2 18	43	43	43	
7	Bhutber,	212 11 8	16 ^o 1	164	164	
8	Bajawala,	210 0 10	98	98	98	
9	Bahadurpoor,	151 0 14	100	100	100	
10	Belindawala,	2 ^o 9 12	22	22	22	
11	Buddreepoor,	216 4 12	1 ^o 2	1 ^o 2	1 ^o 2	
12	Burkulla,	20 14 14	20	20	20	
13	Belaspoor Khandlee,	1 ^o 0 8 12	155	155	155	
14	Bamunwala,	157 4 16	127	127	127	
15	Bhugwuntpoor,	32 2 16	21	21	21	
16	Pithoowala,	67 0 10	68	68	68	
17	Peleon Nathoowala,	100 1 12	93	93	93	
18	Purohitwala,	498 11 8	350	350	350	
19	Chookhoowala,	317 4 10	229	229	229	
20	Khemadoz,	40 3 10	31	31	31	
21	Dwarah,	114 6 8	88	88	88	
22	Doodlee,	78 10 8	60	60	60	
23	Dhorun,	1108 4 0	719	719	719	
24	Dhu'umpoor,	365 8 14	279	279	279	
25	Dounkwala,	19 10 12	15	15	15	
26	Dalunwala,	928 9 14	645	645	645	
27	Rangurwala,	202 14 2	153	153	153	
28	Raeepoor,	477 4 4	367	367	367	
29	Showlal Khoord,	95 10 2	74	74	74	
30	Ditto Kullan,	285 1 14	228	228	228	
31	Shairpoor,	118 13 8	53	53	53	
32	Sherpoor,	148 5 16	113	113	113	
33	Shahnuggur,	168 0 8	121	121	121	
34	Ujjubpoor Kullan,	565 11 18	405	405	405	
35	Ditto Khoord,	235 15 4	188	188	188	
36	Kowlageer,	196 10 0	144	144	144	
37	Kearcoolie,	223 7 0	172	172	172	
38	Koterah,	164 7 4	126	126	126	
39	Kurrunpoor,	1057 4 18	729	729	729	
40	Koowlee,	5 ^o 7 3 2	447	447	447	
41	Keshowala,	41 1 16	32	32	32	
42	Kedarpoor,	162 10 12	125	125	125	

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA-DOON.

727

IN PARAGRAPHS 4, 5 AND 135.

of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17

PROPOSED JUMA.

No. 2.—REFERRED TO
ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT

Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Juma of 1847-48, the year previous to the revision of Settlement.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	Ghungorah, ...	101 14 4	70	70	70	
44	Gopeewala, ...	1193 2 10	750	750	750	
45	Loharwala, ...	84 14 10	65	65	65	
46	Mecawala, ...	60 12 8	33	33	33	
47	Mohibawala,	59 14 2	34	34	34	
48	Mansinghwala,	1105 9 2	702	702	702	
49	Metheebheree,	215 6 6	163	163	163	
50	Majrah, ...	514 12 16	343	343	343	
51	Mothrowala,	302 3 8	254	254	254	
52	Mohkumpoor Kullan,	20 8 18	16	16	16	
53	Ditto Khoord,	38 6 12	56	56	56	
54	Malehwala, ...	19 10 12	15	15	15	
55	Malookawala,	122 7 2	110	110	110	
56	Nagul, ...	0 0 0	25	25	25	
57	Nowanuggur,	33 1 2	24	24	25	
58	Nuglah, ...	19 10 2	14	14	14	
59	Nuthawala,	218 15 10	60	60	64	
60	Nerunjunpoor,	376 4 6	287	287	280	
61	Nagulhutnala,	25 14 14	20	20	27	
62	Nalee, ...	0 0 0	2	2	0	
63	Nuthumpoor,	200 3 4	154	154	152	
64	Hurreepoor Kullan,	536 4 0	410	410	414	
65	Hurrahwala, ...	29 7 18	24	24	20	
66	Hateebur-kulla,	871 6 10	588	588	588	
67	Hurbunswala,	210 14 6	162	162	164	
68	Hurbhujwala,	84 0 4	65	65	68	
69	Hurreepoor Khoord,	22 1 10	17	17	12	
70	Umbarree, ...	38 6 18	80	80	85	
71	Byraghewala, ...	49 2 10	26	26	27	
72	Bicarnah, ...	25 14 14	20	20	20	
73	Bhanewala, ...	65 3 18	50	50	56	
74	Bolakewala, ...	0 0 0	32	32	30	
75	Birsunnee, ...	0 0 0	32	32	32	
76	Burrooah, ...	70 9 14	32	32	32	
77	Bidhowlee, ...	148 5 16	114	114	112	
78	Benahur, ...	223 7 0	150	150	152	
79	Bhugwampoor Joolon,	230 7 16	57	57	54	
80	Bunseewala, ...	0 0 0	17	17	10	
81	Pirtheepoor, ...	69 11 8	48	48	47	
82	Poundha, ...	70 9 14	83	83	87	
83	Puttee Misras,	46 7 14	36	36	38	
84	Phoolsunnee,	42 0 2	38	38	33	

IN PARAGRAPHS 4, 5 AND 135.

ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17

PROPOSED JUMA.

No. 2.—REFERRED TO
ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Juma of 1847-48, the year previous to the revision of Settlement.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.	
85 Purteetpoor,	0 0 0	131	131	131	
86 Toolwaree,	114 6 8	89	89	89	
87 Toullee,	0 0 0	26	26	26	
88 Timlee,	1249 7 8	36	36	36	
89 Tippurpoor,	0 0 0	83	83	83	
90 Jussoowala,	263 10 10	211	211	211	
91 Jatonwala,	38 6 18	38	38	38	
92 Jhajrah,	213 9 14	101	101	101	
93 Juggutpoor,	32 2 16	25	25	25	
94 Chandpoor Kullan,	22 5 10	30	30	30	
95 Ditto Khoord,	0 0 10	29	29	29	
96 Khooshalpoor,	85 12 16	87	87	87	
97 Dhurmawala,	0 0 0	102	102	102	
98 Doodhaee,	18 12 6	26	26	26	
99 Dhukrance,	476 5 18	396	396	396	
100 Dhakce,	42 14 8	43	43	43	
101 Dometh,	28 9 12	22	22	22	
102 Dhurtawala,	22 5 10	17	17	17	
103 Dhoolance,	0 0 0	24	24	24	
104 Roodurpoor,	194 13 8	150	150	150	
105 Ramsahaywala,	17 14 0	14	14	14	
106 Sibbhawala,	0 0 0	192	192	192	
107 Sehunspoor,	233 4 6	224	224	224	
108 Soornali,	107 4 0	82	82	82	
109 Sooddhonwala,	62 9 0	18	18	18	
110 Shahpoor,	0 0 0	120	120	120	
111 Andoowala,	0 0 0	54	54	54	
112 Futtahpoor,	0 0 0	250	250	250	
113 Kulliaapoor,	29 7 18	20	20	20	
114 Kaswalee Kotree,	60 12 8	47	47	47	
115 Kuttaputur,	38 6 81	30	30	30	
116 Kundhowlee,	81 5 6	89	89	89	
117 Kotrah,	0 0 0	38	38	38	
118 Koonjah,	1°8 9. 6	173	173	173	
119 Kedarawala,	336 0 16	273	273	273	
120 Kotee,	0 0 0	10	10	10	
121 Kberah,	0 0 0	44	44	44	
122 Koolahul,	0 0 3	30	30	30	
123 Kharakhet,	25 0 8	11	11	11	
124 Gunghewa,	50 15 2	32	32	32	
125 Ghummolou,	73 4 12	46	46	46	
126 Lukhunwala,	234 2 12	196	196	196	

IN PARAGRAPHS 4, 5 AND 135.
of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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PROPOSED JUMA.

1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196

No. 2.—REFERRED TO
ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Juma of 1847- 48, the year pre- vious to the revision of Settlement.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.
Western Doon.	127	Lutchmeepoor,	79 8 14	29	29	29
	128	Langah,	28 8 18	49	49	49
	129	Mcdneepoor and Budreepoor,	0 0 0	149	149	119
	130	Mehra-ka-Gaon,	0 0 0	11	11	11
	131	Majree,	68 13 2	80	80	80
	132	Meouwala,	0 0 0	48	48	48
	133	Narh,	0 0 0	16	16	16
	134	Horawala,	225 3 12	173	173	173
	135	Grant (Attic farm),	0 0 0	184	249	323
	136	Grant (Arcadia),	0 0 0	270	365	473
	137	Grant (Koonja and Karghee)	0 0 0	48	64	84
	138	Grant (Hope Town 3), ...	0 0 0	603	815	1058
	139	Jewingurh,	0 0 0	6	15	27
	140	Chuktoonwala,	0 0 0	42	57	74
	141	Chunderbunnee,	0 0 0	6	16	28
	142	Dhoocote,	0 0 0	4	11	29
	143	Ladpoor,	0 0 0	3	7	13
	144	Mirzapoor,	0 0 0	4	9	17
	145	Nowadah,	0 0 0	5	12	22
	146	Gungbhewah,	0 0 0	0	12	29
	147	Budreewala,	0 0 0	0	0	0
		Total,	23192 2 6	18932	19389	19025
Eastern Doon.	1	Bhogpoor,	236 13 10	158	158	158
	2	Bhulsooah,	12 8 4	10	10	10
	3	Palee,	10 11 12	8	8	8
	4	Phagsec,	0 0 0	7	7	7
	5	Thanonhutala,	3 9 4	3	3	3
	6	Dooewala,	40 3 10	20	20	20
	7	Raneepokhree,	126 14 12	98	98	98
	8	Sunteawala Kullan,	103 10 16	55	55	55
	9	Ditto Khoord,	66 2 4	44	44	44
	10	Sarungdhlurwala,	34 13 14	18	18	18
	11	Kanurwala,	195 11 14	96	96	96
	12	Kaleematee,	48 4 4	32	32	32
	13	Koodal,	16 1 8	6	6	6
	14	Kaloowala	0 0 0	15	15	15
	15	Guddool,	309 8 16	238	238	238
	16	Malkote,	384 5 0	247	247	247
	17	Hansooewala,	45 9 6	30	30	30
	18	Bhoputwala Kullan,	25 14 14	40	40	40
	19	Ditto Khoord,	4 7 10	3	3	3

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DON

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IN PARAGRAPHS 4, 5 AND 135.

of ZILLAH DEHRA DOON,

No. 2.—REFERRED TO
ANNUAL JUMA STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Doon.	Pergunnah. Number.	Village.	Juma of 1847-48, the year previous to the revision of Settlement.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.
	20	Bhuttohwala,	91 2 12	20	20	20
	21	Dhalwala,	11 9 18	9	9	9
	22	Raeawala,	186 1 16	142	142	142
	23	Seedhurwala,	33 15 8	20	20	20
	24	Shampoor,	177 13 4	103	103	103
	25	Kheree Kullan,	71 8 0	35	35	35
	26	Gurhee,	105 7 8	81	81	81
	27	Negeewala,	59 14 2	33	33	33
	28	Hurreepoor Kullan,	76 13 16	94	94	94
	29	Ditto Khoord,	2 10 18	5	5	5
	30	Bhaneeawala,	110 13 4	85	85	85
	31	Jewunwala,	0 0 0	8	8	8
	32	Kucknawah,	73 4 12	12	12	12
	33	Missurwala Kullan,	54 8 6	32	32	32
	34	Ditto Khoord,	21 7 4	11	11	11
	35	Majree,	25 0 8	15	15	15
	36	Grant Raneepokhree,	0 0 0	5	13	24
		Total,	2767 4 4	1828	1846	1857
		Grand Total,	25959 6 10	20770	21235	21782

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

735

IN PARAGRAPHS 4, 5 AND 135.
of **ZILLAH DEHRA DOON.**

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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PROPOSED JUMA.

1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
34	54	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227
1871	1887	1906	1928	1950	1972	1994	2016	2038	2060
22354	22950	23568	24211	24861	25507	26162	26812	27465	23116

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

No. 3.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 135.

*Statement showing the tenures in which the Mehals of Zillah
Dehra Doon are held.*

1.	2	3	4	5	6
Pergunnah.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Blyacharee.	Total.	REMARKS.
Western Doon,	116	17	1	134	
Eastern Doon,	35	0	0	35	
Total, ...	151	17	1	169	

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

No. 4.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 20, 55 AND 64.

List of Mehals in which rents have hitherto always been paid to the Moquddums, either entirely or partially in kind by Kunbutai, contrary to the conditions of the ten years' Settlement.

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Mehals in which rents are paid wholly in kind.	Number.	Mehals in which rents are paid partly in money, and partly in kind.	REMARKS.
1	Belindawala. Pirohitwala; Mohibbahwala. Nugla. 5 Nagul.	1	Umbeewala. Amwala. Bajawala. Burculla. 5 Bamunwala. Peleon Nathoowala.	
	Nuthunpoor. Bhugwanpoor Joolon. Purteethpoor. Poundha.		Pithoowala. Dounkwala. Doodlee.	
10	Timlee. Tipperpoor. Tilwaree. Jussowala. Jatonwala.	10	Showla Kullan. Ditto Khoord. Sherpoor. Kesowala. Kowlee.	

NO. 4.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 20, 55, AND 64.

List of Mehals in which Rents have hitherto always been paid to the Moquddums, either entirely or partially in kind by Kunbutai, contrary to the conditions of the ten years' Settlement.

1 Number.	2 Mehals in which rents are paid wholly in kind.	3 Number.	4 Mehals in which rents are paid partly in money, and partly in kind.	5 REMARKS.
15	Jajhrah. Khooshulpoor. Dhurmawala. Dhakeo. Dhukrance.	15	Loharwala. Majra. Nuthwawala. Nerunjunpoor.	
20	Domaith. Dhurtawala. Doodhaee. Roodurpoor. Ramsahaywala.	20	Hurreepoor, Kullan. Byregheewala. Burwah. Kaswalee Kotree. Luckhunwala.	
25	Subbwala. Suhenspoor. Suddhowala. Soormah. Shahpoor.	25	Horahwala. Bhoputwala Kullan. Ditto Khoord. Bhaneawala. Raewala.	
30	Andoowala. Futtehpoor. Koorjah. Kedarawala. Ghummolon.	30	Sungteeawala, Kullan. Kanhurwala. Hansooowala.	
35	Gungbhewa. Medneepoor and Budreepoor. Majree. Lutcheepoor. Langah.			
40	Dalooowala. Sungteeawala.			

A. ROSS,

Superintendent.

NO. 5.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 64 AND 116.

List of Mehals in which the village profits, whether consisting of Moquddumæ Hug only, or other zemindaree profits also, have, up to the present time, been shared with the Hissadars' or Moquddums' brethren.

1 Number.	2 Mehals.	3 REMARKS.
1	Inderpoor.	
2	Oodeewala.	
3	Khemadoze.	
4	Ujjubpoor Kullan.	
5	Ditto Khoord.	
6	Kowlaghir.	
7	Kearcoolie.	
8	Mohkumpoor Khoord.	
9	Meanwala.	
10	Majra.	
11	Mullookawala.	
12	Mohkumpoor Kullan.	
13	Hurreepoor Khoord.	
14	Doodlee.	
15	Buddreepoor.	
16	Dhurrumpoor.	
17	Rai poor.	
18	Sheolah Kullan.	
19	Ditto Khoord.	
20	Kowlee.	
21	Kurunpoor.	
22	Nerunjunpoor.	
23	Hurreepoor Kullan.	
24	Doodhae.	
25	Bhogpoor.	
26	Bhulsooah.	
27	Guddool.	

A. ROSS,

Superintendent.

No. 6.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Comparative Statement of the Gross and Net Juma of 1840-41, and that of the revised Settlement of 1848, exhibiting the net increase of the latter over the whole Zillah.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PREGUNNAH.												
Gross Juma assessed in 1840.												
Western Doon, Eastern Doon,												
Total, ...												

A. ROSS,

Superintendent.

No. 7.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 109 AND 110.
List of villages in which reduction of juna has been recommended on account of the description of over-assessment known as Shamlat and Beshee, showing the comparative amount of cultivation in the years 1840 and 1848.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Remarks.	
									Cultivated area of revs. and selfculture.	Cultivated area of revs. and selfculture.
Mouzah.										
Oodewala,	934	35	36	91	843	867	117	934	141	0
Adhoewala,	1003	35	47	92	921	810	131	941	20	0
Bajawala,	235	0	93	93	142	258	21	279	137	0
Pirohutwala,	558	19	0	19	539	517	91	608	69	0
Chookoowala,	355	12	0	12	343	288	46	334	0	9
Dhorun,	1240	42	144	186	1054	1026	46	1072	18	0
Daulunwala,	1039	37	55	52	987	889	99	988	1	0
Kaolaghir,	220	8	0	8	212	194	15	209	0	3
Kurrumpoor,	1183	42	70	111	1072	1011	207	1218	146	0
Gopeewala,	1335	47	193	240	1195	1123	37	1160	0	35
Gungorh,	114	0	12	12	102	86	16	102	0	0
Western Doon.	1237	43	161	204	1033	951	197	1145	115	0
Maunsingwala,	68	0	36	36	32	57	19	76	44	0
Meanwala,	33	0	22	22	11	69	7	76	65	0
Hurrawala,	975	34	67	101	874	915	87	1002	128	0
Hathee Burkula,	89	0	75	75	14	193	44	237	223	0
Lutchmeepoor,										

No 8.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGI APR 126
List of villages which, having for several years been wholly depopulated and deserted, are now recommended to be struck off the rent-roll.

Pergunnah.	Mouzahs.	Jumna of 1840.	REMARKS.	4
1	2	3		
Western Doon, ...	Kolepanee, ...	41	1 16	The depopulation of these villages has been caused entirely by insalubrity of the climate, and the consequent death or desertion of the cultivators. The particulars of the ruin of each of these villages, with the exception of Beerpoor, which was not deserted till the year 1848, are given in statement No. 12, recommending remissions of outstanding balances. The plan of submitting a separate statement of all the villages, which, in consequence of their having become wholly depopulated, require to be struck off the rent-roll, was adopted at a time when their number was much larger. The list originally included the following twelve villages, which have since happily been restored on light jumnas; Bhugwanpoor, Doodhaee, Soodhonwala, Kotera, Kharekhler, Mohilbowala, Nuthnwala, Doeewala, Kechree Kullan, and Gungliewa.
Eastern Doon, ...	Boodhwala, ...	13	6 10	
	Beerpoor, ...	38	9 12	
	Poorgowala, ...	18	12 6	
	Sakooowala, ...	26	13 0	
	Kuthul, ...	19	10 12	

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

NO. 9.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 99.

List of villages applied for on grant terms but settled on zemindarie tenure on fixed jumas, calculated at the average of grant rates, being either deserted and resigned villages restored, or new villages established.

1 Number.	2 Pergunnah.	3 Mouzahs.	4 Juma of 1840.	5 Proposed Juma.	6 REMARKS.
1	Western Doon,	Nalce,	0 0 0	2 0 0	
2	"	Nuthawala, ...	218 15 10	60 0 0	
3	"	Nugul,	0 0 0	25 0 0	
4	"	Birsinee,	0 0 0	32 0 0	
5	"	Bunseewala,	0 0 0	17 0 0	
6	"	Bhugwanpoor, ...	0 0 0	57 0 0	
7	"	Boolakewala, ...	0 0 0	32 0 0	
8	"	Towlee	0 0 0	26 0 0	
9	"	Chandpoor Khoord,	0 0 0	29 0 0	
10	"	Dhoodhaee, ...	18 12 6	26 0 0	
11	"	Dhoolanic,	0 0 0	24 0 0	
12	"	Soodhonwala, ...	62 9 0	18 0 0	
13	"	Koterah,	0 0 0	38 0 0	
14	"	Kotee,	0 0 0	10 0 0	
15	"	Koolahul,	0 0 0	30 0 0	
16	"	Kharahkhet, ...	25 0 8	11 0 0	
17	"	Kherah,	0 0 0	44 0 0	
18	"	Langah,	20 8 18	49 0 0	
19	"	Nowala,	0 0 0	48 0 0	
20	"	Mehra-ka-Gaon,	0 0 0	11 0 0	
21	"	Narh,	0 0 0	16 0 0	
22	Eastern Doon,	Phagsee,	0 0 0	7 0 0	
23	"	Kaloowala.	0 0 0	15 0 0	

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

No. 10.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 127.

List of Villages in the Eastern Doon, which from the extreme insalubrity of their locality, are not expected to stand, and which therefore it is proposed should be struck off the rent roll immediately on report of their desertion.

1	2	3
Mouzah.	Proposed Juma.	REMARKS.
Buttohwala,	20 0 0	
Phagsee,	7 0 0	
Jewunwala,	8 0 0	
Deowala,	20 0 0	
Sangteawala Khoord,	44 0 0	
Ditto Kullan,	55 0 0	
Seedhunwala,	20 0 0	
Shampooor,	103 0 0	
Kaloowala,	15 0 0	
Kheree Kullan,	35 0 0	
Missunwala Kullan,	32 0 0	
Ditto Khoord,	11 0 0	
Mapree,	15 0 0	
Negeewala,	33 0 0	
Total, ...	418 0 0	

A. ROSS,
Superintendent

No. 11.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 100.

List of Grants on clearing leases divided into those already confirmed, and those now proposed for confirmation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pergunnah.	Name of Grant.	First year of Grant.	Confirmed or unconfirmed.	Area.	REMARKS.
Western Doon,	Attic Farm,	1840	Confirmed.		
"	Arcadia,	1840	Ditto.		
"	Kargee, &c. 4 portions	1840	Ditto.		
"	Hope Town, 3 portions,	1840	Ditto.		
"	Budrewala,	1848-49	Proposed for confirmation.		
"	Jewungurh,	1845-46		Ditto.	
"	Chuktoonwala,	1841-42	Ditto.		
"	Chundurbunee,	1845-46	Ditto.		
"	Doolkote,	1845-46	Ditto.		
"	Gungbhewa,	1846-47	Ditto.		
"	Ladpoor,	1845-46	Ditto.		
"	Mirzapoor,	1845-46	Ditto.		
"	Nawadah,	1845-46	Ditto.		
Eastern Doon,	Ranee Pokhree, ...	1845-46	Ditto.		

A. ROSS,
Superintendent..

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

Mouzahs Pergunnah	Name of Proprietor.	Former Juma.	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			Total.	REMARKS.
			Year.	Amount.	Rs. As. G.		
1 Bajawala, Ray Nund Ram, ...	206 7	6 1 15-46. 1846-47. 1847-48,	73 14 2 8 6 10 7 4 16	236 9	8	1.—The balances standing against this village are equal in amount (nearly) to the aggregate of reduction of Juma for three years, recommended by Mr. Vansittart, in his Settlement Report No. 172, dated 7th July 1845, viz., Rs. 79. The grounds of the reduction proposed by him are briefly as follows. At the period of the 20 years' settlement of 1840, the full Juma at the three-anna rate was assessed on all the land returned as cultivated, by the Revenue Surveyor; much of this land, however, being in reality land over which the plough had been hurriedly driven once on the strength of Colonel Young's proclamation.

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

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tion of the 1st March 1838, on the implied condition that it should be held on grant terms, the assessment, as was to be expected, proved a heavy over-assessment, and the village fell out of cultivation. In order to restore the village, and in consideration of the original over-assessment, Mr. Vansittart recommended that it should be held from the year 1845-46, on the highest juma of the settlement of 1830, *viz.*, Rs. 128. This village has accordingly been reassessed in this juma, at the revision of settlement, and as Mr. Vansittart's proposition was intended to have effect from the year 1845-46, the difference between the former and proposed juma Rs. 79, has been held as an annual irrecoverable balance which now requires remission. It will be observed that there is a small error in the annual items, the cause of which cannot now be traced, but the total of the balance is correct to within 6 annas 12 gundahs, by which amount it is less than the balance ought to have been

2.—This village was found unprofitable by its late proprietor, Mr. Lindsay, grantee of Hopetown, and was accordingly resigned by him, the revenue having been made good by him

Ram Dyal, ...	130	7	16	1846-47,	47	5	0
				1847-48,	82	8	1
					129	13	1

2 Bhugwanpoor,

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

Per Gungnirah Mouzah.	Name of Proprietor	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			Total.	REMARKS.	
		Former Juma.	Year.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

up to the close of the year 1845-46. The village became nearly deserted. During the two following years, the collections were made assamcewar from the few assamees that remained, the difference between the actual collections, and the juma of 1840, now constitutes the balances standing against this village, which of course require remission, having fallen completely out of cultivation. The village was at the revision of settlement assigned on a juma calculated on an average of grant rates amounting to Rs. 57, to Ram Dyal, the present proprietor.

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

747

<p>3.—In consequence of the extreme insalubrity of its climate, and the drawing of the water-course on which it depended for irrigation into the Government canal, this village was in 1845 wholly deserted. In 1847, it was re-settled with its present proprietors, who paid the November or six-anna kists of the year 1847-48. At the revision of settlement being a poor and unpromising village, which I was anxious to preserve from a second destruction, it was assessed at Rs. 38, being on an average of grant rates on its culturable area. The balances equal in amount to the entire juma of one year, and the larger portion of the second will require to be remitted.</p>
<p>4.—This village, like Bijjawala, was much over-assessed at the settlement of 1840. It was accordingly recommended for a reduction of juma of Rs. 120-0-1$\frac{1}{4}$ by Mr. Vansittart, in his report of the 7th July 1845. At the revision of the settlement, the jumā proposed by him was maintained by me, to which a small additional assessment, at an average of grant rates, was added, making the present juma, after the prescribed deductions of muddumee and putwree lugrs, Rs. 101. The</p>

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Shibbo,</th><th style="text-align: right;">42 0</th><th style="text-align: right;">2 1846-47,</th><th style="text-align: right;">42 0 2</th><th style="text-align: right;">69 4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right;">1847-48,</td><td style="text-align: right;">27 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">69 2</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Shibbo,	42 0	2 1846-47,	42 0 2	69 4		1847-48,	27 4	69 2	
Shibbo,	42 0	2 1846-47,	42 0 2	69 4						
	1847-48,	27 4	69 2							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Beharee Lall,</th><th style="text-align: right;">213 9</th><th style="text-align: right;">14 1846-47,</th><th style="text-align: right;">120 0 1 4</th><th style="text-align: right;">8</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right;">1847-48,</td><td style="text-align: right;">120 0 1 1</td><td style="text-align: right;">240 1</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Beharee Lall,	213 9	14 1846-47,	120 0 1 4	8		1847-48,	120 0 1 1	240 1	
Beharee Lall,	213 9	14 1846-47,	120 0 1 4	8						
	1847-48,	120 0 1 1	240 1							

<p>3.—Phoolsunnee,</p>
<p>4.—Jajira,</p>

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

Mouzah. (Parগনিয়া)	Name of Proprietor.	Former Jumna.	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			Total.	REMARKS.	8
			Year.	Amount.	Rs. As. G.			
5 Chundurbunee. Sheikh Nubbee Buksh.			1846-47, 1847-48,	15 3 15 3	15 3 15 3	2 2		
						30 6	4	

balances amounting to the total of the proposed reductions for two years require remission.

5.—The whole of this village fell out of cultivation in 1843-44, and was resigned by the moqudum. It was accordingly assigned on grant terms to Nubbee Buksh, who holds a grant in the neighbourhood, and the arrangement was reported by Mr. Vansittart, in his letter No. 58, of the 29th July 1845. The village is accordingly held now on English grant rates and is a regular grant. The balances corresponding in amount to the jumna of 1840, for two years, of course require remission.

6 Doodnace, Motee,	18 12	6 1846-47, 1847-48,	18 12	6	37	8 12
7 Soodonwala, Beharee Lall,	62 9 0	1846-47, 1847-48,	62 9 0	125 2 0		

6.—The decay of this village commenced many years ago, the mogdum Hurickanunee continuing to pay the annual demand until his death, long after the village ceased to be profitable : on his death the village was deserted, and balances equal in amount to the entire juma were annually remitted. At the revision of settlement, it was re-settled on an average of grant rates with Motee, its present proprietor, the juma being Rs. 26. The balances amounting to the total of the old juma for two years, during which it still continued uncultivated, of course require remission.

7.—This village, like Phoolsunee, was many years ago wholly deserted in consequence of its watercourse having been drawn off into the Government canal, and its only means of irrigation thus failing, remissions equal in amount to the juma have annually been granted for many years past. At the revision of settlement, it was assigned at an average of grant rates on a juma of Rs. 18 to its present proprietor. The balances equal in amount to the entire juma of the two years immediately preceding the introduction of the revised settlement require remission.

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

1 Pergunnah. Mouzah.	2	3	4	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			7	8
				Former Juma..	Year.	Amount.		
8 Sherpoor, Baboo Ramkoomar	118 13	81 8 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48,	64 8 84 13 18 84 13 18 84 13 18	18 18 18 18	Rs. As. G.			<p>8.—The circumstances of this village are precisely similar to those of Bajawala, <i>vide</i> No. 1. The balances correspond nearly with the total amount of the difference for four years between the juma of 1840 and that proposed by Mr. Vansittart in his settlement report of the 7th July 1845, <i>viz.</i>, Rs. 34, which he intended should have effect from 1844-45. To this a small additional juma has been added at the revision of settlement at an average of grant rates on a portion of the cultivable area, making the juma of the revised settlement Rs. 53 : these balances will of course require remission.</p>

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF DEHRA DOON.

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9 Koterah, Shiboo,	16 ⁴ 7 4 1 16 17. 1847-48,	16 ⁴ 7 103 1 ⁴ 4	263 5	8
10 Kooloopanee,	41 1 16 1 16 47. 1847-48,	15 6 0 41 1 16	56 7 16	

9.—The circumstances of this village are precisely similar to those of Phoolsunnee, No. 3, which see. It was deserted many years ago, and was restored in 1847 and assigned to Shiboo, the enterprising proprietor of Phoolsunnee, who agreed to take it on the former juma, which, after the usual deductions, now amounts to Rs. 126. The November or six-anna kist of 1847 was paid by him. The balances for many years equalling in amount, the entire juma have annually been remitted. The present balances equal to the juma for one whole year, and the ten-anna kist of the second year of course require remission.

10.—The village has fallen a victim to insalubrity of climate. It was wholly depopulated and abandoned in 1846-47. A few assameewati collections were made on account of the ten-anna kist of 1846, since which it has remained wholly uncultivated; not having been since re-established, this village is recommended to be struck off the rent-roll from the commencement of the revised settlement. The balances consisting of the juma for one year, and a portion of a second of course require remission.

NO. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1st January, 1919, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

12 Luchmepoor,	Hokoomut Singh,	79	8	14	1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48,	29 67 67	0 0 0 14	0 0 0 14	12.—The circumstances of this village are precisely similar to those of Bajawala, No. 1, which see. The juma proposed by Mr. Vansittart has been maintained at the revision of settlement, with the addition of a considerable item as the juma, on an average of grant rates, of a portion of the culturable area. This portion, added to the juma recommended by Mr. Vansittart in his Settlement Report of 7th July 1845, makes up the juma of the revised settlement, viz., Rs. 29. The balances being the amount, nearly, of the proposed reductions for three years of course require remission.
						163	1	8	
13 Mohibbawala,	Nubbee Buksh,	59	14	2	1846-47, 1847-48,	23 23	1 1	2 2	13.—On the ruin of this village many years ago it was taken up by Nubbee Buksh, an enterprising merchant of Landour, on the promise of grant terms in addition to a small portion of the original juma, which was retained. At the revision of settlement, Mr. Vansittart's arrangements were upheld, a portion of the old juma being retained, and a small additional juma assessed, on the portion of the culturable land, at an average of grant rates. The original and additional portion constituted
						—	—	—	46 2 4

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

Pargunna No. Mouza.	Name of Proprietor.	Former Juma.	Year.	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			Total.	REMARKS.
				1	2	3		
14 Meenwaal,	Buddun Singh,	60 8 12 18 16-17, 1847-48,	32 12 8	32 12 8	32 12 8	32 12 8	65 8 16	the juma of the revised settlement Rs. 34. The balances consisting of the amount of the proposed reductions for two years of course require remission. 14.—The circumstances of this village are similar to those of Bujawala, No. 1, and others of the same class. On the same grounds the juma was recommended by Mr. Vansittart to be reduced to the highest juma of the settlement of 1830. This arrangement was maintained by me at the revised settlement, a small addition of juma on a portion of the culturable area having been assessed on an average of grant rates as in other cases. The juma of the revised settlement is thus Rs.

33. The balances consisting of the aggregate of the proposed reductions for two years of course require remission.

15. The circumstances of this village are the same as those of Jhajra, No. 4. It was originally much over-assessed in consequence of which, and the ravages of disease and climate, it fell out of cultivation. It was assigned in 1845 partly at three-anna rates, partly on grant terms, to the present proprietor, by whom it has been restored. To the jumla proposed by Mr. Vansittart in his Settlement Report of 7th July 1825, Rs. 18.12, a small additional jumla has been assessed on an average of grant rates on a portion of the cultivable area, making the jumla of the revised settlement after the prescribed reductions, Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The balances consisting of the proposed reductions for two years will, of course, require

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">218</td><td style="padding: 2px;">15</td><td style="padding: 2px;">10</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1846-47,</td><td style="padding: 2px;">200</td><td style="padding: 2px;">3</td><td style="padding: 2px;">10</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="7" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1847-48,</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">200</td><td style="padding: 2px;">3</td><td style="padding: 2px;">10</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr> </table>	218	15	10	1846-47,	200	3	10	1847-48,							200	3	10					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">400</td><td style="padding: 2px;">7</td><td style="padding: 2px;">11</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr> </table>	400	7	11				
218	15	10	1846-47,	200	3	10																							
1847-48,																													
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">29</td><td style="padding: 2px;">7</td><td style="padding: 2px;">18</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1847-48,</td><td style="padding: 2px;">19</td><td style="padding: 2px;">7</td><td style="padding: 2px;">18</td></tr> </table>	29	7	18	1847-48,	19	7	18	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Isur Sahjee,</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> </table>	Isur Sahjee,																				
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Jowala,																													

Isur Saheer

115 Mithunwala,

6 Hurrawala,
Mithunwala,

NO. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

1 Perchunnaah.	2 Mouza.	3 Name of Proprietor.	4 Former Juma.	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.		Total Year. Amount. Rs. As. G.	REMARKS.	8
				5	6			
17 Boordhawala,	13 6 10 1846-47, 1847-48,	13 6 10 8 6 10	21 13 0	for 1848-49, Rs. 24. The balances consisting of the proposed reduction for one year are recommended for remission.	17. This village has long been deserted, its decay and ruin having been caused by insularity of its climate. Remissions corresponding in amount with the juma have, for some years, annually been granted. The present balances will, for the same reason, require remission, and the village not having been restored, is recommended to be struck off the rent-roll from the commencement of revised settlement.

18 Poorowala,	... ...	18 12 6 1846-47, 1847-48,	18 12 6 11 12 6 11 12 6	30 8 12	18. Same as the above No. 17; a few assamee- meewar collections were, during the last year, made on this and the above village. The pre- sent balances being nearly the entire Juma for two years will require remission, and the village is recommended to be struck off the rent-roll from the commencement of the re- vised settlement.
19 Dooewala,	Futtah Sing,	40 10 10 1847-48,	15 0 0 15 0	0 19.	This village, in consequence of the death of the moquddum and the desertion of the assamees, fell out of cultivation in the year 1947, after the realization of the 10 anna or May kists of that year. At the revision of the settlement it was re-settled with its present proprietor on an average of grant rates on a Juma of Rs. 20. The balances accruing during the year of its desertion require remission.
20 Sakhowala,	...	26 13 0 1847-48,	13 15 5 13 15	5 20.	Same as Nos. 17 and 18. This village was deserted in 1947, and should be struck off the rent-roll from the commencement of the revis- ed settlement, and the balances correspond- ing in amount with the Juma for one year, less a few assameewar collections, on account of the 10 anna kist of 1847, should be remitted.
21 Katul,	...	19 10 12 1846-47, 1847-48,	19 10 12 19 10 12	39 5 4	21. Same as Nos. 17 and 18. This village has been long obliterated, and should be struck off the rent-roll from the commencement of the

No. 12.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 130.

Statement of Outstanding Balances up to 1847-48 requiring remission which have been held suspended by the orders of the Board or Government, pending submission of Report on revision of Settlement.

Mouzah. Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Former. Juma.	BALANCE OF EACH YEAR.			Total.	REMARKS.
			Year.	Amount.	Rs. As. G.		
22 Kanhurwala,	Shiboo Negee, ...	195 11 14	1846-47, 1847-48,	40 6 0 70 11 4		111 1 14	<p>revised settlement. The balances consisting of the entire juma for two years require remission.</p> <p>22. This is a good village for the Eastern Doon. It was, however, over-assessed at the settlement of 1840, from the same causes as Bajawala No. 1, and has consequently been falling off ever since that time. The shamilat lands in the village bore so large a proportion to its cultivated area as to render the payment of the juma assessed each year more difficult. At the revised settlement this shamilat assessment was struck out, and the village assessed at the three-anna rates on its present actual cultivation, the revised juma, after the usual</p>

deductions, being Rs. 96. The village is now beginning to recover itself. The balances consist nearly of the amount of the proposed reductions for two years, and of course require remission.

23. This village had long been deserted, and annual remissions of the entire juma for many years granted. In 1847, it was restored and assigned to the present proprietor, who paid the khureef kists of that year ; at the revision of settlement it was re-settled at a juma of Rs. 35, being the full juma on the existing cultivation. The balances consisting of the entire juma for one year and part of the juma of the second year will, of course, require remission.

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

No. 13.—REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 134.
Statement showing the Expenses incurred in the revision of Settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Expense of Survey by Ameens.										Salary of Omiah employed in the Settlement.										Miscellaneous Expenses, exclusive of the foregoing.		
Area surveyed.	Rate per 100 Acres	Amount.		Moieties of Expenses of Survey payable by the zamindars.																		
37124 0 0	Cultivated and fallow.			140707 0 0	Culturable and barren waste.			4 0 0	Cultivated and fallow.			2 0 0	Culturable and barren waste.			1484 15 6	Cultivated and fallow.			2814 0 0	Culturable and barren waste.	Zillah.
Dehra Doon,																4284 15 6	Total.			1503 13 5	Collected.	
																545 10 4	Hemited.			2149 7 9	Meteby payable by Government.	
																700 0 0	Extra salary of Thesidder from 1st August 1847 to 30th September 1848, amount ordered by order of Government, No. 4307, dated 14th October 1847.			30 0 0	Salary of Mirihas employed from 1st Feb. ruary to 30th April 1847.	
																1479 5 9	Salary of Establishment at 70 Rs. per month, from 1st February 1847 to 31st November 1848.			2209 5 9	Total.	
																310 15 0	Stationery.			310 15 0	Stationery.	
																49 9 6	Ropes for Jurebes.			74 1 9	Cloth for Bustebas and Maps.	
																79 12 0	Book-bindier, for binding Settlement Misla.			510 6 3	Total.	
																6478 1 2	Grand Total.					

A. ROSS,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

No. 293 OF 1845.

FROM J. THORNTON Esq.,
Secretary to Government N. W. P.,
Revenue Department.

To H. M. ELLIOT, Esq.,
Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue,
North Western Provinces, Agra.

DATED AGRA, THE 22ND JANUARY, 1845.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated November 29th last, regarding the state of affairs in the Dehra Doon, and to communicate to you the following instructions on the subject of the pending settlement, as the result of the investigations made by the Lieutenant Governor during his late visit to that district.

2nd. In order fully to understand the subject, it is necessary to revert to the settlement made in 1830, and extending for ten years till the

close of 1839. The principles on which that settlement was made are detailed in the letters noted in the margin.* It was based on the assumption that the Government was the entire possessor of the land, and might bestow it on

* Letter from Major Young, Superintendent, dated 28th November 1829.
Resolution of Government, dated 16th March 1830.
whom they liked. In virtue of this right, they made a settlement only of the cultivated land, bestowed it in proprietary right on the actual cultivators, and made the theekadars or former malgoozars, servants of Government, to manage the villages and make the collections, receiving for their services 10 per cent. of the payments from the cultivators.

3rd. Mr. Vansittart has questioned the justice or expediency of this arrangement. After full inquiry into the case, the Lieutenant Governor has arrived at the conclusion that the proceeding was opposed to the principles observed by the British Government in other provinces of this Presidency. When the Government, by placing a limit on its demand for a term of years, created a valuable property, it had the right to vest that property in whom it pleased; but here, as elsewhere, it was just to give it to those parties who had in equity the best claim to it. It would appear that in the Doon, there were villages in which the proceeding was equitable, because the land was in fact held by a number of cultivating proprietors. But there were also many villages, where this state of property did not exist, and where the same diversity of tenure was to be found, as is apparent in other

parts of the country. Some villages had been settled by private speculators at their own risk and cost within the recent memory of man, either during the Goorkha occupation or in our time. In others were a body of proprietors cultivating in part themselves, and in part through their resident assamees. In all these cases, justice and expediency demanded that the proprietary right should be vested in the first settlers of the villages, or in the old proprietors, and not, as has been the case, in the mere assamees, who had never claimed nor exercised any proprietary rights.

4th. The assessment was on the cultivated land only, and at the rate of three annas per beegah uniformly. The waste land might be

First year,	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna.	taken up by the nearest ryot, <i>i.e.</i> , proprietor, on application, at rates increasing till the 5th year, when
Second "	1	"	it reached the maximum of three annas a beegah.
Third "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	
Fourth "	2	"	No village boundaries were marked off, but each vil-
Fifth - "	3	"	lage was left to extend itself as it could, and some new villages were settled by speculators on the above terms.

6th. The measurement of the Doon, under Captain Brown, took place in 1838-39. The boundaries of all the villages were determined, and the cultivated, culturable, and barren land in each village measured here as elsewhere. The terms on which the settlement was to be made are contained in the Board's orders of 2nd June 1840.

7th. Three annas per beegah, or 14 annas 6 gundahs, was to be as before the maximum demand (per acre), of which 2 annas and 6 gundahs, or one-sixth, was to be the right of the moquddum, and 11 annas and 10 gundahs the right of the Government. One-fourth of the culturable land was to be left unassessed to the village, avowedly for grazing, whilst the remainder was to be given on the grant terms of 1837-38 to the village if they would take it, and if not, to any other applicant. Unoccupied land beyond the limits of any village was to be at the disposal of Government, and to be assigned as they might see fit.

8th. The actual cultivators were to be recognized as the proprietors of the soil, and the rights of the moquddums to remain as before.

9th. Upon these principles the settlement of 1840 was formed by Colonel Young, but it has never yet been reported to the Government, nor have the principles on which it has been effected been ever yet brought under the consideration of the Government.

10th. Exceptions have been taken to the assessment and to the declaration of rights. On both these very essential points, specific orders are requisite, and the Lieutenant Governor desires me to communicate the following instructions respecting them.

11th. The exceptions taken to the assessment are three :—

First,—that faith has been broken with the persons who brought land into cultivation on the strength of Colonel Young's proclamation of 1st March 1838, (*vide* Mr. Vansittart's letter of 18th March 1843, paragraphs 14 to 18).

Secondly,—that the surveyor measured much land as cultivated which in fact was not cultivated or occupied, and that as the settlement has now been made with the cultivating occupants, the rate on these lands cannot, in some cases, be realized. These lands are called *shamilut*; (*vide* Mr. Williams' letter of 20th September 1842, paragraph 9).

Thirdly,—that the assessment has been fixed on the cultivated and occupied land according to the English professional measurement, and not according to the native *khusreh* measurement, the former being in excess of the latter, whilst the latter alone shows in detail the extent of each proprietor's occupancy. This excess is called *beshee*; (*vide* Mr. Williams' letter of 3rd June 1842, paragraphs 3 to 8).

12th. The first of these imputations is the most serious; for the preservation of good faith is necessary. Several cases were therefore examined in which this pledge of land on grant terms was said to have been given and violated. In all, the case was found to stand as already

stated in paragraph 5th. Application had been made, and land promised on measurement. But the applicants, without waiting for the pottah, broke up the land, and when the measurement was made, they pointed out the cultivated and occupied land adjoining their settled villages as that which they expected to hold on grant terms. This application was rejected. The occupied and cultivated land was assessed at 3 annas per beegah ; culturable land, (if there were any in the vicinity), equal to one-fourth of the cultivated, was left free of assessment, and the excess given on grant terms. There was no breach of faith in this, because no grants had ever been made, but there was a disappointment of expectation, though this was owing as much to the precipitancy of the applicants as to any other cause.

13th. Wherever, as in the case of Europeans, new villages had been located by natives in expectation of grants, those hopes should certainly be fulfilled; and if in such cases the full jumia had been assessed, it should be remitted, the village given on grant terms, and the excess refunded. Such has been the course very properly pursued by the Board with regard to mouzah Chuttunwala, pergannah Suntour, in the Western Doon, the property of Futtch Singh, and any other similar cases that may be brought forward, must be similarly treated. But where the newly cultivated land was merely added on to old settled villages, it may fairly be said that neither under the terms of the settlement of 1830, nor of the proclamation of 1st March 1838, were they warranted in breaking up waste land till after application it had been measured off and granted. The terms of the settlement of 1840 were very liberal. To those they have agreed, and by those they must abide.

14th. The other two exceptions to the assessment, proceed on the ground that the people have an abstract right to the very favourable terms contemplated in the Board's orders of 2nd June 1840, and that if it can be proved that, from any cause, terms they have obtained, are not quite so favourable as they should have been under those instructions, they are entitled to a tantamount reduction. Now this position cannot be maintained. The Board merely meant to prescribe a general rule for guidance; not a fixed law for assessment. They neither intended to do the latter, nor had they the power to do so. The rule was followed to the best of the assessing officer's ability, and the settlement formed. If that settlement was fair, it must stand here as elsewhere. If, on the other hand, it can be shown to be excessive, or incapable of realization, here as elsewhere it must be reduced. As might be expected, the maximum of 3 annas per beegah is very unequal. It is so low, that almost all land can pay it, but it also leaves a very unnecessary and disproportioned profit to the proprietors of good land, and this profit is yearly increasing with rapidity as population increases, and the value of land rises. Wherever the land can easily pay the assessment, there is no

sufficient cause for reduction of juma, because it can be shown that it fell at more than 3 annas a beegah, or that culturable land to the extent of one-fourth of the cultivated was not left unassessed. But wherever, from these causes, the land is really overassessed with reference to its assets, the Collector is at liberty to recommend a reduction of the assessment.

15th. Some difficulty arises from determining who is to pay the rate on the *shamilat* or *beshee* lands, but this has been in many cases already adjusted by the proprietors agreeing to distribute it on their holdings, or by the moquddum taking it on himself. Where this has been done, it should be confirmed, and where it has not been done, and yet the total assessment on the village is moderate, it should be done by the Collector. If the assessment is in itself higher than can fairly be demanded, it should be reduced by striking off the assessment on the *shamilat* and *beshee* lands, or in any other preferable way. It is believed that there are some cases in the Daeens, (or circles of high stony lands in the upper parts of the Doon,), where reduction is necessary. There, separate cultivated villages are intermixed with the lands of the Daeens, and the hamlets of the Daeens with one another, to such a degree, that it was necessary to measure several villages or hamlets together, according to the European scientific method. These were measured separately, according to the native method, but the assessable area shown by the European method exceeded the total of the corresponding area as given by the native method. It is now impossible to say by whom the assessment on the *shamilat* and *beshee* lands should be paid, whilst the demand from the whole is very high, and burthensome, and there was no culturable land which could be assigned free of assessment.

16th. The determination of the rights of the present residents in the Doon is a subject of great importance and much delicacy. Here, as must necessarily be the case in every country, insecurity of title has materially affected the prosperity of the country, nor will the district thrive, as it ought to do, till every man knows, or has the means of knowing, what his rights are. The difficulty, such as it is, must be faced, and the necessary remedy applied.

17th. The Lieutenant Governor has already expressed, in paragraph 3, his opinion that the Resolution of Government, dated 16th March 1830, as carried into effect by the local officers and afterwards confirmed by Government, was erroneous and injudicious. It was however within the competency of the Government to make the declaration, and the rights thus created, and now exercised for upwards of 14 years, must be scrupulously maintained. But there is no necessity for extending the principles of that Resolution, further than was contemplated at the time they were assumed, or than is now universally the case. They have not been extended to the grants made to Europeans in 1837-38

and subsequently, and it is not right that they should be extended to any villages brought into cultivation by natives since 1830, as has now been erroneously done. Nor is it necessary that they should be extended to ryots settled in the old villages by the moquddums since 1830.

18th. It remains that all those who were recognized as proprietors in

* *Extract from Resolution of Government, dated 16th March 1830.*

7. That the moquddums be distinctly regarded as officers of Government, liable to be removed from the situation, if they shall fail to promote the public interests and to give satisfaction to the people; but otherwise to be continued, as proposed in the 20th paragraph of Major Young's Report, and should any individual be removed for misconduct, (the general arrangement continuing), a preference shall be given to persons of the same family if otherwise qualified.

Extract from Major Young's letter, dated 28th November 1829.

20. The right of succession to the moquddums should be hereditary by entail to the next male heir, without the power of selling, willing it away, or sequesterating it in any manner.

1830*, or their heirs or assignees, should be still regarded as proprietors, and that not only of the land they then held, but also of the land they may have since brought into cultivation and now

hold. Towards such the moquddums are mere Government servants, called upon to collect from them, and in virtue of that office entitled to a portion of the sum collected. Their office is not heritable nor transferable, but they are liable to exclusion by the Collector for misconduct, or insolvency, or any other cause which incapacitates them from the right discharge of their duty.

19th. The cultivating proprietors, in the event of their default, are responsible to the Government in their persons and property. Their land may be sold, their personal property may be distrained, and themselves imprisoned. The moquddum is required to aid in these processes, and to assist in making arrangements for the land. He is also at liberty to take the land if no better offer be made, but he cannot be compelled to take the land. The cultivating proprietors are not jointly responsible one for the other, nor is the moquddum responsible for the default of the cultivators, otherwise than that he is liable to be displaced from his post of moquddum if he is unable or unwilling to collect the juma of the village.

20th. Assamees in villages that were settled in 1830, who have been located since that date, should be considered the tenants of those who located them, whether moquddums or proprietors. The land they hold should be entered as the property of the person who located them, and they put on the footing of *khood kasht* assamees, paying a rent fixed by special contract, or varying according to the custom of the pergunnah, but possessing no heritable and transferable property. If they have located themselves, they will of course be proprietors.

21st. Villages which have been located since 1830, will be settled in full proprietary right with the locators, care being only taken that the terms made with the resident Assamees are maintained.

22nd. Culturable land, to the amount of one-fourth of the cultivated land, was left free of assessment under the impression that it was required for grazing purposes. This was a mistake. There is grazing land in abundance elsewhere, and the culturable land has been generally broken up. Where this has been done in old settled villages, it will be considered the property of him by whom or at whose cost it was broken up. Where it has not been broken up, it must now be decided who has the right to break it up. Each proprietor is entitled to a plot proportioned to his property; but if he is unable or unwilling to occupy it, it should be offered first to the moquddum, and next to any other proprietor willing to take it up. If no one will take the land, it may be left unappropriated, with a declaration that each proprietor is entitled to a certain portion, and may break it up when he liked.

23rd. In paragraph 19 of his letter of 18th March 1843, Mr. Vansittart mentions several villages settled in 1830, where the ryotwaree character of that proceeding has never had effect, and the moquddum has remained to the present day sole proprietor. This opinion rests on no recorded document, but on the known fact that in these villages the cultivators have continued up to the present date to pay to the moquddum a fixed portion of their crops, either by *kun* or *buttaee*, and have never paid according to the sums assessed on them at the time of Settlement, nor exercised any rights of transfer. In such cases, the right may be held to have lapsed, even supposing it now to be claimed. But it is most desirable that the records should not stand as they now do, exhibiting a false and arbitrary state of property. If the cultivators assert the right, they should be made to exercise it, otherwise they should be made to relinquish in favor of the moquddum, who is the actual possessor of it. Each case should be examined, and some arrangement made between the moquddum and the cultivators.

24th. It requires no very great labor to follow out these principles in the Doon. The villages are few, and the Lieutenant Governor has full confidence in the ability and discretion of Mr. Vansittart to carry out all the measures which are requisite.

25th. The juma settled by Major Young will be immediately confirmed on its being reported by the Board, but confessedly liable to reductions where they may be found necessary by the Settlement Officer. In all other respects, their inability to raise a confirmed juma, Mr. Vansittart is hereby invested with full powers as a Settlement Officer under Regulation VII 1822, and Regulation IX 1833. Under these powers, it will be necessary for him to take up the case of each village, determine all the rights in it, and hold a proceeding declaratory of those rights.

26th. It remains to notice a few cases where villages have lately fallen into decay, and where other new villages are forming.

27th. Much of the land in the Doon is of little value, the population is scanty, and the impediments to residence arising from the unhealthiness of the climate, and to the want of water so great, that there is difficulty in forming new villages or even maintaining the old ones. The inhabitants are not much attached to the soil, and when the very favorable grant terms are contrasted with the settlement terms, it is not surprizing if the men sometimes desert their old settled lands in order to take up new lands. This indeed would have been much more the case than it has, had it not been that the debt to Government during the period of settlement has been considered personal, as has already been stated, paragraph 19; a man was not allowed to resign his lease, and if he left the land he was obliged, so long as he remained in the Doon, to pay the demand, unless he could obtain another person to take the lease from him. This perhaps was necessary under the circumstances of the case. It was not illegal, and when the liberal terms granted to the people are considered, it was not inequitable.

28th. Still there are several cases in which death or desertion from the Doon have depopulated small villages, which cannot now be restored. The longer retention of these on the rent-roll is unnecessary, and authority will be given for striking them off and remitting the existing balances on them as soon as Mr. Vansittart submits a list of them, with a brief statement of the circumstances which occasioned the decay of each.

29th. Mr. Vansittart has exerted himself with much zeal to establish new villages. The orders of Government, dated 22nd June last, have decided the terms on which such grants should be given: and the orders of Government, dated 18th November 1839, paragraph 6, vested the local officers with authority to give such grants to natives on condition of their being reported to Government for sanction. The annexed form of pottah seems to meet the requisitions of the case, and there is no objection to the immediate grant of lands on these terms, provided the boundaries be first determined and marked off; that each grant do not exceed 4000 acres, and that tenders for higher terms have been invited, but not made as prescribed in paragraph 4 of the orders of 22nd June last. These grants must be reported for confirmation as soon as engagements have been exchanged. Grants to Europeans must, under the orders of 18th November 1839, be reported to Government as definitely settled by the local authority, before engagements are exchanged.

30th. The Lieutenant Governor is desirous that every encouragement should be given to Mr. Vansittart in his endeavours to bring the waste lands of the Doon into cultivation, by the formation of new villages, and by liberal grants of *tuccavee*. It is only necessary to guard against the injury of old villages, by the establishment of new ones, and of this Mr. Vansittart seems fully aware. The advantages possessed by

settlers in the Doon are not few, and there is every prospect that agricultural operations will succeed, if they are prudently and economically conducted, and care be taken to give good titles, and scrupulously to respect and protect all rights to landed property.

31st. A copy of this letter has been given to Mr. Vansittart for his information and guidance.

32nd. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned, copies having been retained, for record.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. THORNTON,

Secty. to Govt., N. W. P.

AGRA : }
The 22nd January 1845. }

FORM OF POTTAH, referred to in preceding page.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces has been pleased to confer on Mr. _____ his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the grant of a tract of waste land measuring British statute acres _____ situate in _____ to be holden by him on the conditions herein after stated, that is to say, for the first fifty years, on the following conditions.

1st. To clear, according to the undermentioned proportions, the whole tract within the period of twenty years, with the exception of _____ acres of irremediably barren land, and one-fourth or _____ acres of the remainder deducted, as approved of by Government.

2nd. If no commencement be made to clear within the first year, the settlement to be void, and the grant resumable by Government, who may settle it with any other person.

3rd. If one-fourth of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated within the first five years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement be made with any other person; and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-fourth remaining uncultivated.

4th. If one-half of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in ten years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-half remaining uncultivated.

5th. If three-fourths of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in twenty years, the remainder to be at the disposal of Government, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the three-fourths remaining uncultivated.

6th. A fine incurred under any one of the three preceding clauses shall be leviable from the cleared portion of the grant, in the same way

as any ordinary balance of land revenue; but the person and other property of the grantee shall not be liable for it.

7th. To pay according to the kistbundees in use in the Dehra Doon, the following yearly jumas, *viz.*:

Years F. S.			Juma.	Years F. S.			Juma.
1	or	"	Nil.	16	or	"	
2	"	"		17	"	"	
3	"	"	Nil.	18	"	"	
4	"	"		19	"	"	
5	"	"	Nil.	20	"	"	
6	"	"		21	"	"	
7	"	"		22	"	"	
8	"	"		23	"	"	
9	"	"		24	"	"	
10	"	"		25	"	"	
11	"	"		26	"	"	
12	"	"		27	"	"	
13	"	"		28	"	"	
14	"	"		29	"	"	
15	"	"					

Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.
	R. A. G.		R. A. G.		R. A. G.
1st, 2nd and 3rd,	Nil.	6th, ..	0 6 2	9th, ...	0 10 15
4th,	0 3 0	7th, ...	0 7 13	10th, ...	0 12 6
5th,	0 4 11	8th, ...	0 9 4		

These jumas are to be recoverable according to the rules and regulations in force for the collection of the revenue from malgoozars, farmers, &c., in cases of arrears.

8th. The standard of measurement to be the British standard are consisting of 4840 square yards, and the Government shall be at liberty to measure the land in the 6th, 11th and 21st years, with the view of ascertaining that the conditions respecting the clearance of the specified portion of land by each of those periods have been fulfilled.

9th. The grantee to erect boundary marks round his grant, and to keep them in a state of repair.

10th. The public highways are not considered included in the grant of the land through which they run, and remain the property of the State.

11th. The grantee is to pay a contribution of one per cent. per annum on the amount of his juma for the year, for the repairs of the high roads, in lieu of all demands of the State, for aid in repairing the high roads. The grantee will have no claim on the Government for making or repairing private roads.

12th. The right of Government to take lands for roads, canals or other public purposes, in the mode laid down by the Regulation, is to remain in force in the lands included in this grant.

13th. All rights of way for men and cattle from the villages to watering places, and from villages to the high roads, are to be respected, and any dispute to be settled by the Magistrate under the control of the Commissioner.

14th. The right to all mineral products found within the grant is reserved to Government, and the grantee shall not deprive the public of the use of the natural products of the ground to the extent and on the terms under which they may have hitherto enjoyed them.

15th. The right of distribution of water for irrigation is reserved to the State. Government will direct such cuts and sluices to be made as may appear proper.

16th. The grantee is bound to conform to such rules regarding police arrangements as may be determined on, and to appoint and support a *gurut* for each inhabited village if required.

17th. The grantee is bound to conform to all Regulations and Acts of Government in common with all other landholders.

NOTE.—The lands included in this grant are shewn in the subjoined table.

No. in Map.	Name of grant.	Name of grantees.	Total area in acres.	Deduct irreclaimably barren acres.	Remains useful area acres.	Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ th as approved by Government.	Area to be engaged for.

And provided the said conditions be well and truly fulfilled, then from and after the lapse of the said term, the lands are to be held on the same conditions and subject to the same rules and regulations as all other landed tenures paying revenue to the British Government in the North Western Provinces.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, dated at Agra, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty _____.

Examined and registered as
No. _____ in the Secretary's
Office, Revenue Department,
N. W. P.

Secretary to Govt., N. W. P.

APPENDIX B.

Notes regarding the Settlement of the Doon.

1st. Having lately had an opportunity at Dehra of examining in company with the Commissioner, Mr. Morrieson, the proceedings of the Superintendent in the revision of the settlement under the orders of January 22nd 1845, it seems advisable to place on record the result of these inquiries.

2nd. Mr. Vansittart's report of July 7th, 1845, which has not yet been forwarded to Government, came under consideration, and some questions proposed by the Superintendent were discussed.

3rd. Further inquiry has fully established the errors which were committed in this settlement. The tenures of land in the Doon are not materially different from what are found in other parts of the country, and it is a fatal mistake to consider every cultivator the absolute proprietor of the land he cultivates. It was also an error to assume 3 annas a local beegah, (or 14 as. 6 pie, 6 gundahs an acre), a fair assessment for all land in the Doon. For some land it was unnecessarily light, but some very poor land in the thinly peopled parts of the district could not pay even that.

4th. The assessment cannot now be altered. The rate determined was a maximum. The lightly assessed lands will yield their proprietors more or less profit during the settlement. The juma on the heavily assessed land will continue to be paid with difficulty, unless some means can be devised for lightening the burden, or more equally distributing it in particular cases.

5th. Much may be done towards remedying the erroneous record of rights. The effect of the late settlement seems to have been little understood. In many cases, the old state of things has not been altered, and all parties appear willing to cancel what has passed, and to revert to their ancient customs.

6th. The village of Majera is a case in point. It is a regular putteedaree village, held by a community of Rajpoots, who are divided into two *thokes*, one of which contains 3 puttees and the other 4. The land and the *assamees* are divided amongst the several shareholders. The cultivating *assamees*, though recorded as proprietors of their cultivation, have never considered themselves to be such, and shrink from the responsibility which it involves. There is apparently no difficulty in forming a new record as in a putteedaree village. If, however, the cultivators who were recognized as proprietors at the time of settlement, refuse to relinquish

their rights, they must be confirmed as subordinate proprietors on the footing explained in paragraph 118 of Directions for Settlement Officers.

7th. In such cases, the moquddumee allowance of 20 per cent. may be distributed differently from what it was at the time of settlement. This may be arranged according to the wish of the parties. It is said that generally they wish 15 per cent. to be distributed amongst the proprietors, and 5 per cent. to be reserved for the lumberdar or lumberdars. This is unobjectionable. The whole will be shewn as so much deducted from the Government demand, and the proprietors and lumberdars will collect it themselves, according to the authorized process.

8th. At present there are 12 putwarees engaged for the whole district, and receiving pay from Government as
 * 12 Putwarees, @ 5 60 their servants*. They reside at the Sudder stationery, 3 station, and know nothing of the villages. It
 per mensem, ... 63 would be much better to put the putwaree's
 or per annum, 756 establishment on the same footing here as elsewhere, which the proprietors are willing enough should be the case, if they have the nomination of the men. In such an event, the Government establishment may be discontinued, and a *pro rata* reduction of juma given to the proprietors to cover the expense.

9th. Many of the villages have assigned to them culturable waste lands on grant terms, over and above the one-fourth free of assessment. It was never decided who was to have, or pay for this land. On the new arrangement, a *russuddee* juma will be fixed, to cover this source of increased income, and the land will be left to the community of proprietors to be dealt with according to the village custom. One rupee per annum additional for every 15 acres, after the first three years, seems to be a rate of increase nearly corresponding in round numbers with what is generally understood by grant terms, though in this case its meaning has never been defined. Fractions in these as in all other similar cases, may be omitted, and the nearest rupee be taken.

10th. The moquddums on the old footing seem to have been responsible for the police as well as the revenue. The former obligation may be best discharged by their nominating a chowkeedar to each village or circle of villages, who will be paid in money or land as may be found best.

11th. The constitution of the Daeens has been the subject of much doubt. Mr. Vansittart's conclusion, as expressed in paragraphs 16 and 20 of his report of 7th July 1845, is not generally approved.

12th. My own impressions are founded on brief conversations with the native officers, and with the leading men, especially of Oodeewalla and Kurunpoor Daeens. The constitution of the estates appears to me so simple and conformable with the usual features of similar tenures in other parts of the country, that I am only surprised that doubts should have

existed on the subject, and I am led from that very cause to suspect the accuracy of the information I received. My opinion must therefore be received with caution, and most carefully tested before it be made the basis of future proceedings.

13th. I will state as briefly as the case admits, my view of the constitutions of these Daeens, of the way in which they should have been settled, and of the course which, under present circumstances, is open to the Government.

14th. The Daeens comprise the lands stretching from the vicinity of Dehra up the southern slope of the hills. Much of the land is very poor, but that in the neighbourhood of Dehra and Rajpoor, and the interjacent road, is most valuable as building ground. The value of all is much greater than it ever was before, from the great demand for produce of all sorts, as well as for the labor of the inhabitants.

• 1. Oodeewala, owned by Chundail Rajpoots.		15th. There are eight Daeens, each of which is said to be the property of one family or tribe or community. The names of the Daeens and the families who own them
2. Udoewala,	" "	Khurowla.
3. Mansingwala,	" "	Mujalee.
4. Dhorusi,	" "	Sarsuree Brahmins.
5. Kurrumpoor,	" "	Chundail Rajpoots.
6. Hatee Burkulla,	" "	Khurowa.
7. Gopeewala,	" "	Bisht.
8. Dalunwala,	" "	Chundail.

are noted in the margin.*

16th. Each of these Daeens comprises the whole or part of several villages; each village in the Daeens has its known boundaries; and the portion belonging to each Daeen, whether cultivated or waste, is also well known. There are some villages, (*e. g.* Keolagir), part of which is in a Daeen and the rest a distinct mehal. The Daeens are in fact talooqas consisting of lands in different villages, all constituting one mehal, and held by a village community according to a known rule. The cultivators, who are not members of the community, are either Raolees or common *assessees*. The former are members of neighbouring Rajpoor or Brahmin families, with whom the proprietors have intermarried, and whom they have settled on their villages on favorable terms.

17th. Each Daeen seems to have been originally divided into 36 *jholahs*, though the term is now obsolete. This appears to have been merely an arbitrary mode of expressing the fractional shares of the estate. A Daeen was supposed to be divided into 36 *jholahs* instead of 20 biswahs or 16 annas, and the shares were expressed in 36ths instead of 20ths or 16ths.

18th. In this state of things the proper course would have been to have marked off the boundaries of each village, and to have surveyed it professionally and by *khusreh*. A Daeenwar Moontukhib would have shown the area of each Daeen, which should have been assessed on its assets, and settled with the proprietors. The rights of these proprietors

would have been defined in the *wajib-ool-urz*, and the rights of all subordinate proprietors or tenants would have been decided in the usual way, and shown in the jumalbundee.

19th. As it is, strips of land (*puthrees*) lying between mountain streams, have been arbitrarily and erroneously named as certain Daeens, and surveyed so, both professionally and by *khusreh*. It is impossible to find from the papers where the lands of any Daeen lie. The settlement has been made for each Daeen, with the cultivators in each mouzah as his property. The property thus created has been in many cases sold or sublet at an enormous profit.

20th. The proper remedy is now to make a new Mouzahwar measurement and Daeenwar Moontukhib. The Daeens may then be settled with the proprietary communities, and the best arrangement practicable made between them and the subordinate occupants of the land. Each such subordinate occupant is entitled to be considered the proprietor of the plot of land settled with him, at the jumna then determined, and will occupy the position defined in paragraph 118 of "Directions for Settlement Officers." If they resign this right, they then become mere *assamees*, between whom and the proprietary community a fair arrangement is to be made.

21st. The moquddums (of whom there may be two or more, as expedient) will become lumberdars. The community of proprietors will have the right to the waste land in the Daeens, and to the equitable assessment on all lands in excess of their putthals held by the subordinate proprietors, and on all resigned lands. The sayer items, such as wood, minerals, &c., may be given to them, but the Government must reserve to itself the right over all streams of water and their beds, in order that it may have the power of equitably distributing the waters for the good of the people at large.

22nd. In making this change, the Superintendent must be most careful that its full bearings be understood, and the consent obtained of all parties, whose rights may be affected. The papers must be compiled with much accuracy and fullness, so as not only to show the present state of property, but also so as to provide for its future probable changes.

23rd. One great evil of proprietary communities thus constituted is the difficulty of their giving a title to land within the estate. Provision must be specially made for this in the *wajib-ool-urz*. It must be determined who in the community can sell or lease land, and how the subordinate interests are to be compensated. Hitherto intending lessees or purchasers have had only to deal with the recorded cultivating proprietary occupant: in future they will have to deal primarily with a numerous proprietary community, and secondarily with subordinate, proprietary or non-proprietary occupants. The subordinate proprietary occupants can sell or dispose of their property as they like. The non-pro-

prietary cannot, but will have to be bought out, like the tenants in Ireland, when the land has been purchased or leased from the community of proprietors.

24th. By way of caution it may be observed, that perhaps the persons who have been represented to me as proprietors, are in fact only the moquddum's family, and that the Roohees and other old families are in fact the village community. This is a nice point to determine. It ought to turn on the consideration of who disposed of the waste lands, enjoyed the sayer products, and reaped all incidental advantages, or bore all incidental burdens over and above the Government demand ? Was it the moquddums alone ? or the family whom I suppose to be the village community ? or more than these, and if so, who ?

25th. The re-measurement of the villages may be made at the Government expense, but this re-measurement is for the better definition and protection of the rights of the community, and may therefore be fairly charged upon them, if they will consent. There is this advantage in its being done at their expense, that they will consider it more their own act, and will be the more careful that it be well done. Probably they will not object to do it themselves, when its full advantages are explained. In the Daeens there may be difficulty in apportioning the expense.

26th. My impression is, that the Daeens are not, as a whole, over-assessed, and that if the settlement for each Daeen be made as proposed with a community, all the members of whom are jointly and severally responsible for payment of the whole demand, there will be no difficulty in realizing the present juma. But it is most impolitic to maintain the stipulation that they will be liable to an increased charge for all land brought into cultivation, over and above the one-fourth given them free of assessment. The limits of each Daeen being determined, the whole area within those limits should be at the entire disposal of the community during the period of settlement, with, or without a *russudee* increase, as may seem fair. Where the assessment is heavy, no *russudee* increase should be demanded, but the proprietors should be encouraged to extend their cultivation by a guarantee against any increased assessment during the present settlement. This boon may probably go far to reconcile all parties to the proposed change in the constitution of property.

27th. These notes have been made thus full to assist the Superintendent in his future operations. They must be taken at their true value ; as suggestions and not as directions ; as indicating what may be done, and not as enjoining what must be done.

LANDOUR : }
April 9th, 1847. }

J. THOMASON.

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF HUMEERPOOR.

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A—Statement shewing the quantity of land under each description of Crop, and the percentage.

B—Statement shewing the numbers of Villages sold and the amount sale for the last 10 years.

C—Statement shewing the Juma, Collections and Balances of each Pergunnah for the last 11 years.

D—General Statement No. IV, for the five Pergunnahs.

E—Annual Statement No. V, for the five Pergunnahs.



REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE ZILLAH
OF*
HUMEEPOOR.

PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR, MOUDHA, RATH,
PUNWAREE AND KHURKA.

To R. LOWTHER, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Revenue, 4th Division,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Cawnpoor, 28th February, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the papers connected with the settlement of Humeerpoor proper, that is, the Reports the completion of northern division of Bundelkhund, exclusive of the Settlement. the pergannahs placed under the Deputy Collector stationed at Calpee.

2. I entered upon my duties in June 1841, Mr. Morgan having previously been obliged to leave from ill-health. When I took charge, by far the majority of the villages had been measured, almost all the boundary disputes settled, and the preparation of the Khuteonee papers was in a considerable state of forwardness.

3. The pergannahs entrusted to me for settlement were five, namely, Soomerpoor, Moudha, Rath, Punwaree and Khurka. Geographical details. The first two are divided from the last three by the pergannah of Julalpoor. Soomerpoor and Moudha to the south of Humeerpoor are bounded on the north by the rivers Betwa and Jumna; to the south and east by the pergannahs of Pylanee and Khundeh, zillah Banda; and to the west by pergannah Julalpoor. Their conjoint form is nearly square, with an extreme length and breadth in each case of about 25 miles. Their total area is 472 square miles; Soomerpoor to the north and nearest to Humeerpoor containing 240 miles, and Moudha to the south, 232 miles.

4. The three remaining pergannahs (*viz.* Rath, Punwaree and Khurka), are almost surrounded by the territories of different chieftains, the exception being to the north-east, on which side the pergannah of Julalpoor in Calpee bounds them. The principal chieftains are those of Chirkharee, Jeitpoor, Logassee, Alleepoor, Chutturpoora, Geroulee and Jhansee. The extreme length of the three pergannahs from north to south is about 58 miles, and their breadth from east to west, 34 miles. Their form and boundaries are very irregular, and in many places, particularly to the south, they are intersected by the territories of the above-named chieftains. Their total area is 806 square miles; Khurka the most northern of them containing 64 miles, Rath in the middle 318 miles, Punwaree 424 miles. The area of all five pergannahs being 1278 square miles.

5. There are numerous high barren rocks in the southwest, *i.e.*, over the whole pergannah of Punwaree; a few in pergannah Rath; but none in the other pergannahs. The face of the country is uneven with barren ridges and rich low lands. The neighbourhood of all the rivers and nullahs is full of ravines; the banks are for the most part high and barren; while the land below in the beds of the rivers is generally very rich.

6. The rivers are the Jumna, Betwa, Dussan, Cain, Chundrawal and Berma. All but the last two are boundaries; Rivers and Streams. the Jumna for a short distance to the north of pergannah Soomerpoor; the Betwa to the north of Khurka and Soomerpoor; the Dussan to the west of parts of Punwaree and Rath; and the Cain for a short distance to the south of Moudha. The Betwa, Dussan, and Cain all rise in the hills between Jubbulpoor and Bhopal, and run north about 250 miles. The Dussan empties itself into the Betwa at the north-west corner of pergannah Khurka; the Betwa and Cain join the Jumna; the first just below Humeerpoor, and the last in the Banda district at the Chillátára Ghât. The Berma river rises in the south in the Jeitpoor territory; receives in the Punwaree pergannah, in its northward course, the waters of the Urjoon, Keolaree and Gouchee streams; enters the Rath pergannah near the old cantonment of Keital, which was built on its left bank; crosses the south-east corner of the pergannah; runs the whole length of the Julalpoor pergannah and then unites with the Betwa. The Chundrawul river rises in the Jaloun territory runs in a north-east direction through the pergannah of Moudha and empties itself into the Cain in the Banda district, after receiving the Seechun stream.

7. The revenue survey and measurement of these pergannahs were conducted in the years 1839-40, and 1840-41, Survey. by Lieutenant H. V. Stephen—I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the accuracy of the measurement, as

detailed in the Khüsrehs and Khuteonees ; though in some statistical returns, such as the number of inhabitants, cattle, ploughs, &c., equal correctness was not attained. The measurement of every village was tested by remeasuring every field touching a line drawn across the field map, and if the difference was not greater than 5 per cent, the measurement was passed ; but the testing Officer examined each field as to the quality of the soil ; and whenever complaints were made, the survey returns were retested and re-examined again and again. To avoid frivolous complaints, I demanded the deposit of a certain sum per beegah from every proprietor who petitioned for a second examination. If his complaint was found to be well grounded he received back the deposit, otherwise it was confiscated. The beegah of the district is very small, considerably less than half an acre, the proportion is nearly 7 to 3, and more accurately 37 to 16.

8. The population of Bundelkhund is scanty ; the latest census is
The population. that made by the measuring Ameens under the
Revenue Surveyor, which in its details, is far
from accurate. Still it is an approximation, and is probably, in the total,
tolerably correct ; at any rate it is the latest, and, I believe, the best yet
made. The result for the five purgannahs under report, is 1,53,894 souls
distributed as in the annexed table.

Pargannah.	ADULT MALES.				Total No. of souls per square mile.							
	Cultivators,	Non-Cultivators,	Mahomedans,	Total Hindoos.								
Khurka, ...	64	929	40	960	458	68	526	1387	108	1495	3212	50·2
Moudha, ...	232	7304	2459	9763	3570	1727	5297	10874	4186	15060	33046	146·7
Punwaree,	424	15334	131	15465	6120	747	6867	21434	878	22332	49576	116·9
Rath, ...	318	10304	560	10864	7627	1105	8732	17931	1663	19596	40841	128·4
Soomerpoor, ...	240	10399	215	10614	3102	359	3461	13501	574	14075	27219	113·4
Total, ...	1278	44270	3405	47675	20877	4006	24883	65147	7411	72558	153894	120·5

This population, it will be observed, is chiefly agricultural, and the chief castes are Brahmims, Rajpoots, Lodhees, Bunyahs, Aheers, Koormees, Kachees and Khungars. Of these the Kachees, Koormees and Lodhees are the best cultivators. In Soomerpoor and Mouldha, the Rajpoots are far more numerous than any other caste. In Rath the Lodhees prevail, and in Punwaree and Khurka, the Lodhees and Brahmims are nearly in equal proportions. The Khungars are said to have been the rulers of this country before the Boondelas. They are now the chowkeedars; among the villagers the usual designation of the chowkeedars is "Khungar."

9. Education can scarcely be said to exist, there being nothing in the whole district that can deserve the character of a school. In the towns and villages collectively, perhaps from 400 to 500 boys may receive instruction in Hindee, as far as reading and writing the character and a little arithmetic: and the Persian to a similar extent may be taught in the whole to 25 or 30 boys.

10. The soils of Bundelkhund on this, the right, side of the Jumna, are very different from those on the opposite side. The names of the principal descriptions are Turee, Kuchar, Mar, Kabur, Purwa and Rakur. The quantity and the percentage of each on the total cultivation (exclusive of 7024 acres of resumed maafee) are detailed below:—

Pergunnah.	Turee.	Kuchar.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Total.	Acres.		Percentage.		
								Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	
Khurks, ...	218	1·3	1272	7·6	3100	18·4	4296	25·6	1957	11·6	5963	35·5
Moudha, ...	153	0·2	1783	2·1	28232	34·2	18066	21·9	16727	20·2	17663	21·4
Punwaree,	25	0.	732	0·6	37358	29·5	19710	15·7	29836	23·6	38657	30·6
Rath, ...	66	0·1	715	0·7	16470	15·4	30396	28·6	39190	36·8	19513	18·3
Sooneer- poor, }	365	0·5	795	1·1	18365	24·9	25369	34·5	15389	20·9	13364	18·1
Total, ...	827	0·2	5300	1·3	103525	25·5	97917	24·1	103099	25·4	95160	23·5
											405828	100

11. Turee and Kuchar, the names given to land annually overflowed by the rivers and streams on which it is situated, Turee, Kuchar. are in fact of the same description, the former taking its designation from *Tur*, moist, and the latter from *Kuchar*, edge.

12. Turee, from the longer period of its inundation receives a greater quantity, and is more enriched by the alluvial deposits ; of which the Kuchar benefits less, from the earlier subsidence of the waters from their higher level. From their situation these lands are only cultivated for Rubbee crops.

13. Mar is the popular designation of the peculiar black loam common in Bundelkhund, Malwa, the Nerbudda Mar. Territories and Gwalior, but I believe never found on the left bank of the Jumna. I am not competent to its geological description. It is of a deep black colour, extremely retentive of moisture, very rich, perfectly free from stones or other foreign substances, can be burnt like peat, and in dry weather contracts extremely, leaving large cracks and fissures in the soil, which renders irrigation impracticable.

14. Kabur is similar to Mar but mixed, to a slight degree, with other substances, kunkur, sand, &c., and is of a lighter or greyer black than the Mar.

15. Purwa is a light sandy soil almost of a yellowish colour, it does not contract like the Mar and Kabur, and is consequently capable of irrigation.

16. The Rakur, the poorest of all the soils, has a large mixture of kunkur in it and is only productive when the Rakur. rains are abundant, its cultivation being exclusively of the khureef crops. The other three are indiscriminately cultivated for either harvest, but the Purwa when sown with winter crops requires irrigation, which cannot be practised in the Mar and Kabur soils as already noticed.

17. A statement of the quantity of land under each description of Crops. crop, and the percentage of each with reference to the total cultivated area, as detailed in the measurement papers, is annexed (appendix A). It will be observed that the khureef is the principal harvest being three-fifths of the whole cultivation. Of the khureef crops, Jowar is the most extensively sown and cotton second in importance as regards breadth of cultivation. Of the rubbee crops, gram far exceeds any other, the second being wheat.

18. In the western pergunnahs, particularly in Rath, a considerable Sugarcane. quantity of sugarcane is grown. It is planted in the purwar soil and is plentifully irrigated. In Rath it is taken great care of, manured extensively, the land well worked and the crop is very valuable ; being sometimes, when fit to

cut, valued at above 200 Rupees the acre. In Punwaree the land is not so good, neither are the canes nor goor so valuable as in Rath.

19. The Cotton of these pergunnahs is inferior to that of some Cotton. pergunnahs in Banda, and to that which comes through Koonch from independent Bundelkund. The growth of it is very general throughout all the pergunnahs ; the best perhaps is produced in the south-west part of the Punwaree pergunnah, in Koopular for instance.

20. The only other crop which I think it necessary to mention particularly, is *âl*, ("Morinda Citrifolia"). The *âl* roots are used very extensively as a dye and exported to all parts of the North Western Provinces, but I am not aware that it has ever been imported into Calcutta, or that it is practically known in Europe. The Kharwa cloths are solely dyed with it, and so are most of the red cloths ; the colour given is a deep red. It is sown only in the *Mar* and *Kabur* soils, and when of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years growth is dug up to the depth of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the roots, in the bark of which the dye exists : instead of the *phowra*, narrow pickaxes are made use of to prevent injury to the smaller roots, the most valuable part of the produce.

The delay in the returns from the length of time before the plant is ready—the accumulation of several years' rent—the labour employed in annual weedings and particularly in uprooting it, render it rather a trying cultivation. It is not an exhausting crop by any means, and is usually succeeded by gram, generally yielding a very large return, partly resulting probably from the deep stirring up of the soil in collecting the roots. I have particularly noticed this cultivation, as I believe not existing to the north of the Jumna.

21. The customs duty on *âl* is very heavy, *ad valorem*. The article is arbitrarily divided into three classes or qualities and charged accordingly ; the distinction between 1st and 2nd, or 2nd and 3rd quality, is mere opinion, and entirely indefinite ; as an almost necessary result, the trade is exposed to vexatious and irregular exactions. An exporter takes out a pass for *âl* of the 2nd quality—the goods are stopped as being of the 1st, and subject to a higher rate—on examination it may be admitted as correctly described and released ; but the official cannot be punished for the hardship and inconvenience created by his interference, because it is merely an error in judgment on an uncertain and undefined point. The necessary consequence of this is the, at least probable, demand and payment of a fee by the exporter to escape interruption ; possibly made up by the evasion of the first rate on the superior qualities. A medium rate on all *âl* exported instead of a graduated duty would be an advantage to the people without loss to Government.

22. Gardens or topes are rare ; I cannot remember seeing a single mango *tope*, though a few mango trees interspersed with others, or alone, are not uncommon. *Gardens.* Gardens of the Mahwa trees (*Bassia latifolia*), are the commonest ; from its flowers is distilled the most inferior spirit of the country, and they are extensively eaten both in their fresh and dried states. Taudee and cheerunjee trees are common in the jungles in the western part of the district.

23. The khureef crops are all sown in this district broad cast ; and *General remarks on the agricultural culture.* the rubbee crops by drill in the usual mode ; no irrigation is required for wheat, or indeed for any thing except sugarcane, tobacco and garden produce. Besides the common plough similar to that used in the Dooab there are two others used in this district, the *Nagur* and the *Bukkar*.

24. The *Nagur* is only used in the western pergannahs and for *Nagur plough.* planting sugarcane. It is very heavy, requires six, and even eight bullocks, to draw it, and enters very deep into the ground. The cane is put into a hole of the wooden part of the plough, through which it is passed and deposited in the earth immediately behind the coulter, as deep as the coulter ploughs. Mr. Mercer the American Cotton planter, was much pleased with this plough, and preferred this manner of sowing sugarcane to any he could adopt with the American plough.

25. The *Bukkar* is used both to take off the crust which is formed *Bukkar plough.* on the land by sunshine after rain, and to clean the land from young grass, weeds and stubble ; it only skins the surface. Previously cultivated or prepared land is "Bukkured" after a shower of rain and the seed sown, which may either be ploughed or *Bukkured* in. The instrument or share, a long iron scythe let into a piece of wood, about three feet long by about one wide, is drawn by a pair of oxen and rapidly loosens the surface.

26. The Kans grass (*saccharum spontaneum*) is a great enemy to *Kans.* agriculture in Bundelkhund ; when once it appears in a village it spreads rapidly and cannot be weeded out ; its roots penetrate the soil so deeply and spread so widely. The custom is, therefore, always to throw the land where it has gained a head out of cultivation, and it then, after a time, in 8 or 9 years, dies of itself. Any attempt to weed it out, seems to loosen the soil about the roots and give it fresh strength. After it has died away, the land produces beautiful crops, better than before it appeared, the result probably of long fallow.

27. There are altogether 627 muhals ; namely in Khurka 28 ; in *Towns.* Moudha 103 ; in Punwarco 234 ; in Rath 155, and 107 in Soomerpoor. The number of inhabi-

ted villages is 469, and of uninhabited 117; total 586. The difference between the number of muhals and of villages is caused by the division of some of the very large villages into several muhals, as explained more particularly in para. 75.

28. The chief towns are the capitals of the pergunnahs. *Rath khas* is by far the richest and of the most consequence. It carries on considerable traffic between independent Bundelkhund, Calpee and the Dooab; after Rath, *Moudha* is the largest town. It is an old Mahomedan place, and is on the high road between Calpee and Banda. *Soomerpoor* is the next largest, but of comparatively small commercial consequence. *Punwaree* has less trade than either of the above.

29. Besides these pergunnah capitals there are several large towns and bazaars. In the Moudha pergunnah, *Sissolur*, which has a bazaar for the trade between the Dooab and Banda and independent Bundelkhund. In the Rath pergunnah, *Aoutu*, which has a very large bazaar for the exchange of products between the Dooab and Bundelkhund; the Dooab giving sugar, tobacco, spices and English cloths; receiving in exchange, pan, iron, al, kharooah and other cloths—*Goohand* and *Ateyleea*, great grain bazaars, and *Mullehta* and *Koocheechoo* two neighbouring villages on the Dussan, where a large quantity of kharooah and other cloths are made. In the Punwaree pergunnah, *Koolpuhar* has a large bazaar for al, spices, betelnut, &c., *Soongra* which has a considerable bazaar for cloths manufactured there, *Soopah Tagah*, *Nagarah* and *Gohrarec* are all large grain markets and the last is noted for its stone articles. In the Soomerpoor pergunnah are, *bidkar*, where a very considerable fair is held every autumn, and *Serowree* Boozoorg, which is on the Jumna and a considerable ferry. I think if roads were made to this ferry from Ghatumpoor in the Cawnpoor district, from Kora Jehanabad in the Futtehpoor, and from Soomerpoor, and eventually from Rath in this district, a very advantageous outlet for the products of Bundelkhund would be obtained, the advantage consists in avoiding one river, the Betwa, in having only one ferry to cross instead of two. Humeerpoor being most unfortunately situated just in the fork between the Betwa and Junna rivers; all traffic, therefore, through Humeerpoor, between the Dooab and Bundelkhund must cross two rivers.

30. More than half of the uninhabited villages are in the Punwaree pergunnah, and more than a quarter in Rath. They are generally very small and the majority of those of Punwaree are interspersed with foreign territory. The size of the villages varies very considerably; those in Soomerpoor and Moudha are generally large; in Punwaree, the majority are small; though a few are enormously large, Koolpuhar containing above 20 square miles, while Bamore has only as many acres in its area. There are about forty mouzahs cut off from the rest of the pergunnah by independent territory; the Jeitpoor principality having on

all sides of it detached villages belonging to the Punwaree pergunnah.

31. It has been already remarked that the population is chiefly agricultural ; the manufactures are of but little Manufactures. moment consisting of some coarse cloths, particularly the kharwa, and in one village, Gohraree, pergunnah Punwaree, the making of hookah bottoms, cups, toys, and other articles of a soft stone, called, I believe soap stone, gives some employment.

32. This district and that of Banda, in short British Bundelkhund, was ceded to us in 1803-4 and was managed by Revenue history of the dis- the political authorities till the end of 1805, trict. when Mr. J. D. Erskine was appointed collector of the whole. He remained in charge of the district for three years, and made the first two settlements.

33. The first was for a single year, 1805-6 or 1213, and for that First settlement 1805-6. year the limits of the district were so unsettled, that it is difficult to arrive at any totals, or characterize it ; but heavy balances accrued, partly owing to a deficiency of rain in 1805, and partly to the constant incursions of Boondela chieftains ; in fact until the year 1807, the south western pergunnahs, i. e., Rath and Punwaree, were never entirely cleared of free-booters.

34. The second settlement was for 3 years, *viz.*, from 1214 to 1216 Second settlement 1806-7 to Fussly. This appears to have been a pretty 1808-9. fair one, rather high perhaps in the eastern pergunnahs and low in the western ones ; but when it was made, the western pergunnahs were liable to irruptions from the Boondelas ; on this account arrears accrued in those pergunnahs in 1214, and the next year, 1215, was a very bad one, the rains having almost entirely failed. The year 1216 was favorable, and the revenue was collected without balance.

35. The third settlement was made for 3 years, *viz.*, from 1217 to 1219 Fussly, by Mr. John Wanchope, who Third settlement 1809-10 to succeeded Mr. Erskine, in December 1808. He 1811-12. raised the assessment of the western pergunnahs nearly 40 per cent., which he justified by saying that "these pergunnahs formerly had been the scene of uninterrupted devastation or predatory warfare, while latterly the cultivation had been greatly increased." Incidentally, I found out by the correspondence of that time, that there were two claimants for the Canoongoeship of Punwaree, through whose rivalry a good deal of the enhancement was in my opinion obtained. The juma of the eastern pergunnahs was not in the gross much raised, and several inequalities were corrected. With reference to the eastern pergunnahs, I think this settlement a fair and good one. In the first year of the settlement, 1217, there was a deficiency of rain, but the other two years, particularly 1218, were favorable.

36. This third settlement was continued with very trifling alterations for a second period of three years, namely, to the end of 1222. Mr. Wauchope having been succeeded by Mr. Marjoribanks in May 1811, who was followed by Mr. Moore in April 1812, and in October of the same year Mr. Scott Waring took charge.

37. During the six years of Mr. Wauchope's settlement, *i.e.*, from 1217 to 1222, the people in the eastern pergunnahs were in a flourishing condition. The cultivation was increased, the seasons tolerably favorable, particularly the years 1218, 1219 and 1220. In Rath also, though perhaps not to the same extent, the same prosperity was visible. The Punwaree pergunnah was the only exception to this pleasing aspect of affairs. Here indeed balances had yearly accrued. The land is not so good as in the eastern pergunnahs—any deficiency of rain is more severely felt—the pergunnah from the rivalry of the Canoongoes, or for some other cause had been more heavily assessed, and many of the cultivators had been persuaded by lower rents to emigrate into neighbouring villages belonging to independent Jagheerdars. From these and other reasons, the pergunnah had become very much impoverished, so much so that many persons in that pergunnah are reported to have died of starvation during the years 1221 and 1222. Fussly.

38. When Mr. Waring therefore made his settlement the state of affairs was this. Punwaree was poor but all the other pergunnahs were rich. The cultivation in them had been increased, considerable capital had accumulated, and speculating capitalists had flocked into the district, who anxiously offered to engage as farmers or to purchase villages. Under all these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that Mr. Waring enhanced the Government demand to a very large, and as experience has proved, to a ruinous extent. The gross enhancement in the eastern pergunnahs was no less than 46 per cent., (exclusive of the assessment at that time amounting to 13,000 Rupees of seven maafie villages resumed by Mr. Waring). In the western pergunnahs even, the juma was enhanced 21 per cent., exclusive of the assessment obtained from 32 resumed villages, amounting to Rupees 13,700. After Mr. Waring had made this settlement, he remained in charge for only two years, being relieved by Mr. Littledale in January 1818, who was succeeded by Mr. Forde in October of the same year. I think it unfortunate that Mr. Waring was so soon relieved, for I have no doubt he would have perceived the heaviness of his assessment, and if he had seen it, would have ingenuously confessed his mistake. At that time, the Board of Commissioners were apprehensive that the assessment was too high; but Mr. Waring defended it very ably, and adverted to the strong

fact, that he had received from farmers' offers, much higher than his proposals, for many villages.

39. Mr. Forde in September 1819, reported that in his opinion the district was over-assessed, and in proof of Mr. Forde's administration, his assertion brought to the notice of the Board that at the settlement, 178 estates had been made over to farmers on account of the recusancy of zemindars; but, as Mr. Forde justly observed, a more convincing fact was the number of sales which had taken place; out of 815 estates, 39 with a juma of Rupees 77,700 had been sold by public auction, and had realized only 29,780 Rupees or very little more than a third of one year's purchase, and the number of estates privately transferred was estimated at 100. In his opinion, the revenue of the district could never have been collected had it not been for the high price of grain, and he stated that the landholders generally were in a state far removed from affluence.

40. Mr. Forde, was, however, six months afterwards, relieved by Mr. Valpy's administration and settlement 1820 to 1821 to settlement from 1228 to 1232, of the resigned 1821-25. Mr. Valpy, who was entrusted with the next and farmed estates. He differed in opinion from Mr. Forde, the native authorities, and the Board of Commissioners, all of whom thought that considerable remissions were required. Mr. Valpy considered and strenuously supported his opinion, that not only was no decrease requisite, but that in some cases an increase ought to be demanded. Mr. Valpy appears to me to have erred by supposing that 15 per cent., deducted from the highest gross rental, is sufficient; the inadequacy of this deduction is so clearly laid down in paragraphs 120 to 131 of the Settlement Circular, that I will only refer to them. Mr. Valpy spared no labor to get the highest possible rental; he encouraged communications; even from ousted putwarees, and from subordinate native revenue officers who were candidates for new appointments consequent on the creation of a new tihaldaree, and who, to use Mr. Valpy's own words, "were anxious to bring themselves to notice." When his data were formed on rentals thus calculated, and on the opinion that a deduction of only 15 per cent. from these rentals was requisite, it is not surprising that he should have come to the conclusion that little or no decrease was required. This settlement was, for the most part, merely a continuation of the expiring one, without increase or diminution. In many cases, the zemindars who, in 1223, refused were now persuaded to come forward and agree to what they had previously objected to; but otherwise there was very little change. I have consequently, in the general statement, No. 4, not separately entered this settlement or that of 1233. Shortly after the completion of the settlement, Mr. Valpy was relieved by Mr. Charles Tucker, who remained here less than a year, and as that year, 1228, was a favorable one, collected the revenue and gave the sanction of his high

name and character to the fairness of the assessment.

41. After Mr. Tucker, came Mr. Cathcart, who remained here three years and made the collections for 1229, 1230 and 1231, in which years the arrears were considerable, and every year greater than the preceding one. Mr. Cathcart was relieved by Mr. Valpy, who for the second time took charge of this district, in January 1825, and in the succeeding cold weather, that is in 1825-26, was again intrusted with the settlement of the resigned estates and lapsed farms. In some estates, Mr. Valpy was now forced to grant remissions, for he could get no offers; but in by far the majority of cases the old assessment was preserved. He acted on the opinion expressed by him five years before; although the balances in 1232, (the last year of the previous settlement), when he himself was Collector, were very heavy, and to prove that he had exerted himself to the utmost, I will mention one fact. He solicited a donation of 600 Rupees to his serishtadar on the ground; that during the year he had sent him out, no less than twenty times by dawk to the several pergunnahs, in order to look after the tehsildars, and that he had been the saving of much balance by his exertions. The decrease given at this settlement was almost entirely confined to the eastern pergunnahs, and more particularly to Soomerpoor.

42. Balances accrued every year of this settlement, though every sort of means were resorted to for the collection
 Seventh settlement 1825-26 to 1829-30. of the revenue. It was common to stop the salaries of the tehsildars and even of some of the omlahs and chupprassees of the pergunnahs. In 1829, it was publicly reported that it was not infrequent in the previous years, for some tehsildaree establishments to be in arrears for the long period of from six to ten or twelve months. A large number of shaenahs and ameens were entertained every year--the greater part of the sudder omlahs were deputed to take charge of certain villages, and still the balances increased yearly. At last, the year 1237 proved most calamitous, particularly in the eastern pergunnahs and the balances in them, and in Rath, were very heavy: in Soomerpoor pergunnah about 20 per cent.

43. Meanwhile the new settlement was made of the resigned estates, which amounted to far more than half the whole number. At this settlement the relief given was large but it was not judiciously distributed nor apparently on any regular system. The Collector (Mr. Cathcart) had very little to say upon the subject, the Commissioner (Mr. Ainslie) giving to some villages very large present deductions, while to others, which were perhaps nearly as heavily assessed, nothing was allowed: during this settlement the dreadful year of 1241 occurred.

44. After this, from 1243 Fussly, Mr. Pidcock settled the resigned

Mr. Pidcock's settlement
1835-36 to 1847-48.

estates which were very numerous notwithstanding the reductions given by Mr. Commissioner Ainslie in 1238. The great error of Mr. Pidcock's settlement in my opinion was, that, alarmed at the great decrease immediately necessary, he proposed an assessment which progressed at too rapid a rate. Thus, although the present relief was, perhaps, sufficient for the estates he settled, still the ultimate demand was too high being in a very slight degree (only about 3 per cent.), less than what had been found to be excessive.

45. The injury done to this district by the drought of 1241 has been described by Mr. Pidcock in several letters. Allow me to quote one passage. "The season of 1241 F.

"S. was one of unparalleled distress to the people of this district and of loss to Government. The miseries of famine, pestilence and exile, which denuded this district of nearly one half of its population, are too well known to the world to require recapitulation here. But it is not equally well known that, in addition to all this, the avarice and corruption of the native officers of this district, were employed in frustrating the charitable intentions of Government, and of hoarding for themselves wealth gathered from the wretched pittances devoted by humanity to the sustenance of the victims of hunger and disease." Mr. Pidcock reported that, although a very large portion of the balance of 1241 was suspended by Government, by far the greater part of the sum was exacted from the people and appropriated by the native Government officers, several of whom were convicted of embezzlement by the Sessions Judge and imprisoned in the Humeerpoor Jail. Mr. Pidcock went to England shortly after the completion of his settlement, and in the succeeding four or five months there were as many Acting Collectors till April 1837, when Mr. Lean took charge; he, within a twelvemonth, was succeeded by Mr. Taunton, who found the district suffering from the extraordinary deficiency of rain which prevailed throughout the N. W. Provinces in 1837.

46. Although in other districts the season of 1245 was considerably more disastrous than that of 1241; in Buundelkhund, or rather I should say in the pergannahs under report, the drought of 1245 was less felt than that of 1241, and the balances were less heavy. The year 1246 was very favorable and the balances were comparatively small; but in no year has the whole revenue been realized.

47. That the pergannahs were over-assessed was almost, if not quite, an axiom; the desideratum was to know to what extent, and the particulars. The poverty of the whole district and the utter valuelessness of landed property were indisputable proofs of the over-assessment.

48. I endeavoured to trace, to some extent, the history of the specu-

General remarks on the as-
sessment.

lators who came into the district, and through whose competition and capital, the assessment had been raised and kept so high, and by means of whose capital the revenue had been realized.

Kootub Abdeen Hossein Khan came from Lucknow, and bought in the years 1225, 1228, 1229, and 1232, villages paying a gross revenue of 8,000 Rupees. All these have been by degrees sold for arrears of revenue, and he does not now own any property in the district.

Zynoolabdeen Khan came into the district with the above named Kootub Abdeen Hossein Khan and bought villages in different years paying a revenue of 7,000 Rs.; all have been sold, and he has left the district a pauper.

Dyaram, a banker held in farm, or in zemindaree, villages paying a gross revenue of 12,000 Rupees. He has now not one, and is a pauper.

Mirza Mahomed Khan came from Allahabad, bought two villages, paying a revenue of 4,000 Rs., both these have been sold for arrears, and bought by Government for a nominal sum.

Noneeyat Roy, a Government vakeel at Banda, has, at different times, bought and taken in farm several villages, a few of which still belong to him, but he has lost the majority.

Dewan Muddun Singh came from independent Bundelkhund, took in farm and in zemindaree four villages paying a revenue of 14,000 Rupees; he has absconded, and has lost all his property.

Mr. Bruce lost very large sums by his farming operations which were at one time extensive.

49. Transfers and sales as a means of realizing the revenue were latterly rarely tried from their known uselessness, *Transfers and Sales.*

to show in some respects the valuelessness of landed property. I have drawn out a list* of sales effected for the last ten years, from which it will be observed that of 137

* Vide appendix, B. villages brought to sale within this period, assessed at two lacs and thirty thousand rupees, no less than sixty-one were purchased by Government; while the remaining seventy-six, sold to other persons, realized only thirty-nine thousand rupees, or about one-third of their jumas for one year. It is not unusual in other districts, I believe, for the purchase money to be between two and three years' juma, while here it is one-third of a single year or an eighth of what it is elsewhere. But this is not all; for it was only about half the villages put up that realized even this very inadequate price, the remainder not even rising to this, were bought in by Government, or the sale was put off "*sine die*" when no purchaser came forward. In the list are entered all sales for arrears of revenue whether subsequently confirmed or not.

50. Out of the total number of villages amounting to 621, I found that only 139 had been preserved by the original men, and were in their malgozaree possession; that at the present time 75 belonged to Govern-

ment. Of these, I have proposed to give back 35 to the old zemindars (Table A.) considering that they lost their villages through over-assessment, and 29 (Table B.) I have given to farmers. These last are all small hamlets, situated (with the exception of six) in the Puniwaree pargannah, and I have given them to persons who will, I hope, bring them into cultivation, and at the expiry of the lease they may either be given in zemindaree to the farmers or sold for the benefit of Government : these are all at present in wretched condition. Eleven (Table C) I proposed for sale ; the old proprietors not deserving to receive them back without payment. When put up to auction the amount bid for Six (Table D) exceeded the old arrear and their transfer has been completed ; for four the amount bid did not equal the old arrears, so they still belong to Government ; their names and the amount bid for each are noted in (Table E). I however, hope, that, after the lapse of some time, the whole balance ^{*} Esowlee, Telee Puharee. will also be realized from them. Two^{*} of these four have been let to farmers whose leases will not expire till 1256 : so till then a fair price cannot be expected. One[†] Arazeen Runna. of the Eleven is rent free for the life of the maa-seedar, and will not be offered for sale till his death, and the other two,[‡] Mowhur, Utraeea. must for the present remain kham. It will be observed that the sums offered for these were in every case considerably more than half one year's juma.

(TABLE A.)

Punwaree.	Rath.	Moudha.	Soomerpoor.	Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average juma of past 5 years.	New juma.
					1	Bankee, ...	2960	2698
					2	Bhaoneea, ...	1200	1052
					3	Bubeena, ...	695	525
					4	Puthkoora khoord, ...	1550	1216
					5	Pursunee, ...	1470	952
					6	Tickrowlee, ...	1300	826
					7	Umurta, ...	700	402
					8	Lewa, ...	2600	2582
					9	Luchmunpoor, ...	470	576
					10	Pasun, ...	1200	1192
					11	Alumpoor, ...	400	276
					12	Beelgaon, ...	1582	1252
					13	Cholla, ...	100	68
					14	Choorha, ...	1100	1206
					15	Ceerowra, ...	505	364
					16	Junkooree, ...	1200	1002
					17	Jurakhur, ...	4900	3392
					18	Jureya, ...	2960	2944
					19	Khereta, ...	1500	1352
					20	Kurpoora, ...	1000	564
					21	Kurhee 3, ...	1750	1652
					22	Oomuneea, ...	1120	764
					23	Puwaaee, ...	2140	2216
					24	Teoutna, ...	828	614
					25	Toonka, ...	1700	1158
					26	Akownee, ...	495	364
					27	Ihugoree, ...	263	263
					28	Didhora, ...	275	214
					29	Gobindpoor, ...	209	188
					30	Googowra, ...	1140	816
					31	Khera Nunkaree, ...	600	562
					32	Mahewa, ...	500	389
					33	Non Khera, ...	44	24
					34	Bulharpoor,	280	200
					35	Putharee Qudeem, ...	1050	1114
						Total, ...	41736	34979

(TABLE B.)

Punwaree.	Rath.	Mou-dha.	Soomer-poor.	Pergunnah.	Name of Village.	Number.	Average juma of past 5 years.	New juma.
					1 Arazee Pundurhee,	28	24	
					2 Arazee Dulloo Kawal,	34	34	
					3 Tola,	150	125	
					4 Bunjnee,	50	88	
					5 Jurmoulee,	440	550	
					6 Ukhawra,	680	389	
					7 Boorhee,	167	152	
					8 Bugrajun,	125	138	
					9 Buhadurpoor Nowabad,	45	35	
					10 Bumhowree Khoord, ...	795	590	
					11 Bumowleea,	200	101	
					12 Baramda Khoord, ...	93	86	
					13 Garhyeea Juggutpoor,	420	277	
					14 Jugpoora Khoord, ..	131	76	
					15 Kootra,	75	113	
					16 Kurree Judeed,	441	88	
					17 Lullownee,	94	70	
					18 Lukhora,	70	30	
					19 Mankee,	110	100	
					20 Mohunpoora,	60	68	
					21 Muhewa,	500	389	
					22 Nuraree,	276	402	
					23 Pootta,	250	236	
					24 Raepoor Kulam, ...	234	174	
					25 Rugowlee Buzoorg, ...	250	281	
					26 Rajpoora,	72	34	
					27 Rampoor Nowabad, ...	42	45	
					28 Seengurpoor,	150	80	
					29 Uhrowa,	75	54	
					Total,	6,056	4,829	

(TABLE C.)

Mou-	Mou-	Pergunnah.	Name of Village.	Average juma of past 5 years.	New juma.
Pun-	dha.	Number.			
		1	Esowlee, ...	500	473
		2	Iturra, ...	580	589
		3	Mowhur,	1240	1216
		4	Para Oojhee,	2700	1952
		5	Pudhowlee,	545	264
		6	Utraeca, ...	1160	1052
		7	Arazee Rumna,	Maaf,	100
		8	Pooraineea, ...	130	68
		9	Putharee Nowabad,	244	176
		10	½ Talee Puharee, ...	1600	1458
	Rath.	11	Bigwan,	1000	834
			Total, ...	9699	8182

(TABLE D.)

Number.	Name of Village.	Amount bid.			Amount required or balance.		
1	Itura, ...	1,325	0	0	693	13	3
2	Para Oojhee,	3,410	0	0	1,076	1	0
3	Pudhowlee,	505	0	0	431	11	5
4	Bigwan,	1,283	6	0	1,283	6	0
5	Pooraineea,	51	0	0	0	0	0
6	Putharee Nowabad,	167	0	0	166	7	0
	Total, ...	6,741	6	0	3,651	6	8

(TABLE E.)

Number.	Village.	Amount bid.			Amount required or balance.		
1	Mowhur,....	835	0	0	1,027	3	0
2	Utraeea,....	701	0	0	2,080	6	6
3	Esowlee,....	50	0	0	630	5	0
4	Talee Puharee, ...	500	0	0	849	6	6
	Total, ...	2,086	0	0	4,587	5	0

51. It seems desirable that I should enter into some explanation to account for the realization of revenue under the existing assessment how realized. Messrs. Waring and Valpy's settlements, so much in excess of that I have proposed. It will be seen that the highest sum allotted under their settlement was Rupees 9,76,883, while the assessment I propose is but 6,71,833, a decrease of 31 per cent., exclusive of which my settlement includes a revenue of Rupees 37,434 derived from resumed villages, so that the real deduction from the sum once collected is no less than Rupees 3,42,494 and this on a juma of less than ten lacks.

52. From what has preceded, it is apparent that men of capital, who have been induced to become proprietors or renters of many of the estates, have been totally ruined, and it must be admitted that from their capital, the taxation *pro tanto* has been derived; in the same way it may fairly be assumed, that villages have not been abandoned or come into possession of the Government, till the means of the proprietors were absolutely exhausted, or till it was found, that subsistence was not procurable from their labour, and we may generally conclude that the mal-goozars who maintained possession of their inheritance have done so at the sacrifice of all their resources. I therefore do not consider that the amount realized was the result of fair taxation, or represented the share of the produce of the soil that is appropriated to the state as a just land revenue : in my opinion, the reduction I have made can never be considered as the relinquishment of what could have been demanded by a fair settlement. There are, however, several reasons why the amount, which might formerly have been fairly levied, could no longer be so with equal justice ; the famines of 1829, 1833 and 1837 are too universally known

to require any detail, and their effects on cultivation by the terrible destruction of the laboring classes and agricultural cattle need not be mentioned, but, except to those who look narrowly into the subject, it is not so apparent with how much difficulty cultivation is restored, where it has greatly diminished. I find also in the abolition of the Keitah cantonment, another strong ground for the assumption that the country could not now bear an equal weight of taxation, with that it could formerly have supported. In a district for the most part with an agricultural population, it is of the first importance to have within itself a great market of consumption for its surplus produce, and especially this is apparent, when the means and difficulty of transport are considered. Since Mr. Waring's time also, independent Bundelkhund has been greatly quieted and its cultivation increased, and the same result has obtained in Saugor and the Nerbudda territories, so that these countries formerly partially supplied from this district have been exporters instead of importers and the most important resources of the cultivators of the district greatly diminished. Cotton also which forms a large proportion of its exportable produce has greatly fallen in value. The present returns exhibit a cultivation of above 26 per cent., of the total khureef, and it is probable at time of Mr. Valpy's settlement it greatly exceeded this, as the price was then nearly double that now prevailing; with a great proximate market at Calpee, now, through the abolition of the Government commercial residency, comparatively speaking, insignificant. It would not be extravagant, to argue that at the period alluded to, cotton alone provided the whole of the Khureef kists.

53. I am also inclined to think that diminished productiveness of the soil from want of manure, which in this district is rarely given to other cultivation than sugar-cane and garden products, is not without its influence. It is true, this remark is of very general application throughout the country, but I am, I think, justified in assuming that it is especially accurate as regards this district.

54. I am disposed to give more weight to this remark, than it may generally receive. It is certainly but conjectural and not easily susceptible of demonstration, but, I assume as data for this opinion, that the area now under cultivation in the N. W. Provinces greatly exceeds that existing forty years ago; that prices generally are not very dissimilar; lastly, that the population has not greatly increased. If I am correct in these premises, no other conclusion can be drawn from them than the one I advance, and it seems to me, we may justly infer a diminished relative production and exhausted power of the soil, and consequently a reduced basis for an equitable land tax.

55. I will now detail the steps I took to arrive at my proposed
 Mode of determining the jumas. The Senior Member of the Board on
 new assessment. circuit in 1840-41, in communication with the

Revenue Authorities and others, conversant with the soils of the district, proposed at Humeerpoor, as general rent rates the following ;

<i>Turee or Kuchar.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Kabur.</i>	<i>Purwa.</i>	<i>Rakur.</i>
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4 10 6	4 10 6	3 7 ⁰ 9	2 5 2	1 8 7

56. When I was intrusted with the settlement, I had not sufficient practical knowledge of the district, to enable me classification of the villages. to classify the villages satisfactorily to myself; for there were no marked features to follow out. It is very true, that the soils of the villages on the Dussan are particularly poor, being sandy, and running into ravines; while on the contrary, those of the villages in the Soomerpoor pergannah, on the Betwa, are rich; being low, with a considerable river deposit; but the difference was not so definitely marked as to enable me to draw specific lines between each class, and the only previous attempt at classification which had been made, was calling on the Tehsildars to propose one. This classification was most inaccurate; being formed rather on the relative profitableness of the villages, than on the relative goodness of their soils; I therefore discarded it, for an inaccurate classification is worse than useless.

57. I took the above rent rates as a basis for all the villages, only calculations and rates. altering, in communication with Mr. Bird, to a trifling extent, the rates on two of the soils which were then made.

<i>Kuchar or Turee.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Kubur.</i>	<i>Purwa.</i>	<i>Rakur.</i>
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4 10 6	4 0 9	3 7 6	2 5 0	1 7 2

58. From these rent rates I subtracted one-third to form my revenue rates, and this was my first basis. A second was formed by putting Rs. 1-12-0 on every acre of Malgoozaree cultivation in the village, and 4 annas on the culturable land. A third was formed by putting Rs. 1-12-0 on every acre of land absolutely under cultivation; 12 annas on every acre of land which had been thrown out within the

last two years ; 6 annas on land thrown out of cultivation more than two years, but less than 10 years ; and 2 annas on all other culturable land. The rates in these cases were assumed after considerable investigation and thought, and were applied to every village ; but they were found to be too high, in a very large number of cases.

59. Besides the above uniform calculations, I had special ones for each village—first the particular village rates per beegah were applied to the number of beegahs given in the measurement papers, and from the rental thus obtained, I deducted 40 per cent. This calculation would have been more valuable than it is, had it been possible in all cases to determine the proportionate size of the village and Government beegah, but that I was unable to do accurately, for there was no standard in the village except the Government one ; certain fields were said to contain a specific number of beegahs without reference to any positive measurement ; for the relative size of the beegah would often differ in the same village, according to the goodness of the soil. I took pains with this jumabundee, which is my fourth, and made it as accurate as I could. As another guide I reduced, when procurable, the average Nikassee jumabundees (not the collections) 30 per cent ; this was my fifth calculation. The sixth was the highest Nikassee reduced 40 per cent, and lastly I had the estimate or doul of the Tehsildar. These seven amounts are written below the remarks in each village in the No. II. statements, and will, I think, assist in determining the propriety of my proposed assessment.

60. These rentals were only guardedly used ; they were standards for comparison ; causes for examining more particularly into the history of each village, where the present assessment varied much from what my theories led me to imagine was a fair sum. I also for each village drew out a settlement shewing for the last eleven years *i. e.*, for the last two settlements, Mr. Ainslie's from 1238 to 1242, and Mr. Pidcock's from 1243 to 1248, the assessment of each year and the balances at the end of the Fussly year in September ; for I think in general it may be assumed that sums collected after September are collected by duress from *capital* not from the village *assets*. The average collections for each pergannah agree curiously with my proposed assessments of which I had no idea until I had completed the settlements. A statement showing the jumas and collections of each pergannah for each year is annexed (Vide Appendix C.)

61. The fiscal history of the village was always a matter of the first consequence when fixing the juma, and personal inquiries from zemindars and others besides the Omlah, were extensively made. There is one particular to be mentioned—that the calculations were much more used by me in determining the amount of *relief* necessary, than that of the *increase* demandable. The utmost moderation was enjoined, and the

revenue history of the district declared very distinctly the danger of increasing the demand, and the caution necessary in proposing any enhancement. My proposed juma is, therefore, very materially under the amount given by the rates calculated upon the totals of pergunnahs, as shown below, for wherever I proposed an increase, and often when I did not propose a decrease, the proposed assessment is considerably less than what my calculations would warrant. The casual variations in pergunnah Punwaree are also great, caused by the intersection of the boundary by foreign territories; some of the villages are so entirely surrounded by foreign territories, and are consequently so completely under the influence of their Princes, that no one but one, of their friends, can afford to take them, and even then the cultivation is uncertain.

Pergunnah.	Juma assumed by deduced Revenue rates.	Rent assumed by putting 1-12 per acre on cultivation, 4 ans. per acre, on culturable.	Rent assumed by putting 1-12 per acre on cultivation on 12 ans. on parties of 1 & 2 years 6 ans. do, 2 to 10 years, 2 ans. on old waste.	Average collections up to September for the last 11 years.	Proposed Juma.
Khurka,	32250	31490	31786	27841	27702
Moudha,	170485	153710	153644	124220	137969
Punwaree,	237507	237158	236970	183898	183350
Rath,	202713	198710	201533	184741	182464
Soomerpoor,	152902	140362	141880	138916	140348
Total, ...	795857	761430	765813	659616	671833

62. The result of my proposed junia is an ultimate decrease of Rs. 129,478 from the former highest or ultimate juma, and Rupees 1,09,453 from the average of the last five years, which, be it remembered, are the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years of Mr. Pidcock's settlement. The demand is even more decreased for the first few years as my proposed juma is slightly progressive.

Financial result of the settlement.

Pergunnah.	Highest or ultimate juma of the present settlement.	Average juma of the past 5 years.	Proposed juma.	Decrease between columns 2 and 4.	Decrease between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	
Khurka, ...	34705	33915	27702	7003	6213
Moudha, ...	151538	147201	137969	13569	9232
Punwaree,	214962	211369	183350	31612	28019
Rath, ...	233177	225132	182464	50713	42668
Soomerpoor,	166929	163669	140348	26581	23321
Total, ...	801311	781286	671833	129478	109453

63. The decrease from the average of the past five years, as it will be each year, is shewn in the accompanying statement. I am in general opposed to a progressive assessment, but it will be observed that this one is on a very gradual scale and to a very limited extent.

Statement showing the Annual Decrease from the average of the past five Years.

Pergunnah.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Khurka,	8858	7883	7423	6848	6463	6313	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213
Moudha,	11759	10880	10565	10622	10487	10477	10457	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232
Punwaree,	35205	32830	30380	29669	29290	29096	28076	28034	28029	28029	28024	28024	28019	28019
Rath,	59588	55983	53313	50758	48861	46803	45418	43568	42968	42668	42668	42668	42668	42668
Sohomerpoor,	31560	29546	28021	26721	25196	24271	23721	23546	23421	23371	23321	23321	23321	23321
Total,	146490	137132	129702	124558	119797	116860	114896	110583	109868	108613	108463	108458	108453	108453

STATEMENT SHEWING the number of villages of each sort in each

Class of Villages.	Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Past Settlement.					Average juma of the past five years.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
Villages in which relief has been granted.	Khurka, ...	27	25517	29779	38430	31705	30505	30275
	Moudha, ..	52	74197	71295	103780	79322	81347	79912
	Punwaree, ...	140	91367	124001	157042	152330	172612	170529
	Rath,	115	139031	184202	225188	194981	192178	186303
	Soomerpoor,	86	118651	127392	199629	138589	132149	130259
	Total, ...	416	448763	536686	724089	597427	609091	597278
Villages in which no relief has been given to the people but the Govt. demand has been decreased on account of an increase in the Police charges.	Khurka, ..	1	618	700	500	500	500	500
	Moudha, ..	24	33858	32439	47280	33785	33717	33682
	Punwaree, ..	39	9291	14185	16803	16703	20337	20179
	Rath,	16	18316	22566	26028	21853	21273	20580
	Soomerpoor,	14	22850	25925	38375	21981	21480	20770
	Total, ..	94	84983	91815	128986	94822	97307	95711
Villages in which an increase has been demanded.	Khurka, ..	4	3375	3834	5000	3900	3700	3140
	Moudha, ..	21	30348	33638	53823	38600	35740	32873
	Punwaree, ..	51	6249	10802	14287	14032	20048	18093
	Rath,	21	14810	18053	24325	17675	19360	18192
	Soomerpoor,	7	14882	15580	24150	13650	13300	12610
	Total, ..	104	69964	81907	121585	87857	92167	85541
Villages in which no alteration has been made in the juma.	Khurka, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moudha, ..	2	1238	1130	1245	734	784	734
	Punwaree, ..	3	525	1276	1965	1965	1965	1965
	Rath,	1	0	0	0	0	67	57
	Soomerpoor,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total, ...	6	1763	2406	3210	2609	2750	2756

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF HUMEERPOOR.

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pergannah, and the rates of assessment in each class in each pergannah.

Proposed juma.	Total area. Acres.	Deduct Minhaas.	Malgoozaree.			Rates of the new juma.			REMARKS.
			Lakbiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Total Cultivation.	On total area. Rs. As. P.	On Malgoozaree. Rs. As. P.
23850	34829	73	12817	3734	8970	14285	0 10 11	1 1 5	1 10 10
69154	62778	429	14697	12108	4101	38443	0 15 10	1 4 2	1 12 10
137455	184052	549	50028	29780	16412	87283	0 12 1	1 0 6	1 9 2
141423	153177	766	33237	19237	22738	77499	0 14 9	1 2 11	1 13 2
107030	116501	411	18713	23110	21367	52908	0 14 9	1 7 7	2 0 7
478912	556637	2228	129492	87969	68590	270358	0 13 9	1 1 11	1 12 4
482	1157	0	625	56	26	450	0 6 8	0 14 6	1 1 2
32039	37850	218	5171	5881	3768	22518	0 13 7	1 0 0	1 6 8
13364	30541	104	9011	2991	1661	16777	0 10 2	0 14 6	1 2 6
00120	23351	54	5452	1637	1581	14627	0 13 9	1 2 2	1 6 0
20306	21370	91	2967	2741	3575	12096	0 15 3	1 1 9	1 10 10
92311	114278	467	23526	13308	10511	66468	0 12 11	1 0 4	1 6 3
3370	4663	35	1889	178	355	2206	0 11 7	1 3 8	1 8 5
36042	38456	281	5870	5555	4181	22569	0 15 0	1 1 10	1 9 7
24566	55011	151	18570	8010	4693	23617	0 7 2	0 10 10	1 0 8
20864	26514	36	5693	2451	2642	15722	0 12 7	1 0 0	1 5 11
13107	16077	34	2302	2425	1798	9518	0 13 1	0 15 3	1 6 0
97949	140781	537	34324	18619	13069	73632	0 11 2	0 14 10	1 5 3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
734	1141	16	341	186	35	563	0 10 4	0 15 0	1 4 10
1965	2002	4	609	104	179	1196	0 15 0	1 5 3	1 10 4
57	34	0	3	0	2	29	1 10 10	1 13 5	1 15 5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2756	3267	20	953	290	216	1788	0 13 9	1 3 8	1 8 8

Including villages which have now for the first time come under Settlement.

Table shewing the alterations caused by the new Settlement in the Assessment and Rates of each Pergunnah including resumed Mafsee.

Pergunnah	Area without Mafsee.	Average juma of the past 5 years					Mafgozaree. Cultivated.	Mafgozaree. Proposed	Juma including Mafsee.	Net decrease.	Decrease.	Cultivated.	Mafgozaree. Proposed	Juma including Mafsee.	Rates of new juma.	Mafgozaree.					
		Areas of former juma	Area including resumed Mafsee.	Decrease.	Net decrease.	Cultivated.															
Khurka,	16806	25125	33915	2	0	3	1	5	7	16891	25210	27702	230	6448	6213	1	10	2	1	1	6
Moudha,	82036	117235	147201	1	12	9	1	4	1	84093	119908	137369	3169	12401	9232	1	10	3	1	2	5
Pinwaree,	122111	183391	211369	1	11	8	1	2	5	128873	192703	183350	5870	33889	28019	1	6	9	0	15	3
Rath,	105314	155327	225132	2	2	1	7	2	107877	158155	182464	2672	15310	42668	1	11	1	1	2	6	
Soomerpoor,	73647	128565	163669	2	3	7	1	4	4	74512	129480	140348	467	23788	23391	1	14	2	1	1	4
Total,	399914	609843	781286	1	15	3	1	4	6	412246	625416	671833	12408	121861	109453	1	10	1	1	1	2

Comparative Statement of Rates of Assessment in the North Western Provinces.

ZILLAH.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in acres	Kamli juma by the new Settlement.	Total number of souls.	Number of souls per each square mile.	Number of acres cultivated by each soul.	Rates of new juma in column IV per acre.		
							On total Malgoor area.	On the cultivated area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hurreeanah, . . .	2591	696147	380200	238231	92	2·1	1 9 6 0 4 0 0 8 8		
Dehli, . . .	569	174605	303375	155426	273	1·1	2 5 5 1 7 4 2 1 3		
Rohtuk, . . .	1320	474465	628316	227600	172	2·1	2 12 2 0 12 4 1 5 2		
Goorgaon, . . .	1813	647353	1014218	326340	180	2 0	3 1 9 1 0 2 1 9 0		
Seharunpoor, . . .	1592	600817	105587	541201	340	1·1	1 13 9 1 2 0 1 10 6		
Moozaffernuggur, . . .	1081	392377	672740	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 1 11 6			
Meerut,	2776	1034016	2185614	871071	314	1 2	2 8 2 1 7 7 2 1 9		
Boolundshuhr, . . .	1602	592630	951682	429177	268	1·4	2 3 6 1 0 4 1 9 8		
Allygurh, . . .	1749	900562	1964486	732494	4·9	1·2	2 10 8 1 13 0 2 0 8		
Lijnore, . . .	1647	459400	1122375	486132	295	0·9	2 4 11 1 9 7 2 7 1		
Moradabad, . . .	0	0	1053689	667385	0	0	1 9 3 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Budon, . . .	2266	752103	1103064	218649	96	3·4	5 0 9 0 15 2 1 7 6		
Pilibheet, . . .	1121	232810	418782	116282	104	2·0	3 9 7 0 13 2 1 12 9		
Bareilly, . . .	1744	639579	1263454	332423	191	1·1	3 12 10 1 5 9 1 15 7		
Shahjehanpoor, . . .	2046	651549	1027075	225000	110	2·1	4 9 0 0 14 10 1 9 3		
Muttra, . . .	1366	630091	1582035	529395	387	1 2	2 15 11 1 11 7 1 15 2		
Agra, . . .	1462	646818	1392972	423208	290	1·5	3 4 8 1 15 7 2 2 5		
Furruckabad, . . .	1949	614253	1459237	628998	323	1 0	2 5 1 1 9 10 2 6 0		
Mynpoory, . . .	2001	613422	1372382	342898	181	1 7	3 12 6 1 11 9 2 4 0		
Etawah, . . .	1674	477901	1310938	246883	147	2 0	5 5 0 2 1 11 2 11 10		
Cawnpoor, . . .	2340	782276	2181540	466818	190	1·7	4 12 10 2 4 1 2 12 7		
Futtehpoor, . . .	1548	506905	1418933	413227	267	1 2	3 6 11 2 4 0 2 12 9		
Humeerpoor, Proper,	1280	412208	671883	153894	120	2 7	4 5 11 1 2 1 8 1		
Do Calpee Pergunnahs,	952	298951	608784	135000	142	2 2	4 7 10 1 6 0 2 0 0		
Allahabad, . . .	2797	997508	2156501	957017	271	1·8	2 13 7 1 12 0 2 2 6		
Goruckpoor, . . .	7125	1927284	2083546	1289693	181	1·5	1 9 10 0 10 3 1 1 3		
Azimgurh, . . .	2464	773616	1517883	1005006	408	0 8	1 8 2 1 7 1 15 4		
Jounpoor, . . .	1422	563295	1129215	661159	465	0 8	1 11 4 1 13 7 2 0 0		
Muzapoor, . . .	4847	741268	490656	585685	121	1 3	1 8 1 0 6 5 0 10 7		
Benares, . . .	1418	629411	979307	693873	489	0 9	1 6 7 1 6 11 1 8 10		
Shazeepoor, . . .	0	0	1291492	1077787	0	0	1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0		

64. Some progression was necessary when villages had completely fallen out of cultivation. An increase has been demanded from 104 villages, including 13 previously resumed, but which have now for the first time come under settlement; the amount of the increase is rupees 12,408, and thus *pro tanto* the amount of relief or gross decrease is increased, making the amount 1,21,766 rupees. In six villages is the amount preserved without increase or decrease, leaving 416 villages to which relief has been given. In ninety-four of these cases, it is nominal not real; for the decrease is merely caused by the increased police charges, so that the people pay what they did, but the Government receives less.

Annexes a statement showing the number of villages in each sort. number of villages of each sort in each pergannah and rates of assessment in each class and in each pergannah.

65. I annex a Statement exhibiting the

66. The annexed table shows the alterations caused by the new settlement in the assessment, and rates of each pergannah.

I trust the decrease, large as it certainly is, will not be deemed extravagant. Though perfectly alive to the evils of over-assessment, (independently of its absolute injustice) which cannot be over-rated; and which clearly establish, that in fiscal impositions *two* and *two* do not always make *four*; I feel too strongly my duty to Government, and to the other payers of land tax, to desire to disproportionately lessen a burthen that falls but equally, when the instructions of Government are strictly carried out; and in these opinions, I have faithfully framed my settlement. At the same time, I admit that I think extreme facility of subsistence with little exertion, is not desirable for society. Necessity, and necessity alone, can stimulate mankind to progressive advance in any pursuit, or overcome the indolence inseparable from imperfect civilization; and in this country, where improvements in agriculture are so desirable, and so necessary, I consider the golden mean to be that which renders exertion imperative, with a surely successful result to those who put their shoulders to the wheel. This would alone be no justification of unnecessary taxation; but it is satisfactory to reflect that, under the Indian Government, it is not carried beyond the line, which conciliates the interest of the state, with the improvement of the condition and character of the people.

67. The annexed Statement will show at one view the relative heaviness of the assessment proposed by me, with reference to other zillahs.

It will be observed that, according to the average rates per acre, the assessment of Humeerpoor is light; but according to the amount each person is taxed, the proposed assessment is, relatively, very heavy; the zillahs which equal or exceed Humeerpoor, being only four, viz., Cawnpoor, Etawah, Shahjehanpoor, and Budaon. I have every reason to

believe that the population in the two first named zillahs is under-rated, and assuredly, the density of the population in Cawnpoor is not less than in the adjoining districts of Futtehpoor and Furruckabad. A good census of the different districts is still a desideratum.

Resumed Maafsee.		which now for the first time came under settle-
• Pergannah.	Acre.	ment, was very small, amounting in the aggregate only to 7048 * acres; a large portion of
Khurka.	85	this belonged to the zemindars, and was therefore only nominally <i>Maaf</i> , as they paid their
Moudha.	1860	revenue out of the profits of the Maafsee, and
Punwaree,	2541	part was proved not to be in the possession of
Rath.	1757	the Maafeedars. The remainder I settled at
Soomerpoor,	805	very light rates with the Maafeedars, giving them pottahs for the same,
Total, . . .	7048	which detailed the number of their fields in the khusrah and all particulars. There are five villages now remaining rent-free in these pergannahs, of which four will lapse on the death of the present holders. Mr. Waring, in the years 1815 and 1816, resumed 39, which now pay a juma of rupees 18,884. In 1836, Mr. Pidcock resumed 64, paying 31,716: since then, 13 have been resumed, and they are to pay rupees 5,718, and for the four which will lapse, as above stated, I have proposed Rupees 814.

69. The revision of the village police has also tended to diminish the net revenue; for the numbers employed Police and their remuneration were each inadequately

provided. I have bestowed much pains in fixing their number, as also their location, with reference to where their services were more or less necessary for the protection of the people. They are now entirely paid in money, in preference to the usage formerly existing of partial payments in land. The evil of which was conclusively exemplified in the famine years, when many of the chowkeedars emigrated at the time when their assistance was most called for, as destitution naturally led to the increase of crime to a fearful extent.

This further charge, as it appeared to me, could not be made an additional burthen on the people, and thus it frequently happens that the net revenue is less than previously, though the amount levied from the zemindars is undiminished. In fact, the first point in my settlement was to establish the gross tax the zemindar should pay, and from this the police expenses fixed by me in conjunction with the Magistrate, were deducted, the remainder forming the Government juma.

In the margin,* the village police expenses of each pergunnah, and

* Pergunnah.	Pay.	Percentage.
Khurka,	1128	4.07
Moudha,	6588	4.77
Punwaree,	12396	6.16
Rath,	9672	5.29
Soomerpoor,	6294	4.48
Total, ...	36078	5.37

are detailed. In Punwaree, particularly, the police charges are very heavy, but I have already remarked that the villages of this pergunnah are much dispersed, and widely separated from each other and their thanahs, and this rendered a numerous police indispensable.

70. In the tenures, there are no very remarkable peculiarities. The baach in the bhyachara ones was formed in different ways—on the *cultivated* area: on the *total* area:

Tenures. on the *Mulgoozaree* area: and on the fractional share. The first plan was, perhaps, the most common, and in this case the right of a new and periodical baach was theoretically allowed, but very seldom practised, and disputes were not unfrequently the consequence. For the future the amount to be paid by each sharer is fixed for the whole period of settlement.

71. There are no large talooqdars or rich zemindars in the district. Principal zemindars. the principal are Nana and Bhao, sons of Kishna

Pundit. They own five or six villages in the pergunnah of Punwaree, and are tolerably well off. They reside at Kasheepoor and are indebted for their prosperous circumstances to their father having received five villages on a mokurruree assessment. He died five years ago, leaving a good deal of property. The sons will, I trust, reap such profits from their zemindaree possessions as will maintain them in their present circumstances.

Gunes Singh of Bussela has seven or eight villages; he was in reduced circumstances; but I hope the remissions I have proposed will be sufficient to enable him to lay out money in the improvement of his estates.

Maheeput Singh of Mulehta is a good and enterprising zemindar; he has in Rath seven or eight villages, chiefly near the Dussan.

Thakoorpershad of Koolpuhar is also an energetic zemindar; he is the only man in the district that breeds cattle to any large extent.

72. There are no other resident zemindars, worthy of notice. Rao Maheeput Singh at Soongra, pergunnah Punwaree, is a man of a very good family; but he only owns that village, and appears to me to be above attending to his zemindaree.

Of the non-resident zemindars the principal are the Nawab of Banda, who is proprietor of some villages in Moudha and in Rath; and

Nonceyat Ray, the Government vakeel at Banda, who holds several estates in different parts of the district ; but he is not a good zemindar.

73. In preparing the records, in settling all disputes, and in fixing Holdings and liabilities. the amount of revenue to be paid by each person, I have spared no labour. The Khuteonees of Bhyachara villages have been made over and over again, in some instances, five or six times. Whenever an error was suspected or a complaint made, a rigid investigation was instituted. Numerous errors crept into the first Khuteonees, through the ignorance of the people and the carelessness of the Putwarees and native officers.

74. All disputed rights or judicial investigations were submitted to the Deputy Collector, his decision passed, and subsequently I went through all cases submitted in the following manner. In every pergunnah, whilst encamped therein, the inhabitants of each village were warned to attend on a certain day at my camp, and on that day all cases connected with that village were taken up *seriatim*. All petitions regarding proprietary rights, which had at any time been presented, were then gone into and disposed of in presence of all the brotherhood. The discrepancy of the claims urged in the petitions given at Humeerpoor, and those which were advanced when all interested were present, was most remarkable; for no absurd pretensions could be made when immediate exposure was certain ; a few questions in open Court clearly explained long and intricate complaints ; any gross departure from the truth was instantly interrupted by persons perfectly cognizant of the whole question, and when, after a full *viva voce* investigation, a Punchayet was deemed advisable or necessary, I never found difficulty in persuading the parties at once to name arbitrators. At this meeting, all matters decided before the Deputy Collector and old petitions were investigated ; and the people were encouraged to bring forward, at once, any thing they had to complain of or any imagined claim. After this I unwillingly listened to any pretension, without good cause being shewn why the party had not previously advanced it.

75. With regard to the apportionment of the juma, I found some enormous villages with well defined and long Partition of Muhals. recognized sub-divisions. In several of these cases, I treated each of these large divisions as a distinct muhal, and gave it a separate number in the Towzee. The people were pleased, and the trouble of collection will be less ; for in case of arrears there will be a greater competition for the moderate sized mehal, and the strong clan-feeling will be loosened. This has, however, only been done where the villages were very large, and then I always fixed the assessment myself ; for the thoke had been made a separate mehal : I sometimes, also, apportioned the juma on the different thokes, where they were not made separate mehals, but only when the people could not agree among them

selves and left it to me. The old interior apportionment of the jumna I often found very unequal.

76. The junabundees have been drawn out with great care, and after the form given in the Sudder Board's printed Circular on records,

Rent Rolls or Assameewar junabundees. The disputes about them were very rare, caused evidently by the thinness of the population, which forces the zemindar to rent out his land at light rates.

77. I have, since the completion of the settlement looked into these rent rolls, the taking and approval of which were primarily and more particularly entrusted to Deputy Collector Sheikh Wuheed-ooz-zuman, who carefully examined every one before approving of it. A faulty rent-roll cannot be corrected afterwards without considerable difficulty, and the preparation must not be left without supervision to the parties most interested, (namely the proprietors and ryots), on the supposition that they will check all improper rates, steering between those which are too high and those which are too low, for ignorance of the proprietor, particularly when an absentee, and collusion on the part of a ryot will sometimes, unless watched, cause an incorrect rent-roll to be recorded. At the same time I only watched and supervised the rent-rolls, when I suspected incorrectness, investigated and expostulated, but did not authoritatively interfere. In one or two cases, when the amount after inquiry and expostulation remained incorrect, I passed the rent-roll on the condition that whenever the village should be transferred to another, the rent-roll should, on application by the transferee, be open to revision before the Collector; who will act exactly as if the rent-roll was then constructing for the first time.

78. In cases where the mouzah was of purely Bhyachara tenure, all seer land was left out of the rent-roll. Each sharer's quota of the jumna and expenses were accurately detailed, but when sharers alone were the cultivators, there existed no motive for assigning a particular rental to the different fields, nor, so long as the proprietors remain unchanged, can the necessity arise; for the thokes where lands are rented to parties not co-sharers, the rent of their fields was defined, but not otherwise. On any transfer of the village, the Collector can then affix the proper rental; he will be free from the impediment of a recorded rate; and in the conflicting interests of proprietor and cultivator, not identical, he will have the best chance of being rightly informed of any casual circumstances which may influence the rental of particular fields.

79. From somewhat similar reasons, no rent rates have been recorded or thought of, for land not now under cultivation; whether they have of late years been abandoned or have never been redeemed. The rate that may have been demanded in the former case was manifestly

annulled by the cultivation being relinquished and I have naturally assumed that the proprietor has full right to any terms he can make, without being fettered in his endeavours to improve his estate, by any fanciful rates recorded at the time of settlement.

80. The Putwarees' establishment was revised carefully by Sheikh Putwarees Wuheed-ooz-zuman, Deputy Collector, and complete lists of them drawn out. The least possible interference exercised either as to dismissal, appointment or remuneration, or anything else; care was taken that the Putwaree should reside in the village; should not have too much to do, and that he was not incompetent. Each Putwaree was furnished with a correct copy of the Khewitt paper, and he was made to draw out the rent rolls in the form required in the Board's Circular No. 3, for the Jumabundee; which will prevent any difficulty in obtaining from the Putwarees, the annual papers required by the record circular.

81. I have carefully revised the Kist bundee of each village, with reference to its soil and situation; but the dates Kisbundee, of the four kists, I did not think myself authorized to alter, though if this had been within my competency, I would have postponed the Khurreef kists 15 days, and have established the 1st of December and 1st of January, instead of November 15th and December 15th.

82. I beg to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I have received from Deputy Collector, Sheikh Brings to notice, services of Deputy Collector, Sheikh Wuheed-ooz-zuman. He has worked with Wuheed ooz-zuman. the greatest assiduity and ability. The preparation of the vernacular records was left entirely to him, my directions from time to time being merely general, and I can assure you that they have been prepared with great minuteness and care, and that nothing in them has been slurred over—Sheikh Wuheed-ooz-zuman has been the only assistant I have had except Sirdar Khan, for about a month. An estimate of his diligence and assiduity may be formed from the fact, that all the records and the papers have been completely finished, not an iota is now left to be brought up.

83. In conclusion, I commit my report to your indulgent consideration, and request the confirmation of my proceedings by the Government. I may venture to assert that no part of the work entrusted to me has been neglected, and that it has not been hurried through from any poor ambition for an unmerited reputation for surpassing diligence and exertion.

BUNDLEKHUND SETTLEMENT OFFICE, } I have the honor to be, &c,

HUMEERPOOR DIVISION,

Cawnpoor the 28th Feby., 1842.

C. ALLEN,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of Villages sold with their price for the last 10 Years.

(Referred to in paragraph 49.)

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT Showing the quantity of land under each description of crop, and the percentage of each (referred to in paragraph 17.)

	Percezzian,	KURRAZ.										RUBBER																					
		Sugar-cane,	Cotton,	Rice,	Bajra,	Jowar-Chana-ree,	Mash-Moong-ka,	Til,	Indigo,	Hemp,	Kobhi-Sama,	Garden produce,	Total,	Wheat,	Barley,	Gram,	Musor and Union,	Usee,	Al.	Kosum (place including Tobacco)	Total												
		Total area,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,	Acre,												
		Total area,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,	Percentage,												
I	Kurukh, ...	18240	0.0	42126.0	12.0	1	318321.3	223514.0	3.0	0	6193.8	15.0	1	21111.3	57.0	3	10016.67	9	5583.3	7.0	0	400271.2941.8											
II	Moncha, ...	82255	0.0	1523518.5	31.0	0	4946.1	2137520.4	105.0	1	21652.6	0.0	0	3320.4	10001.1	2	407458.3	933012.2	259.0	3	2067025119603.4	330070.7											
III	Pawane, ...	124911128.0	9	188113.5	131.0	1	10628.3	26632.0	0	778.0	6	11335.9	1	728.0	52.0	1	7355.6	1	1730.1	7800062.5	11968.8	9219.1	1	82715721314711.2									
IV	Bal, ...	1050711680.1	6	1495313.6	42.0	1	131112.5	2330322.2	188.0	2	36713.5	210.0	2	106.0	1	981.0	0	215.0	2	38326.55	4	60315.7	7767034321002.0										
V	Sonepur, ...	72532210.0	1256117.8	17.0	0	33537.4	2384832.9	70.0	1	1929.2	7	0.0	0	463.0	6	267.0	4	114.0	2	44670.616	2	2173.3	0	184.0	2	306028127493.8	239.0	320232.8	107.0	2	270.0	0	2763238.4
Total, ...		4067892380.7	63151	158617.0	2	35538.9	4102325.5	1145.0	3	19814.3	982.0	21161.0	29870.2	1	521.0	0	233056.59	3	29337.7	4340.0	81036092733946.2	2	1020.0	31630.1	61653.0	4	532.0	1	16033640.1				

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the Juma, Collections and Balances of each Pergannah for the last 11 years.

Referred to in paragraph 6)

Number	The five years of Mr. Ainslie's Settlement						The six years of Mr. Pitcock's Settlement						Average of his Settlements
	For 1233 Pusles	For 1239 Pusles	For 1240 Pusles	For 1241 Pusles	For 1242 Pusles	For 1233 Pusles	For 1244 Pusles	For 1245 Pusles	For 1246 Pusles	For 1247 Pusles	For 1841-1842		
Names of Pergannah	Juma.	Collected.	Balance.	Juma.	Collected.	Balance.	Juma.	Collected.	Balance.	Juma.	Average of last 11 years.		
I. Khurka, ...	3176 38113	150 34315 32259	1573 36106 29118	637 36105 0355 26510 31805 28377	619 29355 29355	0 31255 30355	420 32105 22310	10555 30705 30355	5152 31155 30355	3840 34905 30452	5146 33805 27841 2815		
II. Mundha, ...	12407 10572	1500 15048 12750	403 15200 12510	5304 15055 02150 5000 15055 151158	419 15150 15150	19178 15055 151158	225 15055 151158	1500 15055 151158	0 15055 15055	0 15055 15055	6584 13105 121229 1053		
III. Purwana, ...	18342 15549	555 15535 15532	570 15530 151152	2716 15530 151151 5511 17975 17215	226 15483 151152	118 15001 151151 10490 15033 20110	916 15175 151151	321 15175 151151	316 15175 151151	321 15175 151151	771 19245 18389 856		
IV. Rad, ...	21447 20450	1000 22117 21155	901 22257 21155	92350 22110 82723 15050 21750 19305	10451 20551 20010	201 20773 206406	1518 21747 145019	63465 222512 161438	2057 22757 20118 23000 221151 17850	4730 31775 18479	3047		
V. Sonarpur, ...	151465 15743	8248 15633 15141	247 14833 14775	2005 16320 102228 30057 10320 15010	10610 15633 14623	9981 17071 149100	6550 15045 111453	43833 16215 151004	11031 16321 12750 22050 16351 16215	22100 16188 16801 2125	16763 15351 151004		
Total, ...	71076 62054	3012 27037 13000	18572 45005 2105	60101 26043 46571 35501 27708 38278	51206 62022 61518	21571 21657 20257	11737 15133 20255 14038 73054 17192	40159 73101 15367	63152 27770 26180 3580	10763 15351 151004			

APPENDIX D.

General Statement No. IV, for the five Pergunnahs.

Name of Per- gunnah.	Number.	Malgozaree.		Assessment on total land under cultivation per acre.	Assessment on total Malgosree land cultivated and cultivable per acre.	Assessment on total areas per acre.
		Uncultivated.	Cultivated.			
I. Khurka,.....	29510	4310	43930	36105	34705	33915
II. Moudha,.....	139941	138502	206128	152441	151538	147201
III. Punwaree,.....	107433	150264	180097	185531	214962	211369
IV. Rath,.....	172157	224921	275511	234509	233177	2251321
V. Sonnerpoor,.....	156383	168897	262154	174220	1636929	1636691
Total,.....	605424	716794	977850	788265	301311	7781286
						6718333816925
						3252
						188295120183
						92987
						7462404746412208
						0.13
						2.1
						1.2
						1.1
						10.1
						2

APPENDIX E.

Annual Statement No. V., for the Five Pergunnahs.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT JUMA.						
No.	Name of Pergunnah.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.
I.	Kahrka, Highest Settlement of the past Settler.	34705	25557	26032	26492	26967
II.	Moudha,	151388	135412	136321	136336	136679
III.	Punwaree,	214962	176164	178439	180989	181760
IV.	Rath,	233177	165544	169239	171819	174374
V.	Sooneepoor,	166929	132119	134123	135648	136948
Total,		801311	634796	644154	651584	656728
						661489
						664326
						666391
						670693
						671423
						671778
						671833

(Signed) C. ALLEN,

Settlement Officer.

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF CALPÉE PERGUNNAHS.

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REPORT
ON THE ASSESSMENT
OF THE
CALPEE PERGUNNAHS.

No. 59 OF 1842.

FROM W. MUIR, Esq.,

Settlement Officer,

BUNDELKHUND.

To R. LOWTHER, Esq.,

Commissioner,

ALLAHABAD.

Dated Cawnpore, 15th June, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to report the proposed assessment of Pergunnahs Calpee, Humeerpore, Julalpoor Khurela, and Koonch, being the portion of Zillah Humeerpore entrusted to me for settlement.

2. It appears expedient to preface the report with a brief account of the position and appearance of each of these Pergunnahs.

3. The pergunnahs of Calpee and Humeerpore form the right bank of the Jumna, from within a short distance of the right bank of the Sindh, to the junction of the Betwa; and present towards that river a surface of between 80 and 90 miles in extent. This tract is divided into two parts by the intervention of the territories of the Nawab of Baonic.

4. The *Northern* portion constitutes pergunnah Calpee. It is bounded on the west by Jaloun; on the southwest by Baonic; and on every other side by the Jumna. It is a narrow strip of land, in some places not more than a mile in breadth. It is above 50 miles long, and, on an average, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and contains an area of 178 square miles.

5. The banks of the Jumna, when they slope gently down, are often composed of the richest soil, the fertility of which can be equalled only by the irrigated lands of the Dooab; but when abrupt, rugged, and precipitous, they are covered

Nature of Soil.

with but little arable ground, and that little, light and unproductive. In the latter instance, ravines and broken ground frequently extend inward for miles ; though in many places the soil becomes black and fertile at no great distance from the river.

6. The population consists of Rajpoots, Mullahs, and Aheers, with Inhabitants. a variety of other castes ; and the flourishing town of Calpee, which is within 6 miles of the Southern extremity, contains about 19,000 inhabitants.*

7. The *Southern* division forms pergannah Humeerpore. It is 18 miles long and 12 broad ; the average width, however, is only seven, and the total area amounts to 128 square miles. The rivers Betwa and Jumna, form its boundary to the north, south, and east. On the west lie the jageers of the Nawab of Baonie and the Rajah of Beree.

8. The central villages consist of a rich black soil ; and the lands which border on the river, like those of Calpee, are, according to the nature of the bank, profusely verdant, or steep and waste. The population is composed principally of Rajpoots.

9. The pergannah of Julalpore lies eastward about eighteen miles from the Jumna. Its length is 3½ miles, and its average breadth about 15, its area, by professional survey, is 501 square miles. To the north lies the river Betwa ; to the east pergannahs Mohda and Someerpoor, and a part of Khundea in Zillah Banda ; and to the west pergannahs Raath and Khurka, and the small jagheer of Surela : the Southern boundary is formed by Chirearree, and Mahoba of Jaloun.

10. The Biroan (or Berma), stream which rises in the neighbourhood of Jeitpoor, and runs through Punwaree and Rath, Rivers. traverses Julalpoor from south-west to north-east, and flows without intermission throughout the year. A deep water-course, called the Purwaér, cuts off the north-east extremity of the pergannah. Swollen by the rains it becomes a large and rapid river, but with them subsides and disappears.

11. The features of the Jumna attend in miniature these lesser streams ; their banks consist for the most part Soil. of barren sand hills, but here and there the flood has deposited an alluvial bed, the verdure of which strongly contrasts with the surrounding bleakness. As you recede, a heavier soil prevails, in some places characterized by extreme fertility. The south and west are the most favoured quarters : while the Northern division is the most

* The Police Authorities state the result of their census to be below 14,000 ; but for various reasons I am disposed to think the population not over-rated at from eighteen to twenty thousand.

wild and rugged portion, perhaps, of the whole of Bundelkhund. The inhabitants are chiefly Loodhies and Rajpoots.

12. The pergannah of Koonch lies about forty miles to the west of Calpee. It is twenty miles in length, on an average eight in breadth, and contains 155½ square miles. To the south, it extends to within three miles of the river Betwa, and to the north, within eight of the town of Jaloun. It is bounded on the north and east by Gwalior, Dutteuh, and Sumpster, and on the south and west by Jaloun.

13. The soil of Koonch is perfectly level and unbroken, and is proverbial for its surpassing richness and fertility. Soil and Inhabitants. It is peopled principally by Koormies, Goojurs and Thakoors.

14. These pergannahs, it will be observed, are completely detached from one another : Calpee being divided Detached position of each of these pergannahs. from Humeerpoor by the petty state of Baonie : Humeerpoor from Jelalpoor by the river Betwa ; and Koonch from all by the interposition of Jaloun.

15. The whole contains an area of 952 square miles, with a population of at present nearly 135,000 inhabitants, being at the rate of 142, (or, deducting Area and population of the whole. the population of the towns of Calpee and Koonch, 107,) persons to the square mile.

CHAPTER II.

PAST HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

16. Before entering on the details of the present settlement Necessary to review the past history of the district. it will be expedient briefly to review the past administration of the district, and to mark the bearing which it has on its present condition.

17. Without trusting implicitly to the tale of prosperity which the inhabitants tell of the past generation, there is no credulity in believing that the soil of Bundelkhund was then more extensively cultivated than at present. Over-assessment carries with it fewer evils under a native than under the British rule ; the latter rarely fails in realizing, after it has fixed, its demand ; the former, plastic in its nature, bends to circumstances, and in years of scarcity is too feeble to press its claims to the extreme. When it is recollected, again, that the district for many years yielded without reserve a revenue three-fourths of which no effort can now collect, it cannot be doubted that when we assumed possession, its condition as regards cultivation, capital, and population, was equal if not superior to what in general it now is.

18. Our rule commenced in 1806, and for the next ten years the administration would appear to have been just and equitable. The increase in the assessment during that period amounts to nearly 14 per cent.,* and to this must be added the change from the current to the Furruckabad rupee, which was estimated at $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Even at this early period some leaning towards over-assessment may be gathered from the fact that the increase in Koonch was only 10 per cent.; that in the other pargunnahs, 17 per cent.* The revenues of the former, it must be borne in mind are carried to the credit of the Holcar family; and the Revenue authorities, as will be observed throughout, had not the same incentives for increasing its assessment. Principles of justice, equity, and national honor, should have dictated exactly the reverse of this procedure.

19. The forbearance and happy arrangements of Government appear to have had their full effect in developing the resources of the country. We can conceive what Happy effect of moderate assessment. an impulse must have been given to its onward progress from the combination of security and peace with a moderate and just assessment. We have it also on the authority of Mr. Waring,† that the Government expenditure in the district exceeded at this period the revenue received into the Treasury; a circumstance which should not be overlooked in considering the enormous increase which was soon after demanded.

20. In 1816, or the Fusslee year 1223,—an era memorable in Bundelkhund,—a new settlement was made by Settlement of 1816. Mr. Collector Waring. It raised at once the revenue of Humeerpoor by three lakhs and a quarter. And here again I am compelled to state that, while the juma of the other pargunnahs was increased by 33 per cent., that of Koonch was raised only 14. If so large an increase was in the one case demandable, it follows that on the other there was a strange dereliction of the duty we were bound by to improve the revenues of so important a trust. The truth, however, is that no course more favorable to the real interests of the pargunnah could have been adopted, than the one unintentionally pursued by Mr. Waring; the assessment of that time has continued unchanged, and the result is a proof of the prosperity which similar treatment would have secured in the other pargunnahs.

21. It may reasonably be enquired in what manner such an un- Excessive increase partly paralleled enhancement of the revenue was from competition of procured. The answer is simple. The pro- capitalists. perity occasioned by favourable years and mo-
deration of demand had so improved the aspect of this country that men

* Vide Appendix B.

† Letter dated May 1814.

began to think its resources inexhaustible. A crowd of speculators who looked only at the extent of the fallow land, and took for granted the continuance of the same auspicious seasons, fancied they could see a source of great gain in contracting even at so enormous an increase. Trusting to these or some such fallacious grounds, there was no bound to their mad competition.

22. Mr. Waring himself seized at every circumstance which could warrant the imposition of an increase, and rarely
Partly from the Collector's own arrangements. failed to adopt, often to exceed, the highest estimate of the Tehseeldar and Qanoongoe. The good name of those officers was made to depend on the highness of their "Dousl" and "Nuzzerandazes," upon which the settlement was based; and we may conceive of what nature those statements must have been when the Tehsildar of Calpee was dismissed from his appointment for submitting too low an estimate, and the Tehsildar of Jelalpoor was turned out of the Collector's camp with indignity because he failed to procure a farming offer sufficiently high.

23. Surrounded by a band of capitalists, the unfortunate Zemindar well knew that if he refused the Collector's offer,
Number of villages farmed. his estate would be instantly snatched from his hands. Mr. Waring could have had no stronger proof of the injustice of his settlement than that, with this prospect before their eyes, the proprietors of one hundred and seventy-eight* villages, rather than accede to his terms, allowed them to be let in farm.

24. It would be useless to recount the more immediate miseries attendant on this settlement, the sickening detail of absconded zemindars, who, according to Mr. Waring, fled only because the real value of their estates was beginning to come to light; or of desolated villages, whose lands, it was said, were thrown out of cultivation, merely to procure a decrease of assessment. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Waring entered with most sanguine expectations on the cultivation, from Government resources, of several of these deserted estates: but his eyes appear at last to have been opened, and in his final letter,† he acknowledges that his experiment had completely failed. Had he remained, it is most probable that he would have acted upon this acknowledgment; but he almost immediately left the district, and the flattering reports submitted by most of his successors could not fail to set him at ease, when in a superior position he had it in his power to have effected a revision.

25. The two following settlements of 1821 and 1826, were framed Settlements of 1821 and 1826, conducted on the same principles. by Mr. Valpy, who embraced Mr. Waring's views with still greater enthusiasm. The anxiety which the ousted zemindars naturally evinced

* Vide Mr. Forde's report, dated 1st September, 1819.

+ 21st January 1818.

to recover possession of their patrimonial inheritance, was construed by him into an irrefragable proof of the lightness of the settlement; and, though occasionally compelled by glaring instances of excessive assessment to grant reductions, he allowed no opportunity to escape of demanding an augmentation, and that frequently as the punishment of previous recusancy!

26. It is so pleasing, amid the confidence and security expressed by Mr. Waring and his followers, to peruse the ^{Mr. Collector Ford's opinion that the district was over-assessed.} sentiments entertained by Mr. Collector Forde so early as 1819, that I cannot refrain from placing in the appendix* a few paragraphs of his letter, dated the 1st September of that year. He records his persuasion that it would have conduced more to the real interests of the State, if the demand had been computed on a more moderate scale; and enforces his opinion by a reference to the number of farmed estates, and to the poverty of the landed proprietors which even then was beginning to show itself. He mentions that during the three preceding years, 39 estates had been sold by auction, and had fetched a price little exceeding one-third of their annual juma, and that the instances of private sale had in the same period amounted to one hundred. He forcibly states the ruin which must attend the smallest degree of over-assessment, and concludes with the following just remark: "It would, I conceive, always tend more to the honor of Government, were a settlement formed so as to secure to them a fair proportion of the products of the soil, and at the same time leave a sufficiency to enable the proprietors to subsist."

27. The results anticipated by Mr. Forde were but too fatally realized. The balances in the four pergunnahs under report, which prior to 1806, had never exceeded the average of Rupees 2,760, during the succeeding settlement reached Rupees 5,535; in the following, Rupees 16,001; and in the third, Rupees 30,300. The zemindars who had engaged, were reduced to abject poverty, and of the insane speculators none were at last left; they had retired from the scene impoverished or ruined. For the demand had passed the acknowledged bounds of rent; it had become a tax on the capital and necessities of the cultivators; it was fast preying upon their vitals, and hurrying the district to ruin.

28. As weakness and prostration of strength predispose the human frame to the most fatal attacks of the pestilence, so did the previous annihilation of its powers and energies lay low this district before the calamitous seasons of 1830, 1834, and 1838. It had been deprived of every means of resisting these successive shocks; and we need not therefore be astonished at the scene of confusion and distress which they left

* Vide Appendix A.

behind. No one who has not toiled through the details of each village, can conceive the extent of alienation of property, or the misery attendant on the depopulation of villages, the ruin of estates, and the disruption of society, which has prevailed in this unhappy country.

29. The baneful effects of over-assessment could not now escape observation, and in the two next settlements of Settlement of 1831: decrease granted 1831 and 1836, attempts were made to undo them. By the former the assessment of the pergunnahs under report, (excepting Koonch,) was reduced one lakh and sixty thousand rupees below that of Mr. Waring's settlement. The proprietors had begun almost universally to throw up their engagements ; in which case new settlements were effected by the Collector involving a considerable abatement. But the most extensive reductions were made by the Commissioner himself, who without reference to the Collector, and frequently without any investigation, precipitately allowed an excessive and uncalled for decrease. The settlement of Mr. Waring resembled an auction, in which the highest bidder was sure of his object ; but this, a lottery, in which unlooked for prizes fell to those who least expected them. Glaring inequality of assessment now embittered the temper of those who received no relief, and who were already callous and hardened from continued oppression. While this settlement, therefore, relieved some estates of their burdens, its operations were utterly inadequate to the necessities of the case, and in some instances only added to the previous evils. The balances during its five years continuance increased in the pergunnahs under report to an average of nearly sixty-seven thousand Rupees ; but this includes the results of the famine of 1834, which visited the district with such severity that of about 75,000 houses, above 38,000 were abandoned :* excluding this year, the annual balance is nearly twenty-eight thousand rupees.

30. The Settlement of 1836, conducted by Mr. Collector Pidcock, Settlement of 1836. further decrease. and confirmed by Government for thirteen years, embraced about a fourth of the district ; the actual decrease did not exceed 4 per cent, but it was distributed with great judgment, and large temporary reductions were made wherever a progressive assessment was deemed advisable. This revision must be regarded as eminently more successful than any of its predecessors. The annual average balance, including 1,838, is Rupees 63,062, but excluding that year only Rupees 17,908.

Though frequently, the reductions were nearly commensurate with the wants of the village, yet more frequently, as the result has proved they were far too limited. In some cases, therefore, the settlement has succeeded ; in others it has failed ; and in many, as the ultimate assessment is not reached till 1848, the trial cannot be said yet to have com-

* Report 31st August, 1836.

menced. With all its benefits it was at best partial, and, founded, as the Collector himself admits, on inadequate grounds, still presses with great inequality.

31. Though ineffectual in staying the retrogressive impulse already Value of these reductions as
preceding the famine of
1838. imparted to some portions of the district, the value of this revision cannot perhaps be adequately appreciated as preceding, and in some measure, breaking the violence of the fearful calamity of 1838 ; which may also be considered as having prevented its advantages from being fully developed. The drought of 1834, had visited the west of the district, and this now fell upon the east with peculiar severity. By the former 35 villages were totally desolated in Julalpoor, and by both 72 in Calpee and Humeerpoor were laid waste and left without an inhabitant.

32. In the last three years the circumstances of the district do Present aspect of the district
not materially improved. not seem to have improved. The collections appear to be effected with as much difficulty as ever, and the balances are on the increase. Since 1834, fifteen villages in the Calpee pergannahs have been sold for arrears of revenue, and fifty have been given in farm. The Government villages in the pergannahs Calpee, Humeerpoor, and Julalpoor, amount to no fewer than fifty-one, and bear an assessment of Rupees 79,367, or nearly one-fifth of the whole revenue. Many of these are held under the miserable system *Kham* management, and are withering under its inauspicious influences.* The marks of over-assessment and exaction are but little diminished ; here and there it is true they have been partially effaced, but more generally they are as apparent as ever, and in some instances still more deeply engraven.

33. It must ever be the first and highest object of a good Government to diffuse the blessings of industry, content, and plenty. The prosperity of the revenue is intimately blended with these ends, and cannot in fact be realized without them. This truth is enforced by few lessons more striking than the history of Bundelkhund. Had we been contented with the revenue of 1815, and been solicitous only to equalize it, the dis-

* The system of *Kham* or *Koork Tehsil*, implying the revenue management of an estate by one or more chuprassees, generally in conjunction with the Putwaree, has hitherto in this quarter of the country, been fraught with every evil consequence. The obdurate proprietors by collusion with the chuprassee evade the demands of Government, and, their lands being generally the best, continue to live in plenty. In fact, it was matter of notoriety that the profits of the zemindars of many villages were much greater under this system than when themselves in possession. The putwaree, the chuprassee, and the zemindars, were, therefore, the parties benefited by the arrangement : Government always, and the ryot in general, suffered. The estate invariably underwent rapid deterioration, till at last it reached the stage significantly termed "broken down." I trust that the arrangements now made will obviate the necessity of a single village being held under this management, and that the system itself, except under incomparably more efficient checks, will shortly become obsolete.

trict would, without doubt, have continued to flourish ; extent of cultivation would have kept pace with the increase of capital and inhabitants, and the concomitant advantages of trade and commerce would have added to the riches of the country, and to its strength for withstanding the attacks of famine. Our income if not indirectly increased, would certainly not have fallen off, and would thus have been *at the least* twenty per cent. greater than the impoverished land, denuded in many quarters of its population, can now possibly yield. That this lesson, so dearly bought, may not fail of its effect, the future assessment must be fixed on so easy and moderate a basis, that the benefits, which have thus lamentably disappeared, may as speedily as possible be restored.

CHAPTER III.

TRADE.

34. A few remarks seem necessary regarding the trade of the district, the principal articles of which are Cotton Trade : In Cotton. and Al. The *Cotton* plant, it is well known, grows to great perfection in Bundelkhund ; and its produce is not only more abundant, but also of a softer texture and of a whiter colour than that of the Dooab : hence it bears a higher price and is more eagerly sought after. It has always formed the staple commodity of the Calpee market. The purchases of Government amounted at one period to forty lakhs a year, and of private individuals, it is said, to 18 lakhs. Since 1830, the former have been discontinued and the latter have dwindled down to an annual expenditure of barely seven lakhs. Here we may trace one source from which the overwhelming assessment of so long a period was drawn ; as well as a cause of the accumulated ruin which has latterly crushed the district.

35. The root of the *Al* plant, (*morinda citrifolia*) is a most In Al. profitable source of gain. The shrub does not for three years attain full growth, but in the second and third season it yields from its seed a partial return. Unlike every other produce, it is seldom injured by the occurrence of drought. It is cultivated principally in pergannah Humeepoor, and partly also in Calpee and Julalpoor. The poorer classes seldom possess sufficient capital to enter into the speculation, which is accordingly conducted by the more wealthy zemindars and by a tribe of Buneeas called *Doomur*, who alone do not think their dignity impaired by the pursuits of husbandry. The root is highly prized by the natives for its beautiful and permanent dye, and is readily bought up at Moosanuggur in the Cawnpoor district, which is its point of traffic.

36. *Gram* is cultivated to a very large extent, and is occasionally In Gram. exported ; but this can only occur when there is a scarcity in the Dooab, and the rise in its price suffices to repay the expense of carriage.

37. The only other article of extensive traffic is *Ghee*. The vast tracts of fallow land upon which grass is produced in the rains with amazing luxuriance supply the food of numerous herds and flocks ; and the scanty population unequal to the consumption of their produce, export it in the form of *ghee*, which finds a ready market at Lucknow. The pergunnahs of Rath and Calpee carry on this traffic to a considerable extent.

38. The grand road which it is in contemplation to form betwixt Cawnpoor and Calpee will, undoubtedly, add largely to the commerce of the Northern division of Bundelkhund, and give a fresh stimulus to its productive powers. To complete the scheme the only desideratum will be a bridge of boats, which could easily be thrown across the Jumna at Calpee.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SURVEY.

39. I proceed now to the consideration of the present Settlement, The Survey. and first of the Survey.

40. The demarcation of boundaries, I need only say, was, conducted in strict conformity with the Sudder Board's Demarcation of boundaries. orders, and though there occurred several cases of disputed possession with the contiguous States, they were speedily and amicably adjusted.

41. The professional Survey took place in 1840. The result is as follows. In the columns of population the town Professional Survey. of Calpee is not included.

Pergunnah.	Statute Acres.	Square miles.	Population.				Total.
			Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Men.	Women.	
Calpee,	111952	175	4448	4409	2213	2125	13195
Humeerpoor,	81968	128	4474	3751*	3969	4092	16286
Julalpoor,	320726	501	16935	17262	10239	11629	56065
Koonch,	99519	155½	6733	8053	8020	9484	32292
Total,	614165	959½	32390	33477	24441	27330	117838

* The great inferiority of women to men in numbers in pergunnah Humeerpoor and

42. The verification of the Khusreh or field measurement was treated as a work of paramount importance; since upon means adapted for its verification its faithfulness is based every subsequent proceeding. A line having been drawn across the village map, the fields through which it passed were re-measured and compared with the original; and other places selected at random were subjected to the same test. Thus no discrepancy of any importance could remain concealed: and when any serious inaccuracy was brought to light, a fresh survey was demanded.

43. But, as the assessment depends as much on the species of land as on its extent, a scrutiny into the entry of soils Entries of soils carefully corrected. was a matter of equal importance and of greater difficulty: for the Ameens, less perhaps from knavery than from ignorance of the distinguishing marks, had seldom given a correct return. It was necessary, therefore, to visit every field in every village, and thus to place beyond a doubt the capabilities of its soils. These proceedings conducted by respectable Peshkars were strictly checked and revised by the Deputy Collectors and Tehsildars; and I had the satisfaction myself of examining and testing a considerable number of Khusrehs in each pergannah. I have no hesitation, therefore,

partially in Calpee may be accounted for by the unwillingness of the Rajpoots to state the number of their females: at the same time it must be confessed that it gives a color of truth to the statement of zamindars of other castes that the Rajpoots still indulge in infanticide, using a poisonous herb (*Asclepias gigantea*) to effect their purpose. A more constant reference to the women of the *Basore* and *Dhanook* tribes who are generally employed on the occasion of a birth, might tend to put a stop to the practice.

The following details regarding the native Schools are curious and interesting. The town of Calpee is included in the table.

Pergannah.	Number of Schools	Pupils.			Number of Pupils who read.		Remarks.
		Hindoos	Musulmans	Total.	Only Hindooe or Nagree*	Persian	
Calpee, . . .	15	230	42	272	214	58	{ Of these, 7 Schools belong to the town of Calpee.
Humeerpoor, . .	11	90	3	93	87	6	
Julalpoor, . . .	23	137	4	141	134	7	
Koonch,	34	437	35	472	160	12	{ 12 Schools belong to the town of Koonch.
Total, . . .	88	894	84	978	895	83	

* The pupils who are noted as learning only Hindooe or Nagree, are in general instructed in the merest elements of reading and writing, such as is just sufficient to enable them to keep the accounts of the Putwars or Bunceah.

in affirming that the field measurement may safely be relied on, as it regards both area and soil.

CHAPTER V.

SOILS OF BUNDELKHUND.

44. The distinguishing feature of Bundelkhund is the absence of irrigation ; which is generally rendered impracticable by the enormous depth of the water, often

Soil of Bundelkhund incapable of irrigation.

100 and 125 feet below the surface ; and by the peculiarities of the soil, which is so penetrated with holes, cracks and fissures, that even were water procurable it would hastily disappear without producing any of the effects of irrigation. To supply the place of this the grand test of fertility in other districts, it became necessary to institute a careful classification of the soil in respect of its natural capabilities of production.

45. The lands of Bundelkhund are divided into four great classes, *mar*, *kabur*, *purwa*, and *rakur*. The *mar* is a Divided into four species : Mar. fine rich black mould ; it is soft and crumbles in the hand ; so that if you throw a clod of it to the ground it falls to pieces. It is distinguished by an extraordinary power of retaining moisture, and by so singular a fertility that, except in years of drought, it produces rubbee crops with almost the same exuberance as the irrigated lands of other districts. The principal crops grown upon it are wheat, grain, and *dl*.

46. *Kabur* approaches the *mar* in color, but possesses none of its soft and tractable qualities. It is a stiff tenacious soil, in which the rain speedily dries and renders it harder than ever. When broken up it forms into large masses to reduce which requires the application of considerable force. It is therefore difficult to till, and not remarkable for its fruitfulness. In seasons of drought it is one of the first soils to fall out of cultivation, and one of the last again to come under the plough. Its value is less than that of *mar*, and its rates considerably lower. Wheat and *dl* are seldom if ever cultivated on it ; but it yields almost every other sort of produce.

47. *Purwah* is a light yellow earth with a frequent admixture of sand. It is generally soft, and therefore easily cultivated. But it is poorer than *kabur*, and its rates are still lower. *Khurreef* crops are principally sown upon it, and it bears in great perfection the cotton plant. It is the only soil which can be irrigated with advantage.

48. The *Rakur* is the refuse of the other soils ; it may resemble any of them in colour, but is hard, stony and unfruitful. It produces *Khurreef* crops, and these only when the rains are not unfavourable.

49. There are two other classes of soil, which are determined less by their own nature than by their proximity to Kuchar, and Turee. The *Kuchar* embraces all those lands to which the moisture of the stream extends. It generally equals, sometimes surpasses, *mar* in fertility, and always yields a fine *rubbée* harvest. The *turee* or *teer* is a more perfect species of *kuchar*, and is invariably flooded by the stream, which leaves upon it a rich slimy deposit. It far exceeds in the luxuriance of its produce every other species of soil, and seldom suffers from years of drought, which by their high prices only tend to enhance its value. A drawback to both these soils, but especially to the latter, is their want of permanence; for they are sometimes carried away by the very floods to which they owed their fertility.

CHAPTER VI.

PRINCIPAL OF SETTLEMENT.

50. I propose next to explain the general principles upon which the Government demand has been determined and allotted. My settlement is based on a double classification, viz. of *soils* and of *villages*.
Principles of settlement explained.

51. The different species of land which I have described above are almost invariably met with in tracts. *Mar*, for instance, is rarely seen in small patches; it generally extends in a continuous and unbroken course for many miles. Villages situated in such tracts are of a superior description and constitute a superior class.
Classification of villages. First class.

52. To such a field of *mar* will generally succeed a similar one of *kabur*, or, as the natural structure of the country directs, of *purwa*. As the one or the other soil preponderates, or is more or less interspersed with *rakur*, a second or a third class is obtained.
Second class.

53. The presence of a stream or of deep ravines is followed by a succession of sandy, stony, or *rakur*, lands; these fall into an inferior class: or the river may have formed its banks of *kuechar* or *turee*, which from their peculiar fertility comprise a separate division.
Third and kuechar classes.

54. The *mar*, which occurs in the mass of that soil, is richer than that which occurs in the second; and still richer than that which occurs in the third, range: and its rent is higher in the former than in the latter. On the same principle, the *rakur* lands which are met with in the lowest class, are poorer than those which are found in the higher: and their rent rates are lower in the same rates
Fertility of the soil greater or less according to the class of villages to which it belongs.

And so with the other species of soil ; their fertility may be judged of by the class to which they belong.

55. It was one of my first endeavours to classify the villages according to the above principle. The different features of each pergannah required different arrangements ; but the principle was the same in all. I devoted the greater labor to perfect this classification, as upon it is based my proposal for remissions in years of drought ; and, having had an opportunity of myself examining every village, I trust that it may be regarded as complete. To illustrate more forcibly the principle, as well as to display the capabilities of each pergannah, I have attached to this report sketches, in which are traced in different colours the different classes of villages.*

56. My next task was to discover the rent rates of each species of land in each class : and in this also I experienced the benefits of personal investigation. From extensive inquiries I ascertained upon the spot the rates of each soil in almost every village in the district. I found the ryots, and sometimes the zemindars, utterly unsuspecting of my object and I had rarely any difficulty in eliciting the rent really paid. When I compared the results of my inquiries in different villages and from different ranks, there was an agreement among the whole which exceeded my expectations, and assured me by their undesigned coincidence, of the correctness of my data. From the Putwarie's papers, the Quanoongoe's depositions, and the summary suit decisions, separate tables of average rates were drawn out, and materially assisted me in arriving at the rates which were finally adopted.

57. The result of these rates upon the cultivated area furnished a *juma* which it was my next business to compare with the present and past assessment, and condition of the Pergannah. And here I discovered that the usual application of these rates to the cultivated area, by a deduction of one-third from the gross rental, produced a demand unquestionably too high. In proof, I need only remark that the Putwarie's and Quanoongoe's rates carefully deduced and applied to each class, give an increase in the four pergannahs of one lakh and a quarter : and the result of my own rates, which were drawn up on the most moderate principles, is an addition of above fifty thousand rupees to the present assessment. A portion of this discrepancy is perhaps, to be attributed to the excessive decrease granted in a few cases by the Commissioner in 1831 ; but the portion is so small as not to affect the general result. For there cannot exist a doubt in any reasonable mind, which takes an impartial view of the past and present state of the

Result of rates calculated in the usual manner produced too high an assessment.

* *Vide* Maps I, II, III, and IV, at the close of the report.

district, that this very assessment, which falls so greatly below the result of the actual rates calculated according to the usual settlement axioms, is at this moment pressing heavily on the country, and is, in fact, considerably greater than what it can bear.

58. The beacons furnished by the fate of former settlements hold out too solemn and striking a warning to be disregarded. It was upon this rock that Mr. Waring split. His data, as provided both by the estimates of his subordinates and the rates adopted by himself, were in most instances correct when *referred to favourable seasons*. But he seems to have forgotten that Bundelkhund was not capable of irrigation: he left entirely out of his account the probability, nay the certainty, that one out of every four or five years would, more or less be, a failure.

59. The fallacy lies in supposing that these rates produce to the same extent every year: whereas it is notorious that they fluctuate with every change in the seasons, and are diminished by irregularity or deficiency, in the periodical rains. Hence it follows that we must either make an annual settlement, proportioned to the fruitfulness of the year: a plan which, though strongly recommended by Mr. Collector Halliday,* would not only put an end to all security and confidence, but give unbounded occasion to fraud and loss: or, we must so take these failures into account as to confine the demand within the *average* of the general produce.

60. The frequent injury, which failure in the crops inflicts upon an estate, reduces its value in *two* distinct respects; first, by the actual losses they occasion, and second, by depreciating, as they render uncertain, the returns actually obtained.

61. *First*; The losses to which I allude are not those of severe and extraordinary famines, (for these I have proposed extraordinary remedies,) but, of such unfavourable seasons as are of common occurrence. They consist in the actual failure of crops, in the abandonment of land, and in the departure of the ryots. The two last effects are severely felt from the vast quantity of fallow land which is always at hand, especially in the vicinity of independent territory, and which effectually reduces the demand for it. It is thus that the soil is readily thrown out of cultivation in such unfavourable seasons, and slowly, and with difficulty, reclaimed.

* Report on balances 31st December, 1832; where he states, that had he a *Jageer* of his own, he would adopt this plan.

62. *Second* ; The income of the zemindars is also rendered less valuable by its uncertainty. In an uncertain trade the gains are large : the profits rise with the risk. Nor is it otherwise with the trade of the zemindar in Bundelkhund. He employs capital for returns in a great degree uncertain ; and he justly expects those returns to be proportionably great ; the risk is great, and so must be the profits. Both zemindars and ryots are almost always obliged to borrow to a large extent ; but as their assets and securities are so uncertain, no man will advance them money, but at an enormous interest : here too, the interest rises with the risk, and further diminishes the net return which remains from the actual gross receipts.

And in increasing the rate of interest.

63. In calculating therefore, the average surplus, it is plain that it must cover both the actual losses so frequently sustained ; the uncertainty which depreciates what is really obtained ; and the enormous rate of interest at which money must be borrowed.

Surplus allowed to proprietor should be calculated with reference to these losses and disadvantages.

It is these causes which render over-assessment so peculiarly fatal in Bundelkhund, and, as they were left out of consideration in the settlement of 1816, we can no longer wonder at the misery which arose from it.

64. In applying the above observations to the subject of the rent and revenue rates, I deduce the necessity of reducing them so far as to leave the proprietor a surplus sufficient to counterbalance their disadvantages ; what this surplus amounts to, and what it leaves for the share of Government, could best be discovered by a careful survey of the financial history of each pergunnah : by this standard, therefore, I regulated the rates. And I may remark as a general principle, that, as the losses and uncertainty above described fall lighter upon the rich, and heavier upon the poor, soils, I always suffered a larger reduction in the rates of the latter than of the former.

The rent rates lowered on this principle ; and adjusted by a reference to past history.

65. Having thus decided upon moderate rates and a reasonable The fallow lands not *juma*, it was my next business to distribute the brought under assessment. latter by means of the former upon each village. It here became a question whether the fallow lands should in any case be included in the cultivated area ; and for the following reasons I decided in the negative.

66. *First* ; Regarding the old fallow land : it must be observed First. The old fallow lands : peculiar features of Bundelkhund preclude the hope of their being rapidly broken up. that most of the villages cover a vast surface in which there is but one hamlet : and it costs a man the better part of the day merely to go to and from the most distant fields. In few estates are there either trees or a well besides those in

immediate contact with the houses. The cultivator when he issues abroad is furnished with a small vessel of water, which for a time supplies his thirst; but it is obvious under these circumstances, with no covering to defend him from the intense heat of the Bundelkhund mid-day, with no well at hand from which to quench his thirst, that cultivation at distance from his home must proceed but slowly. In Humeerpoor there are none of those flourishing little colonies from the mother village, the *poorwas* and *muzras* of more favoured districts, which carry to the different parts of an estate, the labour and means required for their cultivation. The difficulty of sinking wells and procuring the growth of trees, and the necessity for houses of solid masonry to withstand the inclemency of the seasons, must render the planting of such off-sets a laborious and a tedious task. Not but that the increase of villages and of the population, may, from the moderation of the proposed settlement be anticipated; but it would be most fallacious to rely upon such contingencies in determining the Government revenue.

67. It must moreover be remembered that a large proportion of these lands are so light and barren that, under any circumstances, it would

But taken into consideration, when likely to be reclaimed, and then how assessed.

be unsafe to bring them under even prospective assessment. From personal inspection of the soil, and from the past history of the village,

I was always prepared to judge whether its fallow lands were likely to be reclaimed; and if they were, the general rate of the new *jumat* upon the culturable area of the entire class to which it belonged, applied to the culturable area of the village in question, rarely failed to produce a result which could be adopted as the ultimate assessment.

68. *Secondly*; With respect to fields lately thrown out of cultivation,

Second Land lately thrown out of cultivation.

it must be noted, that the poorer soils of Bundelkhund after being cultivated for a few years lose their vigour; and until they have

regained it are not resumed. These, it is obvious, do not come under the average extent of cultivation, and must therefore be left out of calculation. I have met with no instance of wilful abandonment for the purpose of forcing a reduced demand,—the only case in which such land would have come under assessment.

69. To arrive at the demand finally determined upon, I embraced

All information brought to bear in the determination of the assessment of each village.

every source of information. The past history of the village was carefully examined and collated with the records and remarks of former settlements. The Putwarie's accounts, generally

remarkably faithful, were compared with the results of the deduced rates. These, conjoined with my own observations regarding the position, natural advantages, and general condition of the estate, brought before me every circumstance which could elucidate its real value.

70. From a few of the under-assessed villages an increase has been demanded, which will take effect from 1849. Increase demanded only in a few instances. Except however in very clear cases, the Government demand has not been enhanced. A main object of the present settlement is to win back the confidence which has deservedly been lost. The minds of those zemindars, to whom large abatements were formerly allowed, have already been set at ease, and their leases confirmed up to the end of 1848. It appeared, therefore, to be impolitic and unsafe, except in the few instances alluded to, to endanger and unsettle that security which has begun to show its happy effects in the abundance of population and extension of cultivation; and the more especially as, in comparison with the risk, the increase would have been insignificant.

CHAPTER VII.

ASSESSMENT OF CALPEE.

71. In the following remarks and calculations, I must premise, that the pergannahs are always viewed and spoken of as constituted by the new arrangement, in which 16 villages of Calpee have been transferred to Humeerpoor; and a considerable portion of Rath, with the small pergannah of Khurela attached to Julalpoor.*

72. The assessment of Calpee in 1806 amounted to little above Rupees 76,000 † but was gradually increased till in the fourth settlement, or 1814, it reached Rs. 89,585. Though even upon this taxation there accrued an annual balance exceeding two thousand rupees, it was raised in 1816 to Rs. 1,15,334, being an increase of Rupees 25,749. This, with little abatement, continued to be the demand for ten years, and notwithstanding its enormous amount the annual balance during that period was not much above three thousand rupees. Drained at last of its wealth, the pergannah refused to yield the revenue with such facility; and although in 1826, the assessment fell to Rupees 1,05,349, the balances increased by one-third. So strongly had the fatal seeds of over-assessment now taken root, that the farther remission in 1831 of above Rupees 12,000 made no impression, and the annual balance increased to Rupees 5,632. The ninth settlement of 1836, though it gave large temporary relief, afforded but little ultimate reduction, and failed therefore to apply the only remedy which could effect a permanent cure. The balances in this settlement instead of falling off, have greatly

* The pergannah boundaries were arranged by Mr. Morgan, (late Settlement Officer) and myself. Vide Mr. Morgan's letter, No. 25, dated 17th May, 1841, and mine, No. 48 dated 5th June, 1841.

† Vide Appendix C.

increased ; they amount to an average of Rupees 12,000, or excluding the year of famine to above Rupees 7,000. When it is added that there are now ten villages held *Kham*, and sixteen, (whose *juma* exceeds one-fourth of that of the whole pergannah,) the property of Government ; and that of about fifty, which were depopulated in the late famine, a large number are but just inhabited, and a few are still completely deserted, there needs no further proof of the fearful lengths to which exaction has been carried, and of the havoc which succeeding calamities, deriving strength from that exaction, have inflicted.

73. In examining the above details three circumstances deserve to be noted. *First* ; the abatements both of 1831 and 1836 fell far short of those granted in other pergannahs, though the necessities of this were greater ; its extreme length, perhaps, prevented any combination among the land-holders for withholding the revenue and forcing a reduction ; and, from its remote situation it lay very far out of the general route adopted by the Collectors in their circuits.

Second ; hence the present assessment is very much higher than in Humeerpoor, and Julalpoor, as the annexed statement will prove.

Pergannah.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Rate per acre on culturable area.
Calpee,	2 9 8½	1 6 4½
Humeerpoor,	1 15 10	1 5 3
Julalpoor,	1 12 9	1 3 0
On 3 pergannahs, ...	1 15 0	1 4 0

73. *Third* ; notwithstanding this heavier taxation, its soil is poorer and its resources less abundant ; the former and its means more limited. will appear by a reference to the table in paragraph 77, and the latter from the following comparison.

Pergannah.	Population per square mile.	Population per square mile excluding towns of Calpee and Koonch.	Ploughs to the square mile.	Bullocks per square mile.
Calpee,.....	184	75½	10 5-6ths.	26½
Humeerpoor,....	127½	127½	13½	33½
Julalpoor,.....	111.4-5ths.	111.4-5ths.	15½	32
Koonch,.....	208	136	20½	48
Total,...	142.3-5ths.	107.7-9ths.	15½	34

76. I was prepared, from an examination of all these facts, to

Large reductions were therefore anticipated. expect that the assessment must return as low as that of 1806, if not, from the deteriorated condition of almost every village, still lower.

77. A glance at the sketch map* of this pergannah will give a

Classification . Kuchar villages. clearer conception of its productive character than any verbal description. Extending scarcely

beyond the banks of the Jumna, its main feature is an unusually large proportion of alluvial lands: these form a separate class termed *Kuchar*. The following statement shews the extent of *Teer* and *Kuchar*, as well as of the other soils, compared with those of Humeerpoor and Julalpoor: the figures denote the amount per cent.

Pergannah.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Turce.	Kuchar.
Calpee,.....	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Humeerpoor,	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	22	18	14	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Julalpoor,.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5

The Turce and Kuchar of pergannah Calpee are peculiarly rich and fertile, and the rates adopted for them are proportionately high.

78. The first class villages contain in general a preponderance of Mar: but in comparison with the first class First class villages. of other pergannahs, that of Calpee is decidedly inferior, for the Mar is neither of so rich a description, nor does it bear so large a proportion to the inferior soils.

79. To the extreme north-west lies a cluster of villages composing a peculiar species of soil, the *tulooka* of Bhuduk; these belong almost white purwa, to the north. entirely to the first class. They contain no west. Mar, but the want is more than compensated by the presence of soil called white purwa, which I have met with nowhere else in Bundelkhund. In colour it is white, and its appearance betokens a large admixture of lime. In fertility it surpasses Mar, and rivals the richest of Kuchar. It is included in the column of Mar in the form above transcribed.

80. The purwa of Calpee, which is the most prevalent soil, is generally poor. In its richer forms and joined Second and third classes of villages. with Kabur, it constitutes the second class. The third class is composed of a very light soil; it lies for the most part in the vicinity of ravines into which the heavier

* Vide map No. 1.

land has long since been washed down ; it is, therefore, peculiarly liable to suffer from any irregularity or deficiency in the rains ; and I have adopted for it very low rates, without which, indeed, it is vain to hope for its prosperity.

81. When I came to apply my deduced and modified rates, I found that they produced a reduction of twenty thousand rupees, that is of above 20 per cent. It may be taken as a proof of the enormous over-assessment of this unfortunate pergannah, that the same rates applied to Humeerpoor and Julalpoor yield, notwithstanding their superior fertility, a result greatly exceeding their present assessment.

Rates finally adopted. 82. The rent rates finally determined upon were as follows :—

Class of villages..	Rent rates on each soil.						
	Mar.	Kubar.	White purwa.	Common purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.
Kuchar,.....	3 14	3 4		2 12	1 8	6 0	4 12
First,	4 2	3 9	4 8	2 6	1 12	5 4	4 2
Second,.....	3 10	3 2	3 12	2 2	1 4	4 2	3 12
Third,.....	3 0	2 8	3 2	1 8	0 14	3 4	0 3

The deduced revenue rates were formed by the deduction of one-third from the above, and the same rule was adopted with regard to the other pergannahs. It is not necessary, therefore, to give them in detail.

83. The assessment at these rates is Rupees 73,611 ; but I found in proceeding with the analytic process that, causes of the new assessment being above the partly from the richness of the Kuchar, partly result of the rates. from the extent of fallow land which I had good reason for expecting to be reclaimed, I could increase the demand with perfect safety to Rupees 76,958, at which therefore the proposed juma stands. The former settlement of fourteen villages, bearing an assessment of Rupees 5,229, has been retained unchanged ; and the state of no village in the pergannah was such as to warrant an increased demand.

Table displaying the result of the settlement. 84. The following table shews the result of the assessment in each class.

Class of villages.	Former juma.	Juma accord- ing to de- duced rates	Proposed juma.	Decrease.	Rates per acre of former juma.				Rates per acre of proposed juma.			
					On cul- tivated area.	On cul- turable area.	On cul- tivated area.	On cul- turable area.	On cul- tivated area.	On cul- turable area.	On cul- tivated area.	On cul- turable area.
Kuchar,	22408	17433	18445	3963 3 2	91 12 2	2 9	91	7 3				
First,	47140	39167	41008	6132 2 11	101 8	112 6	141	5 8				
Second,	20240	13878	14881	5359 2 5	1041 3	21 11	10	14 1				
Third,	3635	2966	2624	10111 3 2	8 8	13	10	6 0				
Total,	93423	73444	76958	16465 2 9	81 6	43 2	2	41 2 5				

85. From the excessive depression and exhaustion of this pergannah, I have been often obliged to adopt a progressive assessment and temporary reductions in many cases necessary. The temporary reductions beyond my proposed juma amount in the first year to Rupees 13,000 but diminish as the term advances. In some villages the ultimate juma is not reached for many years. The fallow lands have been so long out of cultivation, and in some instances are so completely overgrown with the long grass called "*Kans*," a determined enemy of the husbandman's progress, that not even the most sanguine could expect them to be speedily reclaimed. That they will ultimately be again brought under cultivation, now that the landed proprietors have an interest in the undertaking, I have not the slightest doubt; but it must be a work of years. In these cases there was no alternative between compromising the claims of Government by fixing an unduly low assessment; or, after having settled an ultimate fair and reasonable demand, giving temporary reductions proportionate to the amount of waste land, and the term of years within which it was likely to be reclaimed. Of the propriety of adopting the latter course, I think there can be no question.

86. The collections of Calpee must always, from its extreme length be of difficult and expensive management. The Collections of Calpee would be facilitated by its annexure to Jaloun. The pergannah, if it were feasible, should be broken into two parts, and annexed, one-half to pergannah Kuthown, the other to pergannah Oray, in Jaloun. The advantages of compact and well-formed divisions would in such case be very great; I speak with regard only to the revenue arrangements; those in the police department, it is reasonable to expect, would be still greater.

CHAPTER VIII.

ASSESSMENT OF HUMEERPOOR.

87. A reference to Appendix D, will show an advance in the assessment of pergannah Humeerpoor, similar to that in Calpee, crowned in 1816, by an increase of Rupees 23,651. But here the resemblance stops.

Financial history of pergannah Humeerpoor.

A re-action took place, and each succeeding settlement surpassed its predecessor in the extent of its reductions. In 1821 and 1826, the demand was relaxed by above fifteen thousand Rupees; and the rash and precipitate revision of 1831 diminished it still further by Rs. 14,614. By the latter settlement, the juma stood at Rupees 79,556, being above thirty thousand rupees lower than Mr. Waring's assessment. That the reductions of the eighth settlement in 1831 did at least as much harm as good, is evidenced by the increase of the annual balance from little above Rs. 7,000, the average of the two past settlements, to Rs. 12,000. In 1836, a further concession of above two thousand Rupees was made, but being allotted with more prudence, it had far greater effect in restoring the prosperity of the pergunnah. Since that time the annual balance excluding the year of famine, is below Rupees 3,000.

88. The aggregate reductions since 1821 amount to Rupees 32,696, Great reductions latterly thereby reducing the assessment considerably granted; their probable below what it ever before had been. The turbulent spirit of the Rajpoot population may have cause. forced this excessive decrease. It is not improbable, that the close vicinity of the villages to the Collector, affording their proprietors an opportunity of plying and enforcing their claims by unremitting importunity, may have likewise contributed to the same end; and this is the more likely, as the majority of the powerful combinations obtained unwonted decrease, while the weaker and less threatening communities continue still to bear their burdens. I have explained above, why it appeared impolitic to raise in general the assessment of the former; it was therefore to be expected that the relief now justly due to the latter would still further diminish the *juma*.

89. Although the culturable area of Humeerpoor is smaller than that of Clapes, yet the amount of land actually Division into three classes. under cultivation is much greater.* Beyond comparison more regular and compact, it contains none of those barren and stony tracts which compose the third class of that pergunnah. The great bulk of the villages belong to the first class; the *Mar* not only bears an uncommonly large proportion to the inferior soils,† but is extremely fertile; a certain proof of which may be gathered from the fact that the land cultivated with the *dl* plant amounts to nearly one-tenth of the whole cultivated area.‡ The second class is composed almost entirely of Kabur and Purwa, the harder and lighter soils, which are at once more difficult of cultivation, and more liable to loss from want of rain. The Kuchar villages resemble those of Calpee, but the alluvial lands, especially on the banks of the Betwa, are slightly inferior.

* *Vide Appendix G.*

† *Vide Settlement in para. 77.*

‡ *Vide Appendix H.*

90. When the peculiar traits of its history are remembered, it will not be astonishing that the rates noted in paragraph 82, raise the assessment of Humeerpoor from Rupees 77,600 to Rupees 86,522. The great remissions previously granted to some villages having reduced the general standard of rent rates actually levied, I was obliged to go below the rates adopted for Calpee, and finally determined on the following, which still yield an increase of about Rupees 3,500.

Class of villages.	Rent rates on each soil.					
	Mar.	Kubar.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.
Kuchar, ...	3 14	3 4	2 8	1 8	5 12	4 8
First, ...	3 14	3 4	2 4	1 8	5 0	4 0
Second, ...	3 8	2 12	1 12	1 0	4 0	3 6

91. In affording relief to the depressed villages and somewhat of equality to the whole, a decrease of Rupees 7,200 Result of the new settlement detailed. was incurred. Five estates, which were unusually under-assessed, have been subjected to a small increase: and the net reduction is thus diminished to Rupees 6,358. The following is the result of my arrangements.

Class of villages.	Former juma.	Juma by deduced rates.	Proposed juma.	Total decrease.	Total increase.	Net decrease.	Rates per acre of former juma.		Rates per acre of proposed juma.	
							On cultivated area.	On culturable area.	On cultivated area.	On culturable area.
Kuchar, ...	15740	14881	13698	2475	433	2042	2 4 9	1 9 0	2 0 0	1 1 5 9
First, ...	53794	58645	50608	3596	410	3186	2 0 0	5 10	1 14	1 1 4 6
Second, ...	8066	7559	6836	1230	0	1230	1 8 6	14 6	1 4	10 0 12 4
Total, ..	77600	81065	71142	7301	848	6458	1 15 10	1 5 3	1 13 2	1 3 6

92. The assessment of eleven villages, bearing a juma of Rupees 12,281, has been retained unaltered, and that of villages not altered. at least an equal number but slightly changed.

93. Progressive settlements have been adopted, as in Calpee, in every case of necessity. The relief thus granted Progressive settlements occasionally adopted. in the first year exceeds Rupees 8,000.

CHAPTER IX.

ASSESSMENT OF JULALPOOR KHURELA.*

94. The Pergunnah of Julalpoor Khurela has been an arena, in which the opposite extremes of exaction and subsequent abatement have been developed in the widest extent. It is needless, therefore, to repeat the story which has been already told; I will merely refer to Appendix E. and remark, that in the present state of the pergunnah, we have all the stages above recounted, from the grinding over-assessment which has continued unchanged from 1816, to the favoured and, now, prosperous instances of excessive abatement granted in 1831. But in dismissing thus briefly its history, it requires explanation that the proportion of estates labouring under over-assessment is very much larger than in Humeerpoor, and that their state approaches in depression and deterioration to the similar cases adverted to in Calpee. No less than twenty-nine villages, yielding a *juma* of Rupees 53,525, have gone to ruin and been purchased by Government, and fourteen are at present† held *Kham*. It was obvious, therefore, that the necessity of a considerable reduction might be anticipated. On the other hand, the abatements of the eighth settlement in 1831 appear to have been granted with more than usual rashness: undue limitation of the Government demand was therefore more general and glaring than in Humeerpore. A small increase was to be expected from this quarter.

95. The original pergunnah being in its natural features different from the annexations to it towards the south, Julalpoor and the annexures to it treated of separately. I shall advert to each from Rath and Modha, I shall advert to each separately.

96. The broken and barren lands of Julalpoor are not only of a wilder character than those of Calpee, but cover a much more extended surface. Standing on an eminence by the town of Julalpoor, you may look around, and for miles see nothing but the rugged crests of innumerable hillocks, from which all trace of vegetation has been swept into the ravines that intersect them. The spectacle is striking, and its wave-like appearance has been graphically described‡ as resembling "the sea in a state of great commotion." A reference to the classified map will display the different classes scattered together in such extraordinary confusion, that the imagination can scarcely supply the various chasms and ravines which have occasioned so great a disruption in the original distribution of the soils.

* I have introduced *Khurela* into the name of this pergunnah in accordance with para. 7, of the Resolution of Government, dated 30th October, 1837, quoted in Appendix V. of the Settlement Circular.

† That is before the arrangements of the new settlement were carried into effect.

‡ By Mr. Collector Pidcock in one of his summary reports (mouzah Khundout.)

97. The rivers Beroan and Purwair run through the pergannah

Classification of villages : and sever three distinct ranges of *Mar*, which it is
First class. therefore natural to conclude originally extended

uninterruptedly across. The Eastern range is by far the most fertile, and adjoins to the *Mar* villages of Modha and Soomeerpoor. The central and western tracts, as they approach more closely to the ravines, are less rich. The whole constitutes the first class, which is slightly inferior to that of Humeerpoor.

98. The second and third classes follow the course of the rivers.

Second, third, and Kuchar classes. In some of the second class villages, sugarcane was, in the palmy days of the pergannah, cul-

tivated on the *Purwa* lands, which are admirably adapted to its growth; but the prostration of their resources has compelled the zemindars to discontinue its production, and it has now almost entirely disappeared. Both of these classes are very poor, and bear a strong resemblance to those of Calpee. The *Kuchar* villages, from the absence of the *Jumua*, are inferior to those of the other pergannahs.

99. The first class villages transferred from Raath are composed of the most fertile *Mar*, surpassing that of every

Annexures from Raath, divided into three classes. other pergannah but Koonch. Sugarcane is grown to a considerable extent both in them and in

the second class: the latter may therefore be looked upon as somewhat superior to the second class of Julalpoor proper. The water is very close to the surface; and irrigation in the *Purwa* lands is practicable, and is sometimes attempted from *Kutchu* wells; but the scantling of land which is really irrigated, rarely exceeds the size and character of a garden, and could not therefore be taken into account in my rates; though in the assessment of individual villages I have adverted to the circumstance, and recorded it in my remarks in the village statements. The third class resembles that of Julalpoor, and is included in it.

100. Towards Khurela, a new feature in the scenery appears in the

Small pergannah of Khurela composed entirely of first class villages. occasional hills which, composed of huge masses of rock piled upon one another in strange confu-

sion, rise like icebergs from the plain. The *Mar* land extends with undiminished fertility up to their very base: but the streams which arise from them have in some places supplanted the richer soils: with this exception the small pergannah of Khurclia is equal to the first class of Raath.

101. As the first class and *Kuchar* villages of Julalpoor resemble

Rates applied to Julalpoor, and the second and third classes of Raath and their result. both in soil and history the same classes in Humeerpoor; and as the second and third classes of Julalpoor and Raath possess the same features as those of Calpee; I applied to each

respectively the rates of those pergannahs. The present juma of all these divisions is Rupees 1,78,327 : and the result of the rates is Rupees 1,87,401. A large proportion of the villages were, nevertheless, bending under grievous over-assessment, and in affording them relief, a reduction of above twenty thousand Rupees was unavoidable ; from seven villages an increase amounting to Rupees 2,082 has been obtained ; the proposed *juma* therefore stands at Rupees 1,59,612.

102. To the first class of Raath, I applied the rates of the first class of Calpee, which, it will be recollect, are higher than those of Hunneerpoor, and their result is only Rupees 1,344 lower than the present assessment. The villages, however, of this class were, with few exceptions, severely assessed, and had obtained little relief since the time of Mr. Waring ; as the effects of exaction I may note that the total juma of the annexations from Raath is Rupees 66,000 ; and of these, Government has been compelled itself to purchase villages yielding above Rupees 21,000. I found, therefore, that a further net reduction of Rupees 4,128, beyond the product of my rates, was absolutely necessary.

103. To pergannah Khurela, I applied the same rates, but with a very different result ; its present assessment is Rupees 46,905, and they raise it to Rupees 64,481, or above 37 per cent. To account for this extraordinary difference, we must recur to the history of the pergannah. It was formerly attached to Mohda, and like it is almost entirely composed of Bhyachara villages. The zemindars are Rajpoots, and constitute in general a large and bold confederacy, who conceive themselves to be beyond the pale of the usual means of duress, and scorn the threat of a farming lease or a sale. Up to 1816, the assessment was very nearly what it now is ; in that year Mr. Waring raised it to Rupees 60,350, which, it will be observed, is still more than four thousand Rupees below the product of my rates. This juma continued to be paid for the next 15 years, when the zemindars seeing the numerous reductions granted elsewhere, held back, and could not be appeased till, in 1831, the demand was reduced to its present amount. Here, as in other pergannahs, the weakest shared the worst ; and in reducing the demand upon several villages still heavily taxed, a further reduction of Rupees 1,655 could not be avoided. To have increased the assessment would have been most imprudent : for the small advantage could not be put in competition with the hazard of so numerous and determined a set of men throwing up their engagements, setting a farmer at defiance, and in the end ruining their estates. The enormous village of Khurela Khas (which contains an area of 17,105 acres of arable land, 12,333 of which are under cultivation.) is at present assessed at Rupees 17,500 :

my deduced rates raise it to Rupees 30,415, and yet Mr. Waring never ventured further than Rupees 22,000. The six thokes of this prodigious village will henceforth constitute separate estates, and, if an increase ever be advisable, it should be postponed until these divisions have from long habit become familiar; and the cord, by being divided, has lost its strength.

104. The result on the assessment of the whole pergunnah I give below, specifying separately each distinct class. Result on the whole pergunnah; and table displaying No change has been made in the settlement of the proposed assessment. twenty-three villages assessed at Rupees 58,956, and in that of a still larger number, but little alteration has been necessary. The total increase amounts to Rupees 2,732, and has been charged upon eleven estates. Temporary reductions have been allowed on the same principle as in pergunnah Calpee; in the first year they amount to nearly Rupees 16,000.

Class of villages.	Former Juma.	Juma by deduced rates.	Proposed Juma.	Decrease.	Increase.	Net decrease.	On Cultivated area.	On Cultivable area.	Rates per acre of proposed Juma.	
									Decrease	On Cultivated area.
Kuchar, ...	28,450	29,533	24,732	3,818	100	3,718	1	14 9	0 11	1 10 9 0 14 9
{ Jelalpoor, ...	85,650	96,979	80,822	6,710	1,882	4,828	1	13 4	1 3	8 1 11 8 1 2 6 1
{ Raath, ...	50,568	49,224	45,096	5,922	450	5,472	2	4 3	1 10	3 2 0 4 1 7 5
{ Khurela, ...	46,905	64,481	45,250	1,855	200	1,655	1	11 1 1 1 1	1 3	0 1 10 2 1 2 4
1st class.										
{ Jelalpoor, ...	42,525	43,496	37,410	5,215	100	5,115	1	7 8 1	0 2	1 4 10 0 14 2 1
{ Raath, ...	14,813	12,026	11,520	3,293	0	3,293	1	14 3 1	1 6 11	1 7 7 1 1 10
2nd class.										
Third class,	6,889	5,367	5,128	1,761	0	1,761	1	4 3	0 8 10	0 15 1 0 6 7
Total, ...	2,75,800	3,01,106	2,49,958	28,574	2,732	25,842	1	12 9	1 3	0 1 10 1 1 1 3

105. The circumstances of Koonch, which will next come under consideration, being greatly superior to those of the rest of Bundelkhund, it appears proper at this stage of the report to compare the assessment of the pergunnahs already treated of, with that of the adjacent districts. The following statement shows the result with reference to the present revenue of Banda.

Pergunnah	Rates per acre on former juma.			Rates per acre on proposed juma.		
	On total area.	On culturable area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On culturable area.	On cultivated area.
Calpee,	0 13 5	1 6 4	2 9 8	0 11 1	1 2 5	2 2 4
Humeerpoor,	0 15 4	1 5 3	1 15 10	0 14 0	1 3 6	1 13 2
Julalpoor Khurela, .	0 13 10	1 3 0	1 12 9	0 12 6	1 1 3	1 10 1
Total, ...	0 13 11 1	1 4 0	1 15 4	0 12 5	1 1 10	1 11 10 1
Rates in Zillah Banda,	..	..	..	0 14 5	1 3 0	1 11 10

106. The comparison is gratifying, for it shows a close approximation to the assessment of Banda, the moderation of which has of late been established by the ease of its collection.
The comparison is satisfactory.

107. I subjoin the general rates of the former and proposed assessment of the pergunnahs, which are under the direct management of the Collector of Humeerpoor. They fall very near to those of the Calpee pergunnahs.

Comprises rates of former and proposed juma in pergunnahs Raath, Punwaree, Mohda and Someirpoor.

I did not receive these results in time to regulate any of my proceedings by them : but they show at all events that my demand *in the gross* is not too low ; for the Humeerpoor pergunnahs certainly exceed in fertility those of Calpee, Humeerpoor, and Jelalpoor ; and yet the rate of the new juma on the cultivated area of the former is Rupees 1-10-6, while in the latter it is close upon Rupees 1-12-0.

Rates per acre on the former juma.			Rates per acre on proposed juma.		
On total area.	On culturable area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On culturable area.	On cultivated area.
* 0 15 9	1 4 9	1 15 9	0 13 2	1 1 4	1 10 6

* N. B. These rates have been furnished to me by Mr. Allen, although in some instances he has not arrived at his final conclusion. It is possible, therefore, that they may yet undergo some change ; but the difference, if any, will be slight ; and as it will probably be on the side of decrease, it will only strengthen the conclusion I have drawn.

CHAPTER X.

ASSESSMENT OF KOONCH.

108. The treatment of Koonch, as I had reason to observe in the sketch of the history of Koonch, second chapter of this report, has been quite different from that of the rest of the district.

The first settlement, made in 1807, fixed the demand at Rupees 1,72,517.* In the following year the pergannah was made over to Holcar, but in 1809, being again restored to our management, its assessment was raised to Rupees 1,75,929. The two following revisions of 1810 and 1813 still further increased the *juma* to Rupees 189,781; and in 1816 Mr. Waring, who, had the pergannah been ours, would certainly have gone beyond two lakhs and a half, made a comparatively moderate settlement at Rupees 2,16,533. This was but slightly modified in succeeding years, and the addition in 1837 of Rupees 1,244, on account of two resumed Maafee villages, placed it at its present amount, Rupees 2,19,266.

109. Koonch contains a much larger proportion of *Mar* than I have met with elsewhere. In fractions of one hundred divided into three classes, the several soils range thus; *Mar* $6\frac{1}{3}$; *Kabur* 26; *Puruwa* $8\frac{1}{8}$; *Rakur* $1\frac{1}{2}$. The eastern half of the pergannah and a few villages to the extreme west consist entirely of *Mar* and compose the first class. To the west the soil is principally *Kabur* and *Puruwa* and forms the second class. Occasional villages consist entirely of the poorer land and belong to the third class. There are no ravines or broken ground in the whole pergannah; and the sketch map† clearly shows how the *Mar*, *Kabur*, and *Puruwa* soils are disposed to run in extensive and distinct fields, unless disturbed by external violence.

110. In most seasons a large part of the pergannah enjoys a peculiar means of fertility, which imparts something of the fructifying powers of irrigation. The territory of Sumtur is raised considerably above the level of Koonch, into which therefore its superfluous rain is poured. The flood, extended over several miles, enters to the south-west, and, moving in a north-westerly direction, traverses the pergannah. It sweeps not along as a river, but settles with a wide spread surface on the face of the ground, imparting not only moisture, but a rich deposit, and producing a most luxuriant rubbee harvest. This natural irrigation which is termed the *Pow*, spreads over perhaps a fifth or a sixth part of the whole pergannah. The land subject to it is, for the most part, included in the first class; and I have always given the advantage due weight in estimating the capabilities, and fixing the revenue, of an estate. It must be recollect, however, that the benefits of irrigation are secured only in a

* *Vide Appendix F.*† *Vide map No. IV.*

partial degree ; for any deficiency in the rains is followed by a corresponding deficiency in the flood, which not unfrequently fails entirely.

111. But, leaving this flood out of sight, the soils of Koonch are incomparably superior to the richest of any other Extreme fertility of the soil. pergunnah ; and their rates are in consequence from a fourth to a half higher. The crops produced upon the *Mar* lands are so luxuriantly rich, and cover the surface so completely, that you may pass from village to village and see no traces of their boundaries, no traces even of the division of the fields, excepting the road you are upon, and that too, sometimes, half overgrown with wheat. The first class villages contain an area of 44,292 culturable acres, of which only 2,689 lie fallow ;* and out of 78,966 acres, which is the entire amount of arable land in the pergunnah, there are but 8,411 acres uncultivated. The great source of the fertility of the soil is its humidity, which is frequently so great as not to permit of the growth of a *Khureef* crop. To the same cause may be attributed the comparative absence of the *dl* plant,† the roots of which are destroyed by excess of moisture.

112. With the exception of some Goojers and Thakoors, the village communities are composed of Koormies ; and to Cultivated principally by any one acquainted with their industry and skill in agriculture, this circumstance will not be placed last among the causes of the high cultivation of Koonch. They are thickly located in every direction, and where they do not posses any proprietary right, they are to be found as cultivators.

113. If any thing remained to complete the prosperity of the pergunnah, it may be found in the extensive trade Extensive trade carried on in the town of Koonch. carried on in the town of Koonch ; which numbers a population of 14,526 persons, including 3,363 cultivators. It is a principal mart in the traffic of cotton, salt, and cloth, and furnishes a ready market for the produce of the Pergunnah.

114. When we combine with all these advantages, those of confidence and security arising from a uniform, and Other advantages which have combined towards somewhat equal, assessment ; from the continuance of its extraordinary prosperity. of the soil in the hands of its original owners, who, as they have the greatest interest in its prosperity, are the most likely to maintain it ; and from the absence of the host of speculators, who devastated the other pergunnahs ; we can easily account for those marks of fertility, industry and comfort which, standing out in strong relief from the effects of surrounding oppression, cannot fail to arrest the most casual observer.

* *Vide Appendix G.*

† *Vide Appendix H.*

115. Still, I am of opinion that the pergannah is over-assessed,

The assessment proved to be heavy: first, by comparison with that of Cawnpoor.

District.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Rate per acre on culturable area.
Koonch,	3 1 9	2 12 5½
Cawnpoor, ...	2 12 7½	2 4 8½

first, from the excessive rate both on the cultivated and culturable area, at which its *juma* falls, and which considerably exceeds that of the irrigated district of Cawnpoor, and even of some of its most fertile pergannahs. I annex a statement instituting the comparison.

Second, by the application of the deduced rates, my rent rates, carefully deduced from an extensive induction by personal inquiry, when applied to the area of Koonch produce a considerable decrease, while on the contrary I have been obliged in every other pergannah to go considerably below the rates which were current in it. In, the latter case a part undoubtedly of the low standard of assessment is to be attributed to deterioration arising from exaction, and to former undue abatements, causes not existing in this pergannah. But the principal necessity for a lower standard than that of the actual rates is, as I have explained above,* the uncertainty of the crops. Now, though in Koonch this uncertainty is somewhat less than elsewhere, on account of the extraordinary prevalence of the *Mar* soil, still it does exist, and if sufficient allowance be not made for it, the ultimate consequences are certainly to be feared.

Third, by the present state of the pergannah. *Thirdly*; the signs of pressure are visible. Though the revenue was punctually paid until the famine of 1834, yet this circumstance alone must not be looked upon as conclusive of the easiness of the demand; for the Koortie population, it is well known, from their patient spirit, will continue to pay even when taxed to the utmost verge of endurance. In 1834, a balance of above Rupees 24,000 was incurred, seven estates were given in farm, and nine private sales effected. The drought of 1838 fell upon this pergannah with fearful severity; the crops failed, the dense population seemed literally to be swept away, and of the whole year's revenue only Rupees 21,604, or considerably less than 10 per cent., was realized. From the effects of this disaster it recovered with such astonishing rapidity, that the revenue of 1839 was paid entire. In 1840 and 1841, however, balances have accrued, amounting respectively to Rupees 4,737, and Rupees 3,463. Besides, during the last four years, eleven cases of private transfer, six of sale by order of the Civil Court, and one for balances, with ten instances of the farming process including two large talooquas, and the impoverishment of the

* Vide Chapter, VIII.

zemindars of several still flourishing estates, add to the other proofs of a heavy and somewhat partial demand, the evils of which, if they be not corrected, must go on increasing.

118. On all these accounts I was prepared not only to admit the decrease occasioned by my rates, but, if the necessities of the villages upon detailed investigation should require, to give up a large portion of the increase demanded by Mr. Waring.

119. The rates which I adopted, and which are based upon the average of those current in each class of villages Rent rates specified are as follows :—

Class of villages.	Rent rates on.			
	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.
First,	5 2 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
Second,	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	1 12 0
Third,	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0

120. The result, and my ultimate demand, will appear from the Table displaying the pro- following table. There were few cases of marked posed assessment under-assessment ; but a small enhancement was in five instances deemed reasonable.

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Class of villages.		Former Jumna.		Jumna by deduced rates.		Proposed Jumna.		Total decrease.		Net decrease.		On cultivated area.		On cultivable area.		former Jumna.		Rates per acre of proposed Jumna.	
Vol. II	108	First, ...	145,122	138,292	135,202	11,160	1,240	9,920	3 7 10	3 4 5	3 4 0	3 0 10	On	On	On	On	On	On	
		Second, ...	65,730	66,858	58,494	7,327	90	7,236	2 9 9	2 3 6½	2 5 2	1 15 8	cultivable	cultivated	cultivable	cultivated	cultivable	cultivated	
		Third, ...	8,525	7,818	6,640	1,885	0	1,885	2 4 4	1 10 9	1 12 3½	1 4 10	area.	area.	area.	area.	area.	area.	
Total, ...			219,377	212,968	200,336	20,371		1,330	19,041	3 1 9	2 12 5½	2 13 5	2	8	7	2	8	7	

121. In a few villages, which were in a deteriorated condition, temporary reductions grant. temporary remissions have been granted for two ed in a few cases. or three years: in the present season they amount only to Rupees 2,000.

CHAPTER XI.

RENT FREE LAND.

122. It remains to state my proceedings in regard to lands claimed as rent free. In pergannah Koonch, they are of Rent free land. considerable extent, and the absence of the usual Register, drawn out in accordance with the Regulations, rendered any proceedings with respect to them less definite than elsewhere.

123. About ten years ago, a list of existing Maafee tenures was What lands have been released pending regular investigation. prepared by the Kanoongoes, and I obtained through you the permission of the Sudder Board,* to look upon it as far as possible in the light of the regular Register. Land entered in it has been released till further investigation; and moreover every portion of ground, to which claim is laid by virtue of sunnuds or other received evidence, has been continued exempt from assessment. A book including this class of Maafee has been drawn up, and may be looked upon as a complete register of the lands which will fall under the cognizance of the special Deputy Collector.

124. Besides these, all patches of ground under ten beeghas, registered or unregistered and found in the *bond fide* possession of needy Maafeedars have been unconditionally released unconditionally. Maafeedars have been unconditionally exempted. The rule of release has, in this instance, been acted upon in the widest construction, except in singular instances, as when the Maafeedar was himself the Zemindar, or some wealthy individual who stood in no need of the forbearance of Government.

125. All other land represented as rent free was utterly devoid of any claim to the title. It consisted chiefly of those portions of their estates, which the Zemindars either in gift or in return for some service or valuable consideration, struck off their rent-roll; and was frequently in the possession of the village bard, the washerman, the goldsmith, the barber, or other menial of the Zemindar. This was strictly the *Khalsah* of Government, and as such has been brought under assessment. A portion of it, (of considerable amount in Pergannah Calpee,) had been already formally resumed by the Collector.

* Con. 21st September 1843, Nos. 76 and 77.

126. It being the desire of Government to exercise all leniency towards the holders of resumed Maafee, who Resumed lands settled with great leniency.

I have adopted a plan of assessment somewhat similar to that followed in Cawnpore. From the gross rental calculated at the rates already noted, one-third has been remitted to the Maafeedar ; and one sixth has been allotted to the Result of the assessment. Zemindar, who is to pay the remaining half to Government. In Calpee, the soil being poorer, while the rates are higher, than in other pergannahs, the calculation has been made on a still more moderate scale. The result of the assessment is as follows :—

Pergunnah.	Cultura- ble area.	Cultivat- ed area.	Govt. Juma.	Rates per acre.	
				On culti- vable area	On culti- vated area
Calpee,	1432	1097	1452	1 0 2	1 5 2
Humeerpoor,	199	177	291	1 7 4	1 10 3
Jelipoor Khurela, ...	738	707	1185	1 9 8	1 10 9
Koonch,	1228	1198	2462	2 0 1	2 0 10
Total, ...	3597	3179	5390	1 7 11	1 11 1

127. The Government demand upon the patches of unresumed Maafee has been fixed according to the same computation, so that if subsequently claimed no difficulty regarding its settlement can occur. In Koonch 6,397 acres have, excepting 3 entire villages, been released pending investigation, the Government juma upon which amounts to no less than Rupees 13,719.

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE GENERAL SETTLEMENT.

128. The financial results of the settlement in the 4 pergannahs, Results of the general settle- including the resumed Maafec, will appear in ment. the following statement.

Pergunnah.	Former Juma.	Proposed Juma.	Amount.	Decrease per cent.	On total area.	On cultivatable area.	On cultivated area.	Rate per acre† of proposed Juma.	Net Decrease.			
									former Juma.	proposed Juma.	Rate per acre* of proposed Juma.	Rate per acre† of proposed Juma.
Calpee,	93,423	78,410	15,013	16.07	0 13	5 1	5 11	2 8	5	0 11	34	1 2 5
Humeerpoor,	77,600	71,433	6,167	7.95	0 15	4 1	5 2	1 15	8	0 14	1	1 3 6
Jelalpoor,	275,800	251,143	24,657	8.94	0 13	10 1	2 11½	1 12	7	0 12	7	1 1 10 1
Khurela,												
Koonch,	219,377	202,798	16,579	7.55	2 4	7½	11	9	3	0 11	2	1 10 2
Total,	666,200	603,784	62,416	9.36	1 1	6½	1	8	3	2 3 3	0 15	11 1 6 0 2 0 0

* Resumed Maafee is included in the area, which will account for the rates being slightly lower than in previous statements.

† Vide appendix B.

129. It is curious to observe how near the proposed assessment is to that of 1806 and 1807.* The difference may be regarded as almost nominal, if we recollect that the former includes the *juma* of many villages which have from time to time been resumed.

Proposed assessment compared with that of 1806 and 1807.

The revenue of 1806 and 1807 may have been unduly light with regard to the comparatively prosperous state of the country at the time; but that of 1842 is undoubtedly not below what its present condition warrants us to demand.

130. A revision at the close of the proposed settlement will probably, (if one can speculate on a prospect so distant,) be far more necessary than in the districts to the north of the Jumna. For, in the first place, the calamities of over-assessment and famine have prostrated many estates so completely that it is almost impossible to tell what their ultimate

Probable necessity for a revision at the close of the proposed settlement.

With reference to deteriorated estates.

capabilities may prove: and in the second, even if their ultimate capabilities were known, the uncertainty whether the measures now adopted to secure a reaction and restoration will produce their full effect, or from untoward circumstances be only partially successful, would render it unsafe fully to adjust the prospective demand according to the expected complete development. If the benefits now anticipated in extension of cultivation, increase of population, and accumulation of capital, be in such instances fully realized, it will be but fair for Government to claim its just share in the advantages which have resulted from its own forbearance and moderation.

131. The contemplated revision should have especial reference to the under-assessed villages, the taxation of which has not now been increased, or increased only in a limited degree. Of this class the most remarkable examples are to be found in the small pergannah of Khurela; there, the nature of the tenure, (to which further allusion will be made below,) is Bhyachara, and the brotherhood of the several villages are banded in a league together against the admission of a farmer or purchaser. But an increase, which in the present aspect, it would be hazardous to demand, may, there is little doubt, be easily imposed at the expiration of the settlement: the arrangements which have now been adopted for breaking up those extensive confederacies, will in the lapse of so many years become confirmed; and will have imparted their appropriate effect to the measures of duress which must be resorted to in case of recusancy and default.

132. In the remarks appended to the village statements, I have, in

* *Juma of 1806, Rs. 5,99,123.*

Juma of 1807, Rs. 5,98, 216.

When future increase is thought advisable, it is noted in the village statements.

reasonably assessed, may so improve with the renovated condition of the district as to afford increased profits, in which it may be right that Government should participate.

133. I cannot conclude this subject without observing that the augmentation of the revenue of Bundelkhund ought ever to be attended with unusual caution and delicacy. Incapable of irrigation, the country must always remain entirely dependent on the variations of the seasons; and by the irregularities of its surface, shut out from the blessings which the canal of the Dooab is about to shower almost within sight of its parched land. It should therefore be treated with the utmost leniency and gentleness; and, since the calamities of drought and famine can by no ingenuity be warded off, every arrangement should be adopted for depriving them of their severity and alleviating their distressing effects.

CHAPTER XIII.

SEVERE FAMINES.

134. On reviewing the numerous settlements which have been made from time to time, and the fluctuations which distinguish each from its predecessor; some misgiving may arise as to the probability of the one now reported remaining inviolate for so long a period as the third of a century. If, however, the preceding remarks have succeeded in demonstrating its reasonableness and moderation, they must in the same degree have imparted a well-founded confidence of its ability to stand the test of all the changes and contingencies of thirty years.

135. Exception must of course be made to those severer dispensations of Providence, in which the scanty produce yielded by the earth barely suffices for the subsistence of those who till it. When remissions are granted on such emergencies, the usual plan adopted has been to call on the Tehsildars to furnish detailed estimates of the produce of the year, and upon them to found a limited demand. This system gives full scope to the malpractices and intrigue of the native officers, who on such occasions are found to attend to their own interests as much as to those of Government or the people. The remissions granted in this district, in the drought of 1834, were most liberal: but it is proved that

they greatly failed of their effect through the gross venality of the subordinate authorities.*

136. Now, whether we look to the extreme facility with which Disadvantages of this plan, such transactions can be carried on, without exciting suspicion; or to the extreme difficulty of and possibility of attaining a better. obtaining proof sufficient for conviction, when they have reached our ears; or to the irresistible temptation to indulge in them which must overwhelm most natives from a combination of both these circumstances; the more desirable does it appear to procure some standard which we can use in place of their opinion. And it is obvious that it would be more for the advantage of Government, in making use of such a standard, occasionally to err a little too far on the side of remission; than, by trusting to the native officers, to make them sharers in benefits intended solely for its suffering subjects. For, in the last case, the reductions, to produce an effect equal to those in the first, must include a separate charge, that of corruption: which, if they do not include, as the native officers will seldom let go their prize, the result will be the ruin, in a greater or less degree, of the country affected. In the first case, again, even if the abatement be greater than the occasion calls for, still all of it is applied to its proper object, and at the worst can never fail of benefitting those for whom it is intended, of warding off the effects of famine, and of adding to the prosperity of the country.

137. A standard such as that alluded to above, it is possible to obtain in Bundelkund. Want of rain affects each Basis of a new proposal. of the different soils, in a different degree, and, as the classification of the villages is based on that of the soils, it follows that the different classes of villages are affected by drought in a manner that can be previously ascertained. Upon this principle, I have with great care prepared a scale by a collation of statements from the Kanooongees, Tehsildars, and other experienced Officers and intelligent natives; and though, of course, I cannot pretend that it is perfect, I am certain that it approximates to the real effects which accompany the different degrees of drought.

138. Whether the particular famine to which the standard is to be applied, belongs to the first, second, or last degree Further explains it and annexes a table of limited demand which might be adopted in famines. of intensity, must be judged of by the Collector; and it will often happen that while one pergunnah or even division of a pergunnah, is affected by one degree, another may be affected by a different. It would be most desirable that the record of meteorological phenomena obtained from the observations of the雨gauge (directed in the Board's Fourth

* Vide Mr. Collector Pidcock's Report, December 14, 1835, in which their corrupt and nefarious proceedings are detailed at length.

Circular to be erected in every Tehseeldaree and Thanna,) should be placed parallel with the effects of indifferent years on the produce of the soil ; and that their mutual bearings, in each of the different gradations of famine, should be correctly ascertained. Such an induction of facts might thus be secured as to reduce to an almost infallible rule both the general principles on which remissions should be founded, and the mode of their application in particular seasons and places. Meanwhile, I beg to suggest whether it would not be more politic, in a country so liable to severe drought, to adjust remissions according to the following scale, than to trust to those unconnected estimates of the Tehseeldar, which not only are founded on no uniform rule, but give birth to many evils and abuses.

Class of villages.	Demand per cent. on the Government Juma.		
	In a drought of moderate intensity.	In a drought of great intensity.	In a drought of extreme intensity.
Kuchar,.....	84	50	22
First,.....	80	50	18
Second,	70	35	12
Third,	60	24	7

139. Two remarks must be here made. The volume of the Jumna is not invariably affected by drought, or in proportion to it ; for it depends on the fall of rain beyond the country. But, when the stream flows unabated, the fertility of the *turree* lands is unimpaired ; their value, indeed in scarcity is increased by the rise in prices. In this instance an exception would be made from the scale, and remissions would be granted only in proportion to the cultivated area which was beyond the influence of the river. The case here supposed would be a matter of notoriety,—not such as could be garbled and concealed from a Collector who should avail himself of ordinary inquiry ; and the measurement papers would render it difficult for the native officers to mislead regarding the portion of an estate which should be subject to the rules of remission, and that which should not. The tributaries of the Jumna are less independent on the local rains, and I apprehend that the scale would apply with correctness to the villages on their banks.

Secondly: A total suspension of rain, if such should occur, ought undoubtedly to be followed by a total suspension On a total suspension of demand: I again except the Kuchar villages, from which, if the flood were not much diminished, a demand of one-tenth might even in such seasons be made. If in like manner, after total suspension of rain in the regular season, a fall of some duration should occur in the month of December, the produce of the first class villages would justify the collection of a similar proportion. These observations are introduced chiefly to show that the general adoption of the scale would, in no wise, interfere with particular instances in which the Collector recognized peculiar and extraordinary grounds for departing from it.

140. The scale for Koonch would, from the preponderance of *Mar* Scale adapted to Koonch, and the humidity of its soil, vary thus:—

Class of villages.	Demand per cent. on the Government Juma.		
	In a drought of moderate intensity.	In a drought of great intensity.	In a drought of extreme intensity.
First,.....	86	64	22
Second,.....	80	52	16
Third,	72	42	12

141. But the arrangement would exhibit a serious defect were it to make no provision for the ryot. The first class Remissions should be allowed to the ryots on a similar principle. villages are not composed entirely of *Mar*, nor the third entirely of *Rakur*; and as the productive power of each field depends, not so much on the class of village, as on the species of soil, the latter must regulate the demand. I propose, therefore, that the same indulgence granted to the zemindars should be extended by them to their ryots; that they should be instructed to collect according to the annexed table, and that no claim beyond it should be upheld in a summary complaint.

Soil.	Demand per cent. on the rent usually payable by the ryot.		
	In a drought of moderate intensity.	In a drought of great intensity.	In a drought of extreme intensity.
1. Mar,.....	87	65	23
2. Kabur,.....	75	38	16
3. Purwa,	70	30	14
4. Rakur,	48	17	5
5. Turee,	100	72	35
6. Kuchar,	92	53	22

142. The observations in paragraph 139 apply to the 1st, 5th, and 6th, soils ; and especially to the *Turee*, the rents of which, as long as the stream is full, need not be abated.

143. The subject being one of difficulty, it is with great diffidence that I put forth the above remarks. It cannot, however, be doubted, that the principle is a just one, and if judiciously set in operation, would be attended with inestimable benefits. In addition to the advantages of security and confidence and the exclusion of bribery, there is another, scarcely inferior, which I think would be secured. When collection is made of every farthing which can be extracted, the proprietor has no object in avoiding, to the utmost of his power, the effects of the drought ; his constant aim is rather to depreciate his village, that he may gain a greater abatement ; but, if the demand were uniform and fixed, this indifference would be supplanted by all the inducements of self-interest ; his mind, set at ease as to the amount to be exacted, would turn with vigour towards the preservation and improvement of his estate : in a word, instead of cavilling about remissions, he would make the most he could of a bad season.

Advantages of the proposed arrangement.

CHAPTER XIV.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS AND REMARKS.

SECTION I.

PREPARATION OF THE RENT ROLLS.

144. I hasten to draw this report to a close Supplementary proceedings. by noticing a few supplementary proceedings.

145. The rent rolls, or *asameewar jumabundees* are now under Rent rolls how prepared. preparation. They are drawn out by the proprietor in the usual manner, with a specification of the rent of each field; and are carefully published throughout each village and explained to the ryots. Every excuse of the latter is heard, and when they and the zemindars do not in any instance of themselves come to terms, the case is committed for decision to a punchayut of respectable persons. As a recognition of the correctness of each item, and to prevent collusion, the signature or mark of the cultivator is entered in the margin. A number of rent rolls thus attested have already passed under my inspection, and afford satisfactory evidence, not only of the justness of the Government demand, but of the reasonableness of the rents claimed by the zemindar.

146. The vast extent of arable land which lies waste, renders it a matter of most pressing importance that Provisions made for the breaking up of waste lands. strong inducements should be held out for bringing it under the plough. I have accordingly prevailed on the zemindars to embody a provision in the rent roll specifying a low and progressive rent for reclaimed land, and binding themselves to continue possession to the reclamant at reduced rates. The general rule adopted by them is to fix a demand, commencing at from two to four annas in the rupee of the amount usually charged for similar soil, and to limit the ultimate rent an eighth or two annas in the Rupee lower than the full rent otherwise claimable. Wherever portions of uncultivated land were sufficiently marked, and the quality of the soil sufficiently known, the precise rent calculated on the same principle is entered by the zemindar; but in the most masses of fallow land, this was not feasible; and then the only resort was to the general declaration. It is reasonable to anticipate that cultivation will receive an increased impulse from this arrangement; which, if it be properly supported in the decision of summary suits, will inspire confidence and secure to the cultivator a powerful motive to industry and exertion.

147. A copy of the rent roll of each village will be placed in the Tehseeldaree, and will always be open for inspection. A second copy will be entrusted to one of the principal ryots, or to the individual selected by the rest for that purpose.

Copies of the rent rolls placed in the Tehseeldarees and committed to the ryots.

SECTION II.

PERIOD AND AMOUNT OF INSTALMENTS.

148. The new system of collections, by not forestalling the cultivator in the realization and disposal of his crops, is a boon of great importance to Bundelkhund, where the enormous rate of interest arms the injustice of an opposite course with peculiar severity. It is dangerous, however, on the other hand, to move off the period of demand too far from the gathering in of the crops; for such is the improvidence of the people that they are prone to squander in the interval the money they have realized. In this point of view, it appears questionable whether the 1st of May and the 1st of June be not somewhat too late for the collection of the Government dues upon the *rubbee* harvest, which from the absence of irrigation is at a very early period ripe for the sickle.

149. The evil has been aggravated by the irregularity of the instalments, which frequently involved a large exactation when the soil yielded little, and but a small demand at the period of the real harvest. At the request of the Collector, I have furnished him with a new table, in which the instalment for every village has been determined by a statement of the crops, actually cultivated in the year of measurement, tested by an estimate based on the nature of the different species of soil. The amount of each demand will thus correspond with the produce of the harvest; and both *zemindar* and *ryot* will be delivered, as far as possible, from the ruinous necessity of advancing, from the funds of their bankers, the revenue of Government.

SECTION III.

POLICE AND PUTWARREE ESTABLISHMENT.

150. The village police has, in conjunction with the Magistrate, been carefully revised and settled. The previous mode of remuneration was irregular in the extreme. In pergannah Koonch, support was afforded almost solely by an allotment of land; in Jelalpoor Khurela, chiefly by money payments; and in Calpee and Humeerpoor, partly by the one, partly by the other. In the subjoined statement are detailed the expenses of the *zemindars* under the old system: the land is valued at its supposed rent, estimated by the *zemindars* themselves: and the return may be relied on as, in the main, correct.

Village Police; formerly paid
indifferently in land and
money; now solely in the
latter.

Pergunnah.	Pay of village Police.		
	In land.	In money.	Total.
Calpee, ...	1302	1899	3201
Humeerpoor, ...	612	1121	1733
Jelalpoor Khurela, ...	398	5691	6089
Koonch, ...	5672	200	5872
Total, ...	7984	8911	16895

The advantages of a money, over a land, allowance, considerable everywhere, are in Bundelkhund of extraordinary importance ; for there a year of scarcity, under the latter system, deprives the village watchman of his subsistence and independence, at the very season when the disorganization of the society and increase of crime most require that he should be constant and vigilant at his post. A money remuneration has, therefore, invariably been fixed : it will be collected with the revenue and disbursed through the Magistrate.

151. The general rule has been to allot to a village not exceeding fifty houses, one chowkeedar and one *Khubur-russian*,* the former at thirty six, the latter at from twelve to eighteen rupees per annum, according to the distance of the Thannah. In larger villages the establishment is stronger generally in the proportion of a chowkeedar or assistant chowkeedar to every fifty houses : the assistant chowkeedar receives according to the extent and resources of the village from twenty to thirty rupees per annum. The following table shows the number and salary of the village police in each pergunnah, and the proportion the latter bears to the new Juma.

Pergunnahs.	Detail of village police.		Salary.			Rate per cent. of the police expence on the new Juma.
	Number of Chowkeedars.	Number of Khu-bur-russans.	Of the Chowkeedars.	Of the Khubur-russans.	Total.	
Calpee,	132	83	4300	1258	5558	7.088
Humeerpoor,.....	90	40	3044	688	3732	5.224
Jelalpoor Khurela	282	108	9382	1716	11092	4.419
Koonch,.....	169	75	5582	1157	6739	3.823
Total,.....	673	306	22308	4819	27127	4.592

* The village messenger, who supplies the place of the Goreit or Bullahir.

The rate per cent. on the juma appears to be large, but the statement noted in the margin* will show that it is somewhat less than in the Humeerpoor Pergunnahs. This heavy expenditure (greatest in Pergunnah Calpee on account of the straggling position and comparative sterility of its villages,) must not be overlooked in considering the decrease

granted in the present settlement: for a considerable portion of it is an entirely new charge upon the landed proprietors.

152. The mode of paying the Putwarrees was equally irregular with that of the chowkeedars. But the same The Putwarrees; in what manner remunerated. objections to a remuneration in land did not exist in their case; they are besides a body of great influence, and of a character superior in general to those of the Dooab. I did not, therefore, find it necessary to interfere with the arrangements existing betwixt them and the zemindars. The latter, however, have noted in the *Khewut* the sum which they consider equivalent to the Putwarree's present receipts; so that in case of complaint before the Collector, there will be none of the difficulty formerly experienced in fixing the Putwarree's pay according to a standard which fluctuated with the extent of cultivation, and varied with the size of the beegah of each village. The Putwarree register has also been carefully revised in accordance with the Sudder Board's rules.

SECTION IV.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

153. I have already, in several places, alluded to the number of Government villages; explains the manner in which so large a number of estates became such. soon fell into abject poverty, and either parted with their estates, or suffered them to be let in farm. In some cases they passed through many hands and underwent several sales, but at last they lost all marketable value, and, as no other purchaser appeared, Government was itself obliged to buy them. I know not of one case among the whole, in which such a course of events originated except in the intolerable oppression of extreme exaction. The original assessment of these villages (fifty-one in number) before the system of enhancement commenced, was Rupees 81, 594; Mr. Waring's Settlement in 1816, raised it to Rupees

* Note; *Vide*, Note to Para: 107, page 63. These rates may also undergo some small alteration before Mr. Allen completes his settlement.

1, 26,047 ; their present juma is Rupees 79,367, the proposed ultimate juma, Rupees 72,327, and the demand for the present year Rupees 61,290. These bare facts convey, perhaps, a more striking impression than any detailed account of their past history and present condition.

154. The proprietors having been treated with great harshness and severity, and the present arrangements being Steps taken to restore them to their original proprietors. in general any thing but favorable to the interest of Government, I addressed to you a letter on the 24th of July last,* recounting the evils of the present system and the benefits that would ensue from a restoration of all the estates to their original proprietors, and begging that the sanction of Government might be obtained for this purpose. In reply, I was authorized to admit the ousted zemindars, and directed when the proceedings should be completed, to furnish a list of the villages restored. The list will be found in the Appendix,† and that no doubt may exist of the previous over-assessment of each individual estate, I have added columns containing the juma of 1816 ; and the present and proposed assessment.

In the seventh paragraph of my letter it was mentioned that the old balances would be demanded either in whole or part. On further reflection the idea was abandoned. It would have been inexpedient to load the zemindars with a heavy burden at the outset ; it would have been unjust to demand arrears on an assessment, of which the oppressive severity is confessed by the very act of restoration, besides, that in a protracted exclusion, a heavy punishment has already been inflicted.

* Copies

No. 60.

To R. LOWTHER, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner,

ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I beg leave to draw your attention to a great number of villages, which in the Calpee district belong to Government; they amount in the Pergunnah of Calpee to 22, and in that of Jelalpoor to 24. They have been acquired by Government partly by purchase on account of balances, and partly by decree of Court grounded on the absence of the Proprietors. These estates are managed some of them by Kham Tehseel ; some of them by farmers ; of the latter no less than twenty-one are held by the former proprietors and in a very large number the ancient divisions of Thokes and Puttees and the old customs and rules in the sub-division and collection of the revenue are continued unbroken.

2. It appears to me that in many instances such estates might advantageously be restored to their original owners. I would however except all those whose former misconduct at once required exemplary punishment and precluded any hopes of amendment. The remainder, I am of opinion, ought to be admitted for the following reasons.

3. I. They were in many cases hardly treated ; of some villages the assessment was so high, as to have been afterwards reduced by one-half ; of others the balances were the result rather of years of drought than of any unwillingness on the part of the Malgoozars.

+ Appendix K.

155. The restoration will, I am persuaded, be as much fraught with advantage to Government, as it was demanded by Testimony of Mr. Collector Pidcock to the character of the old Zemindars. in justice to the original zemindars. Regarding the character of the latter, Mr. Collector Pidcock, who had every opportunity for forming a correct judgment, states, "that he had ever found them the best Malgoozars ; that he never met with a people so well disposed, so anxious to discharge all the legal demands made against them, so simple and inoffensive, and so ready at all times to attend to the wishes of the European functionaries placed over them." "Their estates," he writes again, "have been ruinously over-assessed ; they have continued year after year to pay an all-absorbing assessment, and at last when nothing else was left them they have been deprived of their estates. But most of their speculative successors, although supported by extensive capital, have been forced to give way, and the Collector has found after

4. II. These estates are now held at a great disadvantage, the system of Kham Tehseel, however successful elsewhere, seems to be ill-suited for Bundelkund, where the turbulence of the zemindars requires the most vigorous measures, the most unbending decision. When such a village is given in farm to a stranger it most frequently happens that unable to contend with the unwearyed opposition he receives, the contractor retires from the contest, and disappears. In either case it cannot be expected but that serious losses must be incurred by Government. I need not insist on the impropriety of allowing the farmer to be one of the old proprietors ; the Board have justly characterized such a measure to be a mere fraud upon Government.

5. III. If the old zemindars are re-placed, it will be their interest to improve their villages, which at present they often leave uncultivated.

6. IV. The ancient landed tenures would be restored, and instead of a hindrance would act as a help to the collections.

7. V. The whole balance or such part of it as should be deemed just and reasonable would of course be demanded ; and there is little chance of obtaining it from any but the original proprietors.

8. I beg the favor of your laying these remarks before the Board, that in the event of their approval, I may obtain the sanction of Government to restore to their former zemindars, should they not have been ejected on account of their contumacy, such estates as have been purchased and are still possessed by Government.

Calpee, Settlement Office,
Cawnpoor,
The 25th July, 1841.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. MUIR,
Settlement Officer.

(Copy.)
No. 269.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF 4TH OR ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 270, dated the 26th ultimo, with its enclosure, which is returned herewith, and in reply to inform you that the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, authorize the re-admission of the ousted Zemindars of the Calpee Division in all cases of ejectment caused by distress, pressure of demand or other cause than wilful misconduct. A report accompanied by a list must be submitted for each pergannah when the arrangements are completed.

2nd. The Board request that similar orders may be issued with respect to Humeerpoor.

Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P.,
ALLAHABAD,
The 13th of August, 1841.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary.

all that the Government interests are most closely connected with those of hereditary landholders."* If fairly treated, I am convinced that they will not belie these encomiums.

SECTION V.

BHYACHARA VILLAGES.

156. The Bhyachara tenure, which prevails widely over Bundelkhund, acts* as a constant impediment to the collections of the Bhyachara villages. An extensive brotherhood is responsible for the revenue, formidable as well from their determined bearing as from their numbers. Their property and their responsibility are divided amongst them according to conventional rules, which though accurately defined have hitherto been unknown to the Collector. When one sharer, either from inability or contumacy, held back his quota of the *Juma*, it was a ready signal for the rest to follow his example; and it became a business of serious difficulty to enforce the demand. The real defaulters escaped among the crowd, who of course all shrunk back; and the last resort used to be the approach of the Tehseeldar or Peishkar, or more frequently the appointment of an Ameen, whose salary only added to the arrears. I could specify many villages assessed with extreme leniency, which, merely from the intricacy of the tenure backed by the number and boldness of the Zemindars, were held to be severely burdened.

157. The enormous extent of many of these estates added to the evil. A correct conception of their extraordinary areas can scarcely be conveyed without a few examples. Mouza *Putara*, in Pergunnah Humeerpoor, contains 9,394 acres; it is divided into twelve *behrees*, and fifty-seven *puttees*; and the number of its Putteedars is one hundred and fifty-seven. Each *Behree* will in future constitute a separate *Muhal*. *Goindee*, in Jelalpoor, is another famous Bhyachara estate; its area is 12,033 acres, and it numbers 395 Putteedars; it has now been divided into eight villages. But the most remarkable of all the Bhyachara villages is *Khurela Khass*; its area is 18,260 acres, (being no less than 28½ square miles,) of which only 1,090 are incapable of cultivation; and though it is separated into six *thokes* containing each a subdivision of *puttees*, it has always been regarded as one estate. The Zemindars amount to three hundred and seventy-nine; to assemble whom, when the revenue is to be collected, a drum is beat on the hill which overhangs the town. But these are by no means singular instances. In Pergunnah Jelalpoor *Khurela* alone, there are eleven villages,

* Report No. 225, dated 29th October, 1836.

the average of whose areas is 8,294 acres; and thirty-four, whose average area is 5,111 acres. In the entire district of Cawnpoor there are but three villages whose area comes up to 5,000 acres.

158. It has been my object in the present Settlement to reduce Object of the present settlement, to divide these enormous villages. These overgrown estates; and I am happy to say that the zemindars have not only acquiesced in the arrangement, but have been forward to accomplish it. In all cases the greater part, in some the whole, of the culturable land was completely divided: in others even the waste land was held separately, and little more than the site of the village, in common. The partition was here already effected, the *Thoke*, *Bhree*, or *Puttee*, required only to be delivered from the *berar* or *baach*, set on an independent footing, and made a distinct *Muhal*. The zemindars themselves frequently distributed upon each division the *Juma* fixed by me on the whole estate.

159. The villages having thus been reduced to a manageable size, all that remained to secure facility to the collections was a record of the liabilities of each set of sharers. This has been furnished by the parties themselves; so that the precise rights of every

proprietor or community, and the legal demands upon them, are now ascertained and registered beyond the possibility of dispute. When a balance accrues, the party in default can, accordingly, at once be singled out; and should he still refuse, the Collector need not for a moment hesitate, confident that should he proceed to the severest measures he will commit no injustice. The late Act authorizing the sale of *Puttees*, will in this point of view have an exceedingly beneficial effect in this district, where so great an advantage has been taken of these divisions in weakening the hands of the revenue officers. In future every separate party will bear its own burden, and there will be no difficulty in enforcing the severest penalties, which, on that very account, will the less frequently be resorted to.

SECTION VI.

UNFAVORABLE ARRANGEMENT OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

160. Portions of our territory which are either entirely disjoined from the main tract, or jut out as a promontory from it, must, from their position, lie under peculiar disadvantages both in matters of revenue and police. When this occurs on the confines of independent states, the evil, it is to be feared, is incurable, an interchange of villages being held

Insulated villages should be transferred to Jalown.

to be less tolerable than our present inconveniences. But the case is different, I presume, with regard to Jalown. The six villages noted in the margin* are entirely insulated within that district. The first, a resumed maafee village is removed at least eight miles from the nearest point of Calpee. The next three lie to the north of Jelalpoor, and are separated from it by the broad river Betwa ; on all sides, but toward that river, they are surrounded by Jalown. The last two lie within pergannah Muhoba to the extreme south of Jelalpoor Khurela ; their collections are never effected without the greatest trouble ; in proof of which I may mention that Muhretee, although assessed with unusual lightness, was a few weeks ago put up to auction for a revenue arrear and purchased by Government. It is difficult to make arrangements for such villages ; they must, indeed, always be held at some loss ; for their detached position deprives them to a considerable extent of our protection, and is a fruitful source of excuses for withholding the revenue. If no serious obstacles exist, they should all undoubtedly be transferred to Jalown.

161. But the accession of Jalown to the Company's territories Calpee and Koonch should be transferred to Jalown ; and Mahoba to Humeerpoor or Banda. ought to be improved for obtaining much wider and more important advantages. I have already proposed that pergannah Calpee should be merged in that district ; and I may now be permitted to add that the plan of coalition should be carried out so as to include Koonch. In lieu of these, pergannah Mahoba should be annexed to Humeerpoor or to Banda. It is difficult to conceive any disposition more unfavourable than that in which these three pergannahs now exist. Calpee is little more than the bank of the Jumna, and the Jumna is by nature the border of Jalown. Koonch is nearly forty miles from the Calpee district, and Mahoba more than that distance from any part of Jalown ; yet the latter adjoins both to Humeerpoor and Banda : and the former is not only contiguous with Jalown, but with a tract of villages of considerable extent which is separated from Jalown by the whole breadth of Koonch. It is evident that these evils of the present arrangement. extraordinary interpositions of distinct jurisdiction must weaken and paralyze any systems of revenue or police. As an instance in the latter department, I may refer to the out-break of the Rajah of Bheyr in Koonch : the Magistrate had to travel seventy miles, about forty of which lay through Jalown, before he could reach the spot ; advantage was taken of the delay, and his prompt and vigorous measures eluded. Nor is the evil, though less prominent, less real, in revenue affairs. The zemindar with difficulty collects his rents, and the Government its revenue, for a flight of a few

minutes brings the defaulter into foreign territory or into another district, where the summons of the Collector is disregarded and his word unheard.

162. In a political view the proposed arrangement would add to the external security of the country, and to its capability of resisting attack. While it swallowed up excrescences of Calpee, it would consolidate Jalown to the east, the west and the south. In the two latter directions the pergunnahs Koonch and Mahoba lie peculiarly exposed; and their detached situation is an additional temptation to those predatory hordes which have so lately threatened both. Annexed to the districts to which they respectively adjoin, their defence would be more promptly arranged and more effectively put into execution.

163. The simultaneous survey of both districts affords facilities for these transfers which may never again occur. I am assured by Captain Abbott, the able and zealous surveyor of Jalown, that he has kept his

Valuable opportunity afforded by the present survey and settlement for effecting a transfer.

maps and plans open for the addition of Calpee; without which, in his opinion, the pergunnahs of Jalown must be regarded as shapeless and incomplete. The settlement of Jalown on the same principles as that of the adjacent districts, would then be the only step remaining to perfect the scheme, and to reduce the different materials to a common system.

164. For the justification of my proposal, all that I entreat is a glance at any map, in which the relative site of Jalown and Humeerpoor, with their respective pergunnahs of Calpee, Koonch, and Mahoba, will come at once under review. This will bring before the mind the disadvantages of the present, and the advantages of the proposed, arrangement, in a manner more convincing than I can pretend to.

A reference to the map sufficient to prove the propriety of the proposal.

165. Having now touched, (I fear with too much prolixity,) upon every subject, which seemed to require notice, I have only to request that the sanction of Government may be given to the Settlement for a period of thirty years, commencing with the current season.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MUIR,

Settlement Officer.

Bundelkhhund Settlement Office, }
Calpee Division, Cawnpoor, }
The 15th June, 1842. }

Extract from a Letter from J. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces; to H. M. ELLIOT, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Dated, Agra, 30th April, 1845:

4. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Allen has exercised

a sound discretion in forming the thokes or behrees of the large villages into separate mehals. The mouzahs so separated in his settlement are noted in the margin.* The properties were quite distinct, some-

times lying in one place, but more generally intermixed one with the other (Khetbut.) In the former case when the new-formed mehal is not inconveniently small the separation is almost always advantageous. In the latter case, the advantage is not always so clear. When the proprietors of the several mehals live in the same villages, and their lands are intermixed one with the other, it is evident that they lie under great disadvantages in the economical management of their lands. The desirable arrangement is, that they should separate their interests, so that all their lands should lie together in one spot, in the midst of which the proprietors might reside. Till they can agree to the division of their joint property in this manner, it may generally be better to keep them united. Still when the community is very numerous, and the property large, and unwieldy, or when dissensions have occurred and interests become diverse, the separation may be beneficial, even though it be not effected in the most advantageous way. There is no reason to believe that in Mr. Allen's settlement it is otherwise than beneficial.

5. Mr. W. Muir seems to have more extensively made these changes. In the pergannah of Humeerpoor alone 71 mehals paying a total juma of Rupees 31,549, have been formed out of what were for-

Pergannah.	Mouzah.	Number new mehals.	Me- hals.	Total	Juma.
Khurka.	Islampoor,	16		6,381	0 0
Mowdha,	Kurheya,	4		5,948	0 0
	Seesolur,	3		5,081	0 0
	Urturra,	4		3,397	0 0
Punwaree,	Gourhurree,	2		4,904	0 0
Raath,	Ateylee,	2		3,147	0 0
	Raath,	2		8,548	0 0
	Unghora,	2		1,916	0 0
	Bidhokur,	2		5,892	0 0
Soomeirpoor.	Ungotha,	5		6,335	0 0
	Puchkoora, Buzoorg,	2		1,700	0 0
	Putowra,	3		3,680	0 0
	Soomeirpoor Khass,	1		6,630	0 0
	Surowlee, Buzoorg,	2		9,748	0 0
	Taira,	5		5,762	0 0
	Utrar,	2		1,486	0 0

merly only 11 mehals: no inconvenience has as yet been found to arise from this, and it is hoped that it has been judiciously performed. The annexed extract* however from paragraph 158 of Mr. Muir's report, leaves a doubt whether the new mehals have been entirely separated one from another. The waste as well as the culturable land should always, in such cases, be divided, and the properties made entirely distinct in fact as well as in name.

The Board are requested to call for further information on this subject, and to make the separation entire in any cases where this may not have been already done.

6. Referring, however, to the Board's observations on this subject, in paragraphs 5 and 6 of their letter, the Lieutenant Governor, cannot but apprehend that there is some misunderstanding of the real nature of this measure as effected in Bundelkhund. There has been no substitution of "*individual*" for joint responsibility. Both Mr. Allen and Mr. Muir expressly say that the Thoke or Behrees which constitute the new mehals contain several puttees, and this implies that the shares in these new mehals, held together by a joint responsibility, are still numerous. The communities were before large and unwieldy. They are now small and manageable. The responsibility now as before, is primarily individual, secondarily and ultimately joint.

7. It is difficult to suppose that the people generally at the time of settlement conceived the record of the lands of each puttee, and of the rate (bach, h or burar) to be paid by them, dissolved their joint responsibility. The administration paper jointly filed by them declared the contrary. The law expressly declared the contrary, and the instructions of the Board warranted no such expectation. But whatever may have been elsewhere the case, it is clear, that in Humeerpoor there could be no mistakes. The thokes or behrees in the cases under consideration divided their responsibility, the puttees kept theirs unbroken. The tie which united the community was severed, so far as regarded the whole, but was maintained unimpaired in the component parts.

8. There are however circumstances which render this operation more necessary and beneficial in Bundelkhund than elsewhere. In a note appended to my separate letter regarding the Banda settlement, an explanation is given of what appear to be the characteristics of the Bhej-burrar tenure in Bundelkhund. It is evident that the peculiar features of those tenures, *viz.*, the power to claim a new distribution of the juma over the several holdings in a community, as well as the liability to make good the default of insolvent members by a new rate on the holdings of the solvent members of a community, are most important discouragements of industry and impediments to prosperity. These customs can

only be finally terminated by the sub-division of an estate into separate mehals. Mr. Allen (*vide* paragraph 70 of his report) thinks he has effected the same object in those mehals which have not been divided. The administration papers certainly contain such expectations, for they declare the burrar fixed for the period of settlement, and that individual default is to be made good by transfer of the defaulter's rights. These papers, it is supposed, will hereafter regulate the affairs of the village. The provisions in question only come into effect in times of difficulty and distress. Hitherto there have been none such in Humeerpoor. The assessment is light, the administration good, and the people prosperous. But it admits of great doubt how these provisions would stand under other circumstances. Mr. Wright attempted the same in Banda, and obtained the apparent assent of the people; difficulties and defaults occurred, and the people at once denied all knowledge of the change which had taken place in their tenure; they claimed a new burrar on the old principles, and, as soon as it was given, paid up their arrears.

9. The real state of the case is, that the effect of the late Revenue measures, is now only beginning to be felt in these coparcenary tenures. Till the late settlement no man was able to realize that he possessed a separate transferable property assured to him by the Government, the existence and extent of which was susceptible of immediate proof. At the time of settlement an uneducated and unlettered peasantry were unable to appreciate their position, and comprehend all the possible bearing of the new relations into which they were entering. Hence they failed to exercise that close scrutiny and calm judgment over the proceedings which were necessary to ensure their accuracy, and allowed much to be entered in the record which they did not understand and to which they might have been slow to assent, if they had understood it. Take for instance the 379 putteedars of mouzah Khurela Khass in Jelalpoor mentioned in paragraph* 157 of Mr. Muir's report. It can scarcely be supposed that they fully entered into the change, which took place in their tenure, when the six thokes were formed into six mehals and their joint responsibilities in each mehal changed in the supposed method. Many of them, perhaps the great majority, assented to

"But the most remarkable of all the Bhyachara villages is *Khurela Khass*; its area is 18,260 acres, (being no less than $28\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), of which only 1090 are incapable of cultivation; and though it is separated into six *thokes*, containing each a sub-division of *putters*, it has always been regarded as one estate. The zemindars amount to three hundred and seventy-nine; to ascertain whom, when the revenue is to be collected, a drum is beat on the hill which overhangs the town."

what they did not understand. So far as the record merely confirmed and explained pre-existent custom, it will stand and be beneficial. So far as the change which formed the thokes into mehals, is supported by the law it will no doubt stand. But so far as a change in the internal organization of the mehals has been agreed to in the administration paper,

it is a question how far it will stand, whenever circumstances arise, which tend to call it into operation and to bring home to the actual experience of the proprietors the real nature of the alteration they are supposed to have made.

10. The case is otherwise where the change is immediate and obvious. A zemindaree community holding in common agree to separate their holdings and form themselves into a putteedarree community. An ameen is engaged, measurement and partition effected and each person takes possession of his separate share. Here the change is perceptible to every individual; and is not merely a provision for a future possible contingency.

11. The Lieutenant Governor has desired me to dwell more at length upon this subject, because it appears to him both from the reports of the Settlement Officers and the remarks of the Board, that these circumstances have not received that full consideration which their great importance demands.

12. The British Government has found existing in the North Western Provinces, a curious and intricate state of property to which the people are warmly attached. The Government commenced by disregarding the peculiarities of the tenures, and soon induced a most deplorable state of confusion. Zemindarree, Talookdarree, Moostajuree Settlements, and sales of estates for arrears of revenue, made without inquiry or consideration produced extensive ruin and distress. The special commission under Regulation I. 1821, and detailed settlements under Regulation VII. 1822, have been the appropriate and effectual remedies. The sound principle has now been asserted and acted upon, that it is the duty of the Government to ascertain and protect all existing rights, those of the poor and humble villager, as well as those of the rich and influential talookdar. In so far as this is done with care and diligence, will the measure be successful in placing property on a sound and healthy footing.

13. There is a further process to which attention may be directed, and that is the gradual alteration by the people themselves of those customs or usages in their communities, which have arisen under a form of Government very different from that which now exists, and which are ill adapted to foster that industry, which it is the tendency of the present state of things to encourage. These changes require much care and judgment. They will succeed in proportion as they are understood both by the Officers of Government and the people, and are fairly carried out.

14. This operation should be conducted with much care in Bundelkhund where the Bhej-burrar tenures prevail. What has been done in Humeerpoor appears to have been well done and has been hitherto successful. Similar success has not been met with in Banda, partly

from defective execution and partly from subsequent mal-administration.

* * * * *

(Copy.)

NO. 1 OF 1845.

FROM W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Late Settlement Officer in Bundelkund.

To R. LOWTHER, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Revenue,
4TH DIVISION,
Futtehpur, 26th August, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 38, dated the 5th June, giving cover to the orders of Government, No. 1819, dated the 30th April, confirming the Settlement of Humeerpoor, and to furnish the reply called for in the 5th para. of those orders.

2. Every thoke or puttee which was erected into a distinct mehal was entirely separated from the rest of the estate; not a biswa, barren or cultivated, inhabited or waste, was left in common. A solitary exception to this rule is to be found in the village referred to in the Government Orders; the hill of Khurela and its subjacent lake, were, at the desire of the zemindars, left in common possession; the former being a mere pile of rocks, is equally barren and unfruitful as the latter, and both being indiscriminately open to the whole community, I saw no disadvantage in allowing them, at their request, to remain undivided.

3. The passage quoted from my report in the 5th para. of the Government Orders, referred to the *former* not to the new and complete division of such estates; had I anticipated any doubt on the subject, I would have entered more into detail in explaining it; as some misapprehension, however, seems to be entertained of the nature of my proceedings, I embrace the present opportunity of offering a few remarks upon them.

4. In the 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Orders of Government, it is doubted whether "the people generally conceived that" the partition "dissolved their joint responsibility;" it is stated that they did not understand what was entered in the record, "to which they might have been slow to assent if they had understood it;" and the case of Khurela Khass is instanced in which, from the extraordinary number of proprietors, it can scarcely be supposed that they fully entered into the change "which took place in their tenure, when the six thokes were formed into six mehals and their joint responsibility in each mehal changed." I am fortunate in possessing proof that they actually did understand the change most perfectly.

5. I beg to premise that in Bhyachara villages, the *baach* or *berar* is *one* for the whole estate; that is, one and the same measurement system of distributing the demand, &c., obtain over the whole, however many thokes or puttees there may be; and if *one* of those thokes or puttees breaks down, or any other cause renders an alteration in its *berar* necessary, then the whole falls to the ground, and a new *berar* takes place involving a new measurement and arrangement for the *whole* village; there is in fine no such thing as the alteration in the *berar* of a single thoke or a single puttee, for that would change its relative position to the entire estate, and throw the whole into confusion. If, therefore, it can be shown, that any of the new mehals have abandoned the old, and adopted a *new* system independently of the rest of the village, *that* would amount to full proof not only that they understood, but actually gave effect, to the partition, and to the dissolution of their joint responsibility.

6. At the time of settlement there was accordingly one *berar* for the whole of Khurela Khass, which was founded upon a measurement of 40 years standing, and was formed by applying *one* rate to the cultivated area of that measurement. Of the six new mehals, three still adhere to this ancient arrangement; but two years ago one of the remainder, adopted as the basis of its *berar*, the survey or settlement bee-gab, applying a *separate* rate to the different species of soil; and last year the other two resorted to a fresh measurement with the old village chain, but kept so distinct from each other that one adhered to the old system of *one* rate, while the other adopted that of a scale varying with the soil. Here then in the short space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, we find that half of this enormous village has taken advantage of its release from joint responsibility in setting up new arrangements, and acting with the same independence as if they were separate estates which had never been connected. These facts prove not merely that the *whole body* of the zemindars understood my proceedings at settlement, nor merely that they gave a formal assent to them, but that they actually approved and really *act* upon them, and that they have in fact worked out a more complete *disseveration* of interest, than it was possible to have effected by the most violent measures. It can, therefore, no longer remain a question "how far the partition will stand, whenever circumstances arise which tend to call it into operation, and to bring home to the actual experience of the proprietors the real nature of the alteration they are supposed to have made," because these circumstances have arisen already.

7. Nor is the case of Khurela by any means singular; Goindee, another of the enormous villages referred to in my report, and which is famous in the annals of Humeerpoor for the difficulty of its collections, was divided into eight mehals. Of these four still conform to the old *berar*, which has subsisted for 25 years, while one has abolished the *berar* sys-

teni altogether, and settled of its own accord into an ordinary putteedarree tenure ; two have likewise abandoned the old *berar*, but have framed a new system for themselves, by having fresh measurement made with new chains ; and the eighth mehal is now in progress of transition. The village of Soorha has abandoned its old *berar* and each of its new mehals has adopted the Government survey as the ground of its baach, making the total Malgoozaree area of their several Khuteonees, the separate sum totals upon which the *berar* of each is to be made. These are some of the largest villages in the district, and if in these the nature of the change be so clearly understood and so readily acted upon, I can see no reason to question that it is so universally. Indeed, the alteration was so simple in itself, fell in so naturally with the already existing arrangements of the villages, and was so obviously advantageous not to the Government only, but to themselves, that it could not fail, fully explained as it was to all, of securing the comprehension as well as assent of the most inconsiderable of the proprietors. You are aware, that there was not a single appeal from these orders, on the contrary "the zemindars," as I stated in my report "not only acquiesced in the arrangement, but "were forward to accomplish it."

8. The generality of the bhej burar, and putteedarree villages in Humcepoor, have the fields composing their several puttees more or less interspersed among each other. In the 4th para. of the Government orders this is mentioned as a disadvantageous arrangement, and it is stated that till the lands can be divided into separate masses, it may generally be better to retain the joint tenancy. Upon this I would beg to submit, first, that in a great majority of the villages in Bundelkhund, it would be almost impossible to effect such a division as that all the lands of each mehal should lie together. The soils of Bundelkhund generally extend in tracts, and it most frequently happens that the *mar* and richer soils lie in one direction, while those in the other quarters are poor, and productive only in the best seasons ; here it is obvious that each set of the proprietors will insist upon having a portion of the fertile tract, and it would be impolitic not to grant their request, because even if one party consented to take the bad lands he would suffer and might break down in unfavorable years. It is to be remarked, likewise, that the capabilities of the land are in Bundelkhund entirely dependent upon the *natural* species of the soil ; in the Dooab by dint of irrigation and skilful tillage, the inferior puttee might increase its fertility, but the relative capabilities of a *mar* and of a *rakur* puttee could never be altered : secondly, whatever might have been at first done, the *khet-but* arrangement is that in which these villages *actually* exist ; it is that which was adopted by the ancestors of the present occupants, and has been long and carefully observed, and to desire the exchanges of even a few fields would be to create the greatest confusion and discontent.

It was entirely out of the question, therefore, under any circumstances to require a *new* partition ; the only question was whether by entirely separating the existing divisions, the collections might not be facilitated, without occasioning any injury. This question I was led to answer in the affirmative, first, because it involved no such change as was not in part already effected, and so consonant with the customs and practice of villages that it was likely to stand, and to be comprehended and acted on by the zemindars. Secondly, the disadvantage of the *khetbut* system would be no greater after the responsibility was dissolved than it was before ; and though there are disadvantages in the system, still as it was that which was chosen by the zemindars (who are best likely to know their own interest), it is not improbable that, upon the whole, it may be most advantageous to themselves, while it cannot create any loss or inconvenience to Government. Lastly, the advantages of the separation of the thokes to Government is just as great in rendering the collections easier with the *khetbut* system as without it, except in this particular that, were it necessary to give any thoke in *farm* to a stranger, it would be more difficult to give him possession. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it did not to me admit of a doubt that the disseverance of the individual thokes from the joint responsibility would prove a great benefit. At the same time, I was careful not to carry this principle too far, and checked the spirit which, by erecting the subordinate sub-division into separate estates, would have only entailed unnecessary labour in keeping up the Government records, and have frittered away the exertions of the Tehsildarree officers in the collection of details for which the lumberdar and putwaree were competent.*

9. It is stated in "a note regarding the Bhej-berar tenures of Bundelkhund" by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, "that Mr. Allen and Mr. Muir persuaded, or thought they had persuaded, the village proprietors to give up the two characteristics of the tenure, the liability *berar* to change, and the obligation on the solvent proprietors, rateably to make good the default of the insolvent." His Honor most probably from examining Mr. Allen's papers at Humeerpore, understood that I had pursued the same course ; I beg, however, now to state that no persuasion or any the least attempt at persuasion to alter any of their customs was employed by me towards the zemindars, except so far as regards the separation of their thokes into distinct mehals. My own practice was to embody as far as I could, in the administration paper, the practice of the village, and frequent and peremptory instuctions were issued to

* The large increase of new mehals in Pergunnah Humeerpore, alluded to in the Government Orders arose from the unusual number of very extensive villages in it ; I have not the requisite papers by me, otherwise I could show that the average area of the new mehals is by no means inconsiderable ; it is scarcely fair to look *only* at the juma which in Bundelkhund gives a very inadequate idea of the extent of a village on the possible difficulty of its collections.

my subordinates to the same effect. So far from desiring prematurely to change a bhejberar into a putteedarry village, I think that such a course would be attended at least with no benefit, because the zemindars as long as their responsibility continues undivided, will never consider themselves bound by the stipulations of the *Wajib-ool-urz*, and when any necessity, such as the breaking down of a puttee, occurs, will assuredly make a new *berar* or change the constitution of the village as they please. Thus in some of the cases specified in paras. 6 & 7, the zemindars have, without the occurrence of any famine or pressing emergency, already changed the old *berar* of the villages and established an entirely new system ; and a still stranger case lately occurred in the same Pergunnah of Jelalpore where a bhejberar village, whose constitution and *berar* were of nearly 30 years standing, has within these three years abandoned its *berar*, and substituted a yearly *tukhmeenan* in its stead ; so that the nature of its tenure now nearly corresponds with that of the 3rd or zemindaree species of bhejberar, mentioned in the note above referred to.

10. Nor was any persuasion used to make the zemindars give up "the obligation on the solvent proprietors rateably to make good the default of the insolvent;" on the contrary, the real existing practice of the village, as far as it could be elicited, was entered on the record. I have taken considerable pains, since the receipt of the Memorandum, to ascertain by investigations through the tehseldars how far this practice actually exists, and I find that it is by no means general. In some bhejberar villages there appears to be no such custom ; the defaulter being responsible for his own balances in his person, and with all his property, movable and immovable, bâghs and fields ; his relations in proportion to their propinquity are then first called upon to pay the arrear and occupy his lands, and on default of them the other proprietors are admitted to the same privilege ; the transaction may or may not receive the sanction of the Collector, and of the superior authorities, but whether or no, it bears all the marks of a common *transfer* ; in other villages the system is varied, the members of the thoke paying according to their *baach*, and receive in return and hold in common the defaulter's lands ; while in others they may pay, not according to their shares, but according to their pleasure, and receive a portion of the defaulter's lands in proportion to their payment. These arrangements are probably varied as the exigency demands, but they all bear the features of a transfer, and in no case is there any trace of the shares in a thoke being liable to pay the arrear of a defaulter *without receiving his lands in return*. Such an arrangement, I believe, exists in Banda, and I have some reason for thinking that it obtains in some of the more southerly villages of this district, (Futtehpore) which border upon Banda ; the traces, it will be observed, which I have found of the practice in Pergunnah Jelalpoor, are few ; and I found *none* to the north of the Betwa where the Bhya-

chara tenure seems entirely to resemble that of Cawnpore ; from this I gather, that the nature of the bhejberar tenure alters materially and the features noted in the memorandum become more fully developed, as you advance towards the south.

11. In prosecuting these inquiries, I found not infrequent instances of errors in some of the stipulations of the administration record of Pergunnah Jelalpoor. I have requested Mr. Pearson (who has kindly assisted me in these inquiries) to correct the settlement papers, wherever I discovered them to be thus defective, and I am fortunate in having an Officer so well able to execute the task.

12. I trust, that this letter will have the effect of entirely removing any doubts as to the nature or effectiveness of the arrangements of my settlement. To the settlement of Calpee, I applied the undivided attention of two years, and it is superfluous to say, that I feel the deepest interest in its success. I confess, therefore, that the doubts which are expressed in the Government orders which confirm it, occasioned a feeling of disappointment on a subject, where it was least expected. If I have now succeeded in dispelling these doubts, I trust that I shall receive an assurance to that effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. MUIR.

Late Settlement Officer in Bundelkhund.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Forde, Collector, dated 1st September, 1819 ; (referred to in paragraph 26.)

18. In the Fusslee year 1222, the juma of the zillah amounted to Rs., 13,75,178, and the present juma, as stated before, amounts to Rupees, 18,00,322. So great an increase to the public revenue must have induced Government to believe that the former assessment had been considerably too light. I am, however, of opinion that it would have conduced more to the real interests of the state had the present juma been computed on a more moderate scale.

19. I need not state to the Board that if an estate be over-assessed to the smallest amount, the zemindar must eventually be ruined, and the estate laid waste or be made over to some adventurer, who has not the slightest interest in the soil; and who perhaps after realizing a part of the juma from the unfortunate zemindars, who have now become his ryots, absconds leaving a considerable balance due to Government.

20. I shall only make a few remarks on the circumstances which have occurred since the formation of the present settlement, leaving it to the superior judgment of the Board to decide, if I am correct in stating that the district has been over-assessed.

21. On forming the settlement, the number of estates made over to farmers amounted to 178 ; and it is natural to conclude that if the terms offered to the zemindars had been such as would have enabled them to pay the proposed assessment, so great a number of proprietors would not have refused to enter into engagements, as by such refusal they lost all prospect of having their estates restored to them until the expiration of the Fusslee year 1227, and until which period they must be content to be considered as ryots.

22. A more convincing argument in favor of my assertion cannot, I think, be adduced than by referring to the sales which have taken place both at public auction for the recovery of the arrears of revenue to Government, and also by private sale.

23. The total number of estates in this zillah amounts to 815, and during the Fusslee years 1223, 1224, and 1225 thirty-nine estates were sold at public auction, the annual juma of which amounted to Rupees, 77,699, and the price at which they were sold only amounted to Rupees, 29,780, affording the land-holders a sum exceeding in a trifling degree one-third of their yearly juma.

24. The number of estates sold by private sale amount to one hundred. I have not been able to ascertain the average of the deeds of sale to the annual juma. * * * * *

26. I shall only beg leave to add my opinion, that the revenue of this district could never have been collected as it has been, were it not owing to the very high price at which grain of every description has been sold for the last few years, and that the generality of the landholders are in a state far removed from affluence or being in a situation to enjoy the necessaries and essential comforts of life.

27. It would, I conceive, always tend more to the honor of Government were a settlement formed so as to secure to them a fair proportion of the products of the soil, and at the same time leave a sufficiency to enable the proprietor to subsist himself and his family in a suitable manner. * * * * *

APPENDIX B.

*Shewing the result of past Settlements in pergunnahs Calpee,
Humeerpoor, Jelalpoor, Khurela, and Koonch.*

Settlements.	Term of its continuance.	Juma.	Balance on the whole term of Settlement.		
1st. 1806	One Year.	5,92,123 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
2nd. 1807	Three years.	5,98,216 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
3rd. 1810	do.	6,66,093 | 0 | 0	4,051	10	0
4th. 1814	do.	6,72,681 | 0 | 0	8,284	1	3
5th. 1816	Five years.	8,43,438 | 0 | 0	27,679	13	0
6th. 1821	do.	8,24,848 | 0 | 0	80,006	13	5
7th. 1826	do.	7,93,809 | 0 | 0	1,51,999	5	7
8th. 1831	do.	6,83,281 | 0 | 0	3,34,539	6	1
9th. 1836	Six years.	6,66,200 | 0 | 0	3,78,371	3	4

APPENDIX C.

Shewing the result of past Settlements in pergunnah Calpee.

Settlement.	Term of its continuance.	Juma.	Balance on the whole term of Settlement.		
1st. 1806	One year.	76,285 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
2nd. 1807	Three years.	84,396 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
3rd. 1810	do.	89,374 | 0 | 0	4,051	10	0
4th. 1814	do.	89,416 | 0 | 0	8,284	1	3
5th. 1816	Five years.	1,15,334 | 0 | 0	16,078	9	8
6th. 1821	do.	1,12,514 | 0 | 0	15,959	0	3
7th. 1826	do.	1,05,349 | 0 | 0	21,956	12	10
8th. 1831	do.	93,067 | 0 | 0	28,159	12	1
9th. 1836	Six years.	93,423 | 0 | 0	98,771	14	11

APPENDIX D.

Shewing the result of past Settlements in pergannah Humeerpoor.

Settlement.	Term of its continuance.	Juma.	Balance on the whole term of Settlement.		
1st. 1806	One year.	85,160 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
2nd. 1807	Three years.	77,437 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
3rd. 1810	do.	85,798 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
4th. 1814	do.	86,745 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
5th. 1816	Five years.	1,10,436 | 0 | 0	4,216	7	4
6th. 1821	do.	1,08,781 | 0 | 0	44,800	12	2
7th. 1826	do.	94,120 | 0 | 0	29,627	13	1
8th. 1831	do.	79,506 | 0 | 0	61,835	10	5
9th. 1836	Six years.	77,600 | 0 | 0	25,618	15	10

APPENDIX E.

Shewing the result of past Settlements in Pergannah Jelalpoor

Khurela.

Settlement.	Term of its continuance.	Juma.	Balance on the whole term of Settlement.		
1st. ... 1806	One year.	2,58,160 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
2nd. ... 1807	Three years.	2,60,452 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
3rd. ... 1810	do.	3,06,179 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
4th. ... 1814	do.	3,06,739 | 0 | 0	0	0	0
5th. ... 1816	Five years.	4,01,135 | 0 | 0	7,384	12	0
6th. ... 1821	do.	3,90,412 | 0 | 0	19,247	3	0
7th. ... 1826	do.	3,76,299 | 0 | 0	1,00,414	11	8
8th. ... 1831	do.	2,92,690 | 0 | 0	2,20,432	14	7
9th. ... 1836	Six years.	2,75,800 | 0 | 0	48,115	8	5

APPENDIX F.

Shewing the result of past Settlements in Pergunnah Koonch.

Settlement.	Term of its continuance.	Juma.	Balance on the whole term of Settlement.
1st. ... 1806	One year.	1,72,517 0 0	0 0 0
2nd. ... 1807	Three years.	1,75,929 0 0	0 0 0
3rd. ... 1810	do.	1,84,742 0 0	0 0 0
4th. ... 1814	do.	1,89,781 0 0	0 0 0
5th. ... 1816	Five years.	2,16,533 0 0	0 0 0
6th. ... 1821	do.	2,18,140 0 0	0 0 0
7th. ... 1826	do.	2,18,039 0 0	0 0 0
8th. ... 1831	do.	2,18,017 0 0	24,111 1 0
9th. ... 1836	Six years.	2,19,377 0 0	2,05,864 12 1

APPENDIX G.

The area and soil of each Pergunnah, not including resumed Maafee.

CALPEE.

CULTIVATED AREA.

Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	White Purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.	Total.
Kuchar,	65	303	2,144	27	1,154	910	2,464	7,067
First,	3,471	3,831	5,468	3,014	735	294	399	1,7212
Second,	793	2,087	3,328	346	1,787	112	95	8,548
Third,	207	352	975	17	1,411	0	66	3,028
Total,	4,536	6,573	11915	3,404	5,087	1,316	3,024	35,855

CULTURABLE AREA.

Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	White Purwa.	Rakur.	Three.	Kuchar.	Total.
Kuchar,	247	735	3,950	47	4,060	940	2,728	12,707
First, ...	6,342	6,927	9,603	3,266	3,383	301	424	30,246
Second,	1,622	3,706	6,356	417	4,554	112	100	16,867
Third, ...	271	858	2,408	17	3,357	11	85	7,007
Total,	8,482	12,226	22,317	3,747	15,354	1,364	3,337	68,627

HUMEERPOOR.

CULTIVATED AREA.

Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.	Total.
Kuchar,	297	781	2,300	1,196	652	1,631	6,857
First,	13,824	5,383	3,106	3,531	336	735	26,915
Second,	195	2,348	1,792	875	4	42	5,256
Total, ...	14,316	8,512	7,198	5,602	992	2,408	39,028

CULTURABLE AREA.

Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.	Total.
Kuchar,	359	1,040	3,158	2,702	847	1,970	10,076
First,	17,085	8,203	5,363	7,545	339	906	39,441
Second,	273	4,065	2,553	1,932	4	45	8,872
Total, ...	17,717	13,308	11,074	12,179	1,190	2,921	58,389

APPENDIX.

JULALPOOR.
CULTIVATED AREA.

	Class.	Marr.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Turee.	Kuchar.	Total.
	Kuchar,	...	...	380	1,135	3,507	4,918	920
First Class, ...	Julalpoor, Raath, ...	...	...	19,816	11,036	6,955	7,450	98
	Khurela,	...	...	10,554	3,877	4,661	3,230	0
		...	...	17,959	2,173	2,567	4,870	0
Second Class, ...	Julalpoor, Raath, ...	...	...	875	6,746	9,980	8,792	239
		...	...	481	1,842	3,920	1,488	0
Third Class,		...	...	22	263	1,537	2,765	102
	Total, ...	50,087	27,072	33,127	33,513	1,359	8,335	1,53,493

CULTURABLE AREA.

APPENDIX.

KOONCH.

CULTIVATED AREA.

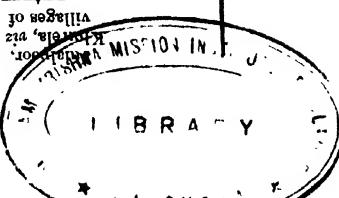
Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Total.
First,	34,659	5,488	763	693	41,603
Second,	10,077	10,680	4,115	326	25,198
Third,	637	2,084	956	77	3,754
Total, ...	45,373	18,252	5,834	1,096	70,555

CULTURABLE AREA.

Class.	Mar.	Kabur.	Purwa.	Rakur.	Total.
First,	35,849	6,184	1,102	1,157	44,292
Second,	11,108	13,881	4,872	516	29,577
Third,	711	2,587	1,599	200	5,097
Total, ...	47,668	21,852	7,573	1,873	78,966

APPENDIX H.
The percentage of the principal Crops grown in each Pergunnah.

Pergunnah.	Khurreef.			Rabbee.			Total.		
	Jolar.	Bajra.	Cotton.	Sugar Cane.	Morange, &c.	Wheat.	Grain.	Ujees, Urhur, Koo-sum, &c.	Total.
Calpee,	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	0	2	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Humeerpoor, ...	16 1-5th.	15 2-5ths.	12	0	2	45 3-5ths.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 2-5ths.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
L. Julalpoor, (proper,) ...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	0 1-16th.	4 3-16ths.	65	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
II. Raath, ...	20	14 9-10ths.	13 2-5ths.	1 1-10th.	3 3-5ths.	53	17	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
III. Khurels,	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1-10th.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 1-10ths.	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
Koonech, ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1-6th.
Total, ...	17 4-7th.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 2-7ths.	1-7th.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$



APPENDIX K.

List of Government Estates to be restored to their original Zemindars.

Pergunnah.	No.	Name of village.	Assessment of 1816. Rs.	Present assessment.	Demand in the 1st year.	Proposed Juma. Ultimate assess- ment.	Remarks.
Calpee,	1	Bubeena,	12,000	5,000	1,000	4,500	The restoration of this village will be postponed until it is vacated by the cotton planter.
Ditto,	2	Chonk,	3,300	Ultimate 5,500 2,500 Ultimate 2,600	1,045	2,445	
Ditto,	3	Deopoora,	650	500	200	300	A part only of this village was purchased by Government.
Ditto,	4	Duheil khan, .. .	1,900	1,500	1,320	1,380	
Ditto,	5	Gulowlee,	3,600	2,400	930	1,200	A small portion of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	6	Khurgohee,	3,300	1,804	950	1,375	
Ditto,	7	Pal,	1,900	1,450	600	1,080	Including a resummed chuk.
Ditto,	8	Rajeypoor,	750	500	400	475	
Ditto,	9	Suraolee,	1,350	1,000	400	750	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	10	Tighra,	200	150	105	125	
Humeerpoor, .. .	11	Buchrowlee,	3,010	2,001	1,600	2,000	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	12	Burooa,	1,150	750	450	570	
Ditto,	13	Damur Ackghura, ..	9,500	4,500	4,500	5,000	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	14	Kootoopoor,	430	350	290	280	
Ditto,	15	Nirnee,	1,500	1,200	700	900	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	16	Nursera,	500	301	235	265	
Ditto,	17	Puchkora,	450	300	180	275	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	18	Semra,	650	251	251	251	
Ditto,	19	Sheikhoopoor, .. .	2,500	1,500	1,100	1,250	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	20	Shunkurpoor, .. .	850	350	280	400	
Ditto,	21	Tekonah Har, .. .	2,001	1,200	1,200	1,200	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	22	Todurpoor,	1,600	1,100	500	800	
Jelalpoor Khurela, ..	23	Amelia,	6,805	5,100	4,450	4,450	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	24	Baree,	3,400	2,400	1,800	1,975	
Ditto,	25	Belgaon,	8,000	5,495	4,500	5,200	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	26	Bubeindee,	4,200	2,700	2,300	2,500	
Ditto,	27	Bughurka,	3,400	1,500	1,500	1,750	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	28	Burkhera,	900	900	220	462	
Ditto,	29	Buswaree,	6,800	4,600	4,300	4,533	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	30	Chendee Busaik, ..	3,000	2,000	1,700	1,900	
Ditto,	31	Chendee Benee, ..	2,000	1,000	800	840	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	32	Cheroopa,	185	135	80	104	
Ditto,	33	Damoopoor,	1,500	750	720	720	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	34	Danda,	1,400	1,000	600	720	
Ditto,	35	Dhowhul Bugong, ..	3,400	1,800	1,800	2,350	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	36	Dhumna Julal, .. .	600	600	380	390	
Ditto,	37	Jamodee,	1,725	700	230	510	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	38	Keotra,	390	300	300	300	
Ditto,	39	Khera,	1,200	600	460	550	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	40	Khundey Lodbur, ..	2,200	1,500	1,469	1,469	
Ditto,	41	Kudowra,	1,650	800	680	780	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	42	Kutheree,	2,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	
Ditto,	43	Lodheepoor,	1,100	381	260	300	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	44	Mehona,	700	500	500	500	
Ditto,	45	Mooskura,	6,200	5,500	3,800	4,178	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	46	Mugrowl,	1,200	1,200	300	640	
Ditto,	47	Neboulee,	850	315	215	250	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	48	Nowguwan,	651	225	200	245	
Ditto,	49	Poopoorea,	1,000	1,000	750	840	A small part of this village was not sold.
Ditto,	50	Pownea,	7,200	5,000	4,700	4,900	
Ditto,	51	Seonee,	1,000	1,000	520	820	
		Total,	*	*	*	72,327	

W. MUIR,
Settlement Officer.

No 1

Map of

PURGUNNAH CALPEE.

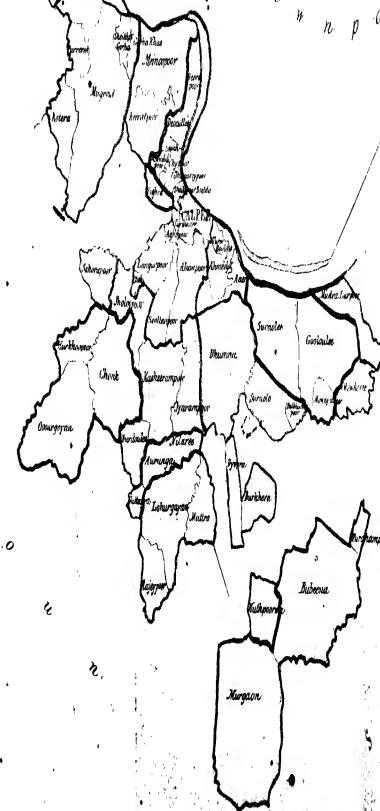
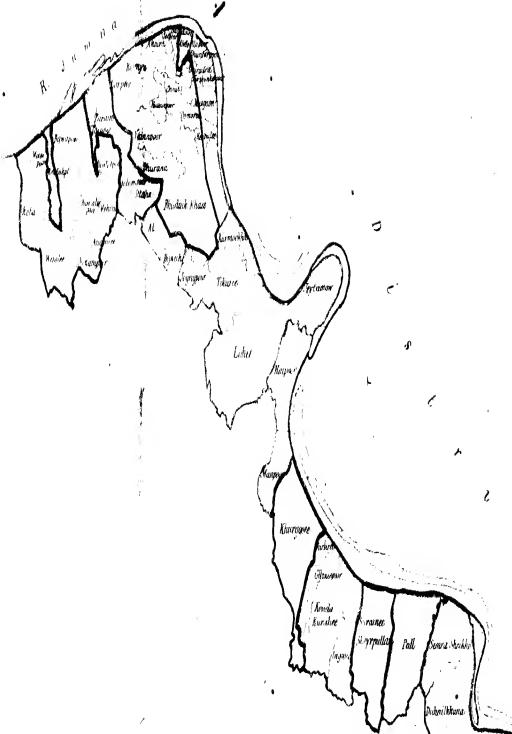
Divided into Classes.

Settlement officer

Scale of two Miles to the Inch.



Explanation of the Colours		
Colour	Class of Village	Distinguishing feature
Yellow	Kucker Village	Extensive tracts of <u>Bure</u> and <u>Kucker</u>
Red	First class Village	Composed principally of the <u>Nar</u> soil
Black	Second class Village	Composed almost entirely of <u>Rubard</u> <u>Burnu</u>
Blue	Third class Village	Composed principally of <u>Rakur</u>



PURGUINNAH HUMEERPOOR

Divided into Classes

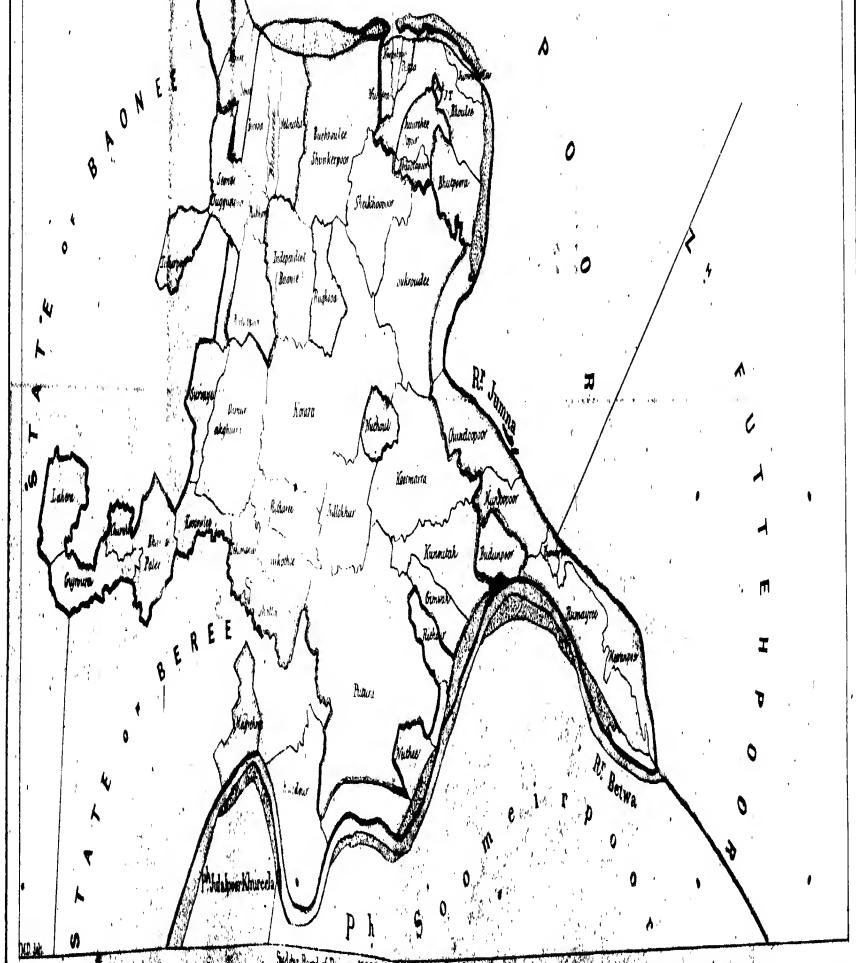
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Franklin W. Smith

S-11 - 100

Explanation of the Colours		
Class	Class of Villages	Distinguishing feature
1	Kucher Villages	Large tracts of Large & Kucher
2	First Class Villages	Prominence of the Mar Soil
3	Second Class Villages	Scattered patches of Kucher & Borna

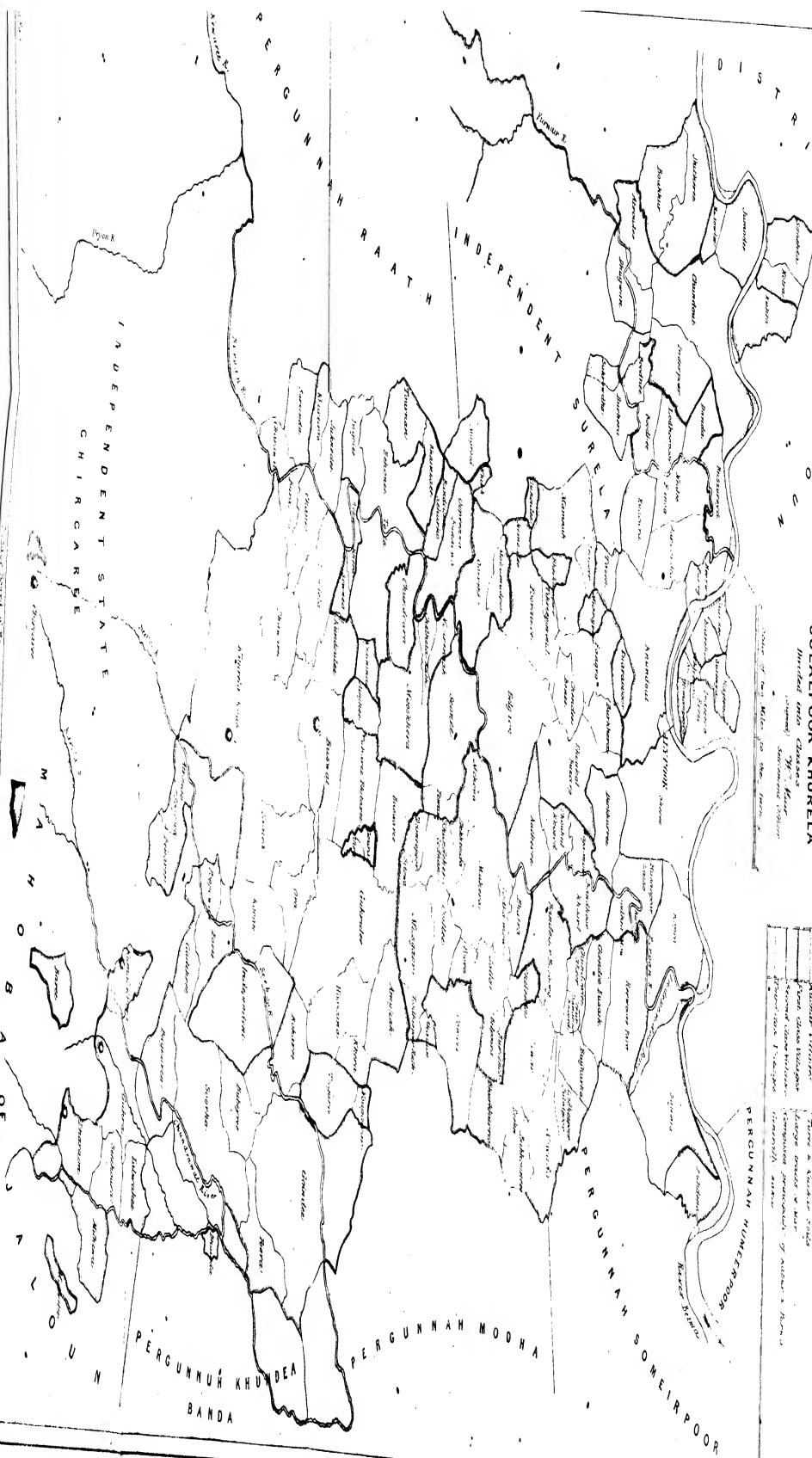
Scale of two Miles to the Inch
Mile 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles



N^o III
Map of Pergunnah
JULLALPOOR KHURELA
marked out in 1862
Scale of one mile to the inch.

(1) Pergunnah of Jullalpoor
marked out in 1862
Scale of one mile to the inch.

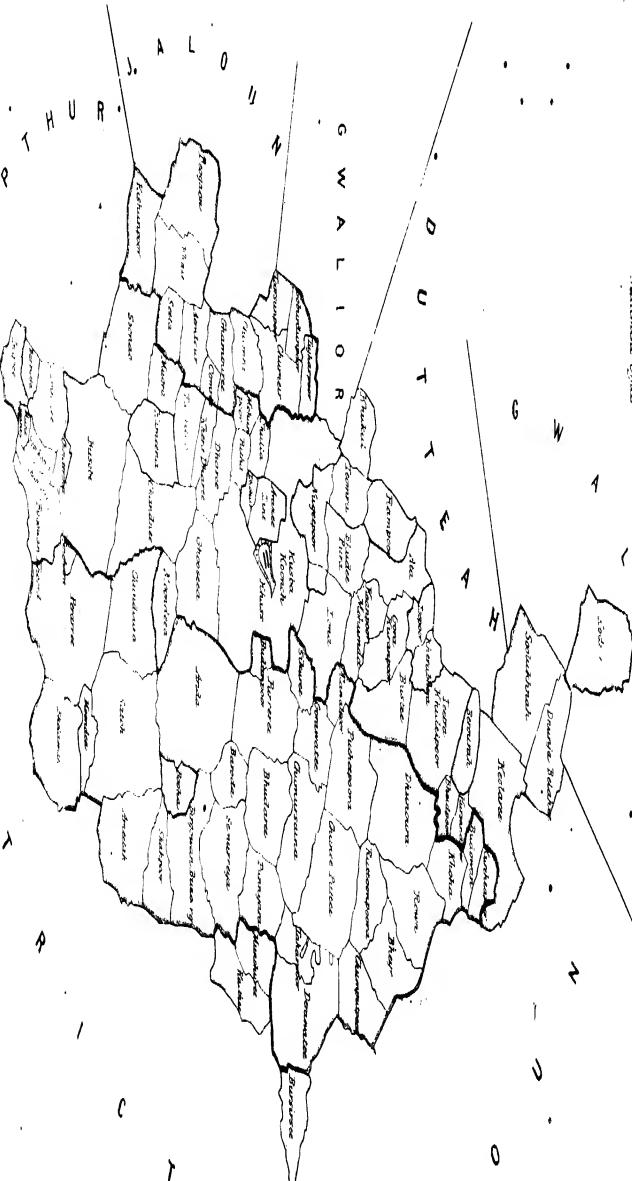
Explanation of symbols	
Coloured lines or irregular	Indicating boundaries
Black & white	True & actual shape
Black dots & lines	Actual roads & rail
Second class roads	Second class roads
Third class roads	Third class roads
Coloured lines	Coloured boundaries of districts & towns
Coloured dots	Coloured boundaries of districts & towns



No IV
MAP OF
PURGUNNAH KOOONCH
Divided into Classes

Sister or son either is attached

(Sister) The Mother
Sister's Son



Class	Explanation of Colours	
	Dividing Rivers	Dividing Roads or Villages
First Class Villages	Yellow-green	Yellow-green roads, Rivers, and Roads; principally
Second Class Villages	Red	Red roads, Rivers, and Roads
Third Class Villages	Black	Black roads, Rivers, and Roads

